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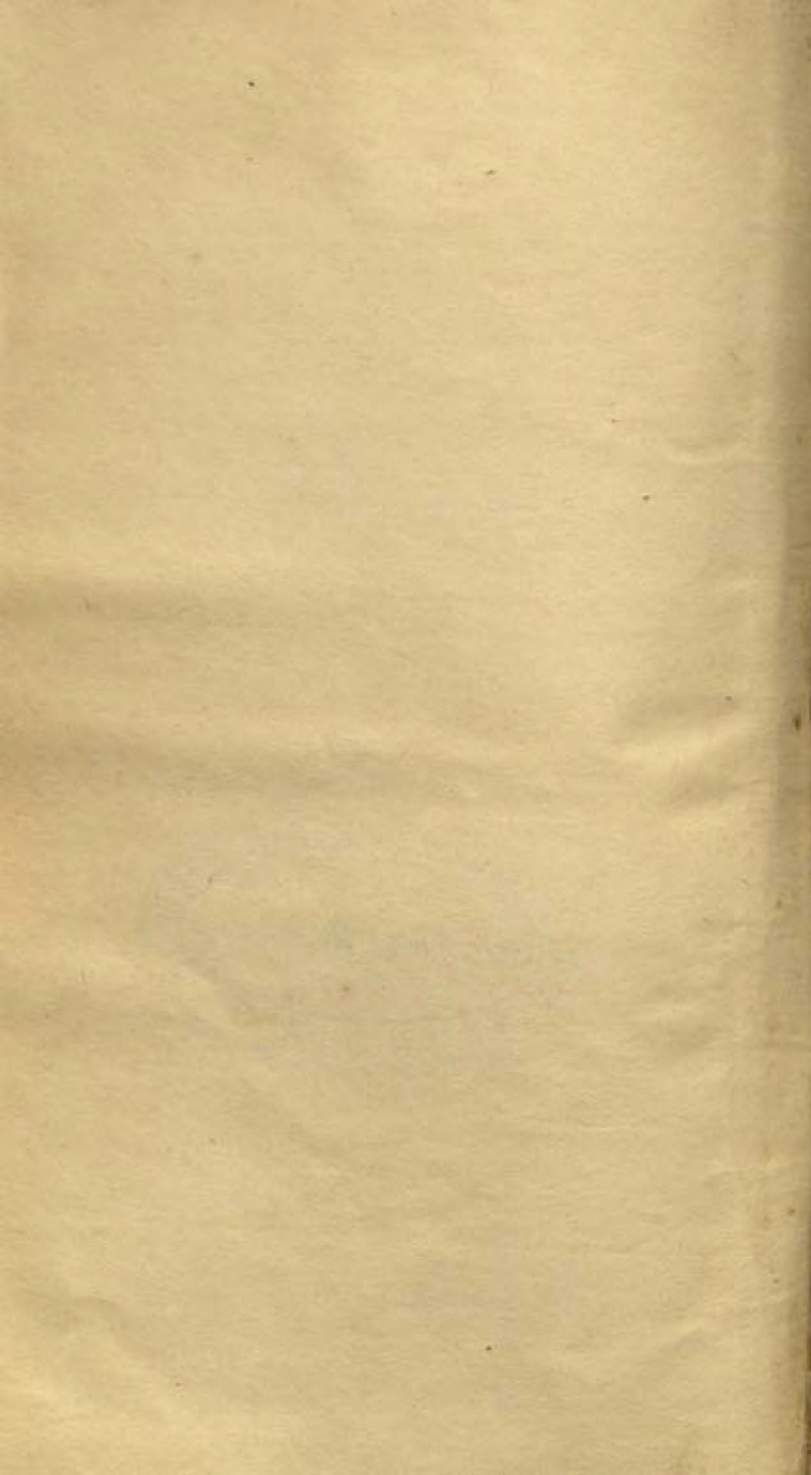
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ASIATIC JOURNAL



AND
MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

British India and its Dependencies :

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FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER 1818.

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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JULY 1818.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Cheltenham, 27th April, 1818.

SIR,—In hopes that the subject of the pay of Retired Captains and Subalterns of the Honorable Company's service, commenced in your number for February last, would have been followed by a more competent pen, I have waited until now addressing you. Your able correspondent, "A Retired Subaltern of the Bengal Army" has so well advocated our cause, as to leave me only the part of stating the comparative pay of the two services.

	Capt.'s Pay.		Lieut.
	Full.	Half.	Half Pay.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
King's per day	10 6	7	4 0
Company's.....	10 0	5	2 6
Difference	0 6	2	1 6

In the last East-India register there are eighty-one Captains and twenty-five Subalterns on the Re-

tired List, but which does not specify whether on full or half pay. I suppose one-third of the Captains to be on full pay. The difference of expense to make the income of the Company's Retired Officers equal to that of His Majesty's would be as follows:

	Per day. each.	Per ann. each.	Total per ann.
27 Capts. on full pay at	0 6	9 3 6	245 7 6
34 do. on half pay at	0 0	36 10 0	1,271 0 0
23 Lieuts. do.	1 6	27 7 6	584 7 6
Total			2,901 15 0

Uniting your other correspondent on the subject, in the anxious hope of our case attracting the notice of those who have the power, as I doubt not they have the inclination to bring it duly forward,

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,

A HALF-PAY LIEUTENANT
of Sixteen Years Service in India.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—A paragraph in your last number announces the intention of Parliament to settle by an Act, the question of the validity of marriages performed by the clergy of the Church of Scotland resident in
Asiatic Jour.—No. 31.

India. Before the Act of the 53d Geo. III, commonly called the New Charter Act, which provided Scotch clergy for our East-Indian settlements, was passed, no member of the Scotch Church hesitated

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in submitting to the forms of the Church of England for the performance of that rite, and doubtless concluded that they were as truly and lawfully married as if the rite had been performed by their own clergy in Scotland. I would therefore just ask the question, why the Company's servants, and others, in India, should have run the risk of entering into an invalid engagement on a concern of such vast importance as that of marriage, and not at least to have waited a reference home on the subject;* or, as delay in such

matters is not always advisable or pleasing, why not, till such reference had been made, have continued to conform to the rites of the Church of England? I would also inquire of those of your readers who may be competent to give a legal opinion, whether the marriages which have been so entered into, can be considered as valid before the passing of the bill † alluded to in your former number, or whether they must wait the passing of the act before the contracts can be binding?‡ The question involves considerations of no light importance.

I am, yours, &c.

J. G. D.

Glasgow, June 4, 1818.

* It does not appear that any marriages had been solemnized by the Scottish clergy, the act appears to us likely to be merely prospective in its influence, although it with propriety provides retrospectively for contingencies. As to the utility of the act, we beg our correspondent to bear in mind, that it is for members of the church of Scotland alone to decide on that question. At all events, we do not find ourselves in a mood presumptuously to question the wisdom of Parliament, in a matter which has no doubt been maturely deliberated, and in which the wishes of a national church, as respectable always for piety and talent as that of any land, have no doubt been regarded. Ed.

† The bill expressly announces their validity. See Home Intell. Ed.

‡ In 1816 the presbytery in Edinburgh enjoined the Scotch chaplains in India to abstain altogether from the celebration of marriage, under the strongest doubt of its legality.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Your correspondent Civis has taken occasion, in a late number, to point out in that valuable work, L'Abbe Dubois' description of the people of India, premises whence he has made deductions, which, though demonstration is, in the nature of things, out of the case, are probable, and well worthy attention. In looking over the Abbe's book, I was much surprised to read, p. 323, the following passage; speaking of the philosophers, he says: "they were soon separated into two parties, the first called Dwitam, the *sect of two*, that is those who hold the existence of *two* beings or substances, namely, God and the world which he created, and to which he is united." Now the object of my writing this is to inquire if the word *created* be correct. It has with abundant reason been doubted whether the ancients

of Europe had any idea of creation as we understand the term; indeed I might more justly say it is very certain that they never dreamed of mooted the question, whether even divine power could produce something out of nothing, and such, till I read this passage, I supposed was the doctrine of the sects in India, China, and all the East; (the disciples of Muhammed excepted of course, his system being derived from the Christian scriptures); indeed, upon reading the context, I can consider the expression as no other than a slip. The Hindus are, I had understood, divisible into two philosophical sects; the first, those who hold the independent existence of two principles, mind and matter, of course both eternal and both uncreated; this might properly be denominated *materialism*: the other, those who assert that matter

has no existence, the earth and skies with all their thousand thousand appearances, the human frame and all its sensations, being but one grand illusion, the consequence of the divinity having thought that it would be very curious and very amusing to see himself thus wonderfully diversified; for besides him nothing does exist. This may be called *immaterialism*.

It is curious to observe how extensively prevalent this doctrine, with various modifications, has been among mankind. It formed the charm of the schools of the ancients, the thesis for the interminable disputations of the middle or dark ages; it has won the attention and praise of the moderns, and has been celebrated by poets, who have versified the system

"Whose body nature is, and God the soul."

In contradiction to these doctrines, as they prevailed in Egypt, there is much probability that the opening sentence of the Hebrew scriptures was directed, "In the beginning God *created* the heavens and the earth."

This assertion of Dubois, I must say, appears of very doubtful authority; but I hope before I die to see a publication which shall bring under one view the various systems, intellectual or material, of the philosophers of all ages, whose writings can be produced in evidence; there will be found on comparison, I am apt to think, a very great similarity of doctrine, of the train of reasoning, and sometimes even of expression.

In mentioning the subject of this speculative system, I cannot refrain from noticing the information which the Abbe gives us on the next leaf, concerning the doctrine of the *Saktis* or goddesses, the powers or influences of their respective gods. I do not know that there is a more marked feature of the derivation of one superstition from another, than is observed in the almost universal instalment by

Polytheists of a *Queen of Heaven*. Cailasa has one as well as Olympus, even St. Peter's gate could not be without. The Ashtaroth of the Sidonian and other nations around the lands of the Hebrews, whose rites were so eagerly adopted and obstinately retained by their neighbours; the royal Juno, or the irresistible Minerva "next to Jove," to whom so many cities were dedicated, and the terrific Kali of Siva, unanimously attest the wide spread of this worship, which is not at first sight satisfactorily accounted for by any of our preconceived notions. Indeed the Hindu system of philosophical mythology can alone explain this truly singular fact; the *Saktis*, that is the energies or powers of the divinities, being by them fancifully assigned a female sex. But as we have no memorial that this fancy in any measure prevailed in Europe, it may be asked, by what means did the worship transmigrate, separate from the doctrine? I conceive it very possible to have done so, on referring to the morsels of antiquarian recollections which are preserved by ancient authors; for instance, by Valerius Maximus, cap. I. de Religione: he says, "so great was the concern of the old times, not only to preserve, but even to amplify the observances of religion, that ten youths, the sons of the principal men of the most flourishing and opulent city, were sent to each of the tribes of Etruria for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of their sacred rights."

He says also, that the Romans having resolved to institute the worship of Ceres after the Grecian fashion, sought a priest from Velia, called Calcitana, or, as some assert, Caliphenna; that they might have a priest to perform the ancient rites of the goddess. "Being advised by the Sybilline books to

* Cicero says there were twelve sent, "his sex singulis Etruriam populus."

"placate the most ancient Ceres, they sent to Enna ten deputies." Now it is evident from all this, that the ancient Romans, those whom Cicero calls ancients, supposed themselves not properly instructed in the practice of their own civic religion; there were mysteries they did not pretend to understand: and it is not improbable, as Ceres was a lady of very respectable rank on Olympus, that the doctrine of the Saktis was one, perhaps the leading article of the creed so much in request; at all events, Ceres is one of the celestial mothers of the western, as Sri, under another title, is of the eastern pantheon. Of the extent and

hold which this superstition had in ancient Italy, we have a very good criterion in the imitation which papal Rome has thought it politic to adopt. The Pagans, or inhabitants of the villages, being unalienably addicted to the worship of the goddesses, it became necessary to produce a substitute in the *Mother of God*. If you consider, Mr. Editor, the above thoughts of sufficient interest to obtain a page in your journal, I shall on some future occasion offer a few remarks on some of the other metaphysical notions which the Hindus have borrowed from another people with whom they have had intercourse.

H. H. G.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Having read in the daily papers lately several letters recommending alterations and improvements in many of our Public Buildings, I have been induced to address you, in order to point out to the Court of Directors, that at a very trifling expense I should imagine they might render the East-India College at Hertford a much handsomer building than it is at present. The *façade*, which is first seen on the approach to it from London, is really very magnificent, and is I believe an exact model of an ancient temple of Diana; but proceeding on towards Hertford, the contrast is too

marked, that side of the building being a mere plain brick-wall. This might very easily be remedied by giving it a coat of cement, which would make it uniform with the rest. An allegorical group of figures placed on the top of the great entrance would greatly add to its beauty; as also, the Company's motto in gilt letters on the long stone slap over the portico. I hope you will insert the above in your publication, should you think it likely to be productive of any good, and you will much oblige

JUVENAL.

London, April 21st, 1818.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Most of your readers are aware, that Haridwar is the most celebrated place of pilgrimage of Northern Hindostan, and is the resort at particular seasons of wonderful crowds of devotees: the sacred river there descends from the no less sacred mountains;

great are the benefits of bathing there, and no less valued the opportunities of commerce. You will allow, perhaps, that the following little extract is of sufficient interest to obtain a place in your next number; it is from a Calcutta writer, speaking of the Epi-

demic, of which it perhaps explains the chief immediately originating cause.

"In the last Harkaru, the following reason is given, on high medical authority, for the occurrence of a similar visitation.

"At one of the great *mailaks* held at Hurdwar every twelfth year, in the month of April, a sudden blast of cold air from the hills, which came down

"the course of the Ganges, produced so violent and fatal a cholera morbus, that twenty thousand persons perished in the course of three or four days. Great as this number is, it will not appear incredible when it is known that on such an occasion nearly a million of people are supposed to be collected. In common years the number at the fair is estimated at three hundred thousand."

JOURNAL

OF THE

CENTRE DIVISION OF THE ARMY FROM CAWNPORE.

16th October, 1817.—Left Cawnpore at about 4 A. M. when a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in five distinct vibrations, which lasted above a minute and ten seconds.

17th.—At 4 A. M. when we marched from Joosee, and arrived at Ranniah at about 8 A. M. Distance 14 miles.

18th.—Left Ranniah at half past 4 A. M. and after a march of 10 miles, arrived at Ukburpoor at 8 A. M.

19th.—Commenced our march at half past 4 A. M. and arrived at Belhura Mow at about 7 A. M. Distance 10 miles from Ukburpoor.

20th.—We marched at 5 A. M. and arrived at Sekundura, about 12 miles from Belhura Mow, where we were joined by all the troops intended to compose the centre division of the Grand Army.

Sekundura appears from the ruins, which still stand as monuments of its former greatness, to have been formerly a very populous town, but evidently to have suffered from the ravages of war. At present, though in a ruinous state, it still contains a great number of inhabitants. We halted here till the morning of the 25th. On the morning of the 22d, his Lordship inspected the whole of the troops of the division, which were drawn out on the plain in one single column.

25th.—Left Sekundura at 4 A. M. and after a march of about 8 miles, arrived at Shergurh at 8 A. M.—Here we found a pukka tank of excellent fresh water, and house of accommodation for travellers, with compartments for bathing in, both

for men and women, each differently constructed. To the top of the arched building intended for the reception of travellers, we were led by a narrow steep which conducted us to a terrace, having arched domes raised on pedestals, one on each corner of it, to which we ascended by steps, and from thence had a very extensive view of the country around us. The country through which we marched from Cawnpore to this place is one extensive plain covered with brushwood, chiefly consisting of a species of dwarf *zyzypus* jujubes, caparis, and buck-thorn, with here and there an insulated spot cultivated with *holcus spicata* and *sorghum*, *sasamum*, *cicer arietinum*, *gossypium*, *phaseolus acronitifolius*, &c. but the greater part of these lands seemed to have been just brought into a state of cultivation, and the produce, in general, was not promising; this, however, may be ascribed to the season of drought which they have of late experienced.

26th.—Left Shergurh at 3 A. M. and had to march on a very narrow road leading through deep ravines, the sides of which were lined with high craggy rocks; and at 6 A. M. we passed over the bridge of boats thrown across the river Jamna, and arrived at Sunkerpoor, on the west bank, at 7 A. M. after a march of 8 miles, where we halted till the morning of the 29th, making arrangements for the security of the bridge, by throwing an abatis at the tête-du-pont, mounting guns, &c.

29th.—Marched 14 miles to Loharee, where martial law was proclaimed.

30th.—Left Lahore at half past 3 A.M. and arrived at 9 A.M. at Jalon, about 14 miles from Lahore. Jalon is a populous town, situated on a gently rising ground in the midst of a plain, and famous for its producing the best cotton wool.—Cotton seems to be the staple article of these markets, for it is cultivated all over the tract of country that we have passed, more largely than even grain; and we scarcely observed a field where cotton was not sown intermixed with corn. The soil throughout seemed to be marl mixed with clay, which is called by the Tirhoot peasantry, "Bangur."

31st.—Halted.

1st November.—The Nana of Kulpee, Govind Rao, paid a visit to his Lordship this day, and brought presents of valuable elephants and horses, which were received, and an equivalent return made to him by his Lordship in khelats, &c. &c.

2d.—We marched from Jalon at 5 A.M. and arrived at Damsura at 10 A.M. after a march of 12 miles.—On our progress passed by three very neat small mud forts. This proved a fast day with most of us, in consequence of our tents not reaching the ground till very late, during all which time we were under the necessity of taking shelter under a few trees, (*minosa arabica*), in the vicinity.

3d.—Left Damsura at 5 A.M., and after a march of twelve miles through ploughed fields (prepared for the rubber crop), arrived at Sekundurpoor.

4th.—Halted at Sekundurpoor, in the vicinity of which place three unfortunate washermen were reported to have been cut off by the villagers.

5th.—Marched from Sekundurpoor at about half past four A.M. and arrived at Gedowsa at 9 A.M., distance 8 miles. Our march this day was rather tedious, having to go through narrow ravines and to ford the river Pubooj; and when we arrived at the encamping ground, we continued exposed to the direct rays of the sun until 2 P.M. till our tents reached us. The Raja of Duttiah paid a visit to his lordship this day with rich presents, and returned highly gratified by the khelats, &c. conferred on him by his lordship.

6th.—Halted at Gedowsa.

7th.—Marched at 5 A.M., and arrived at Mahewi, distance 11 miles. Here the

treaty ratified by Maharaja Dowlut Rao Sindhia was published to the army, &c. &c.

8th.—Halted at Mahewa. At 8 A.M. a royal salute was fired from the artillery park, on the occasion of Sindhia's ratification of the treaty with the English government.

9th.—Halted. The young Raja of Jhansi paid a visit to his lordship with the usual presents. He was received in state with all the honors due to his rank, and clothed by his lordship with a very rich robe of honor. After receiving several presents the Raja took his leave.

10th.—Left Mahewa about 5 A.M., and marched through a level country, and at day-break perceived we were skirting a range of hills to the right, or west of us. The highest peak seen had a very remarkable appearance, as if fortified. On either side of it the hills appeared quite a table-land; but whether we were deceived by the appearance, or there was a real fortification, we could not learn. The country to our left seemed to wear a more fertile appearance, and was more abundantly wooded than we have hitherto observed, abounding with game. Peacocks and partridges were seen in all directions. We arrived at our encampment at Terait at 10 A.M., after a march of 10 miles.

N.B. Since our arrival at this place, ascertained that we have not been incorrect in our conjecture regarding the fort, but that there actually existed one, called by the natives Deo gurb, literally "The Giant's Fort."

11th.—At Terait. Nothing particular occurred, except a false alarm given by the Brinjarias, of Pindaria approaching the camp, which proved groundless, by the appearance of a few horsemen, attendants on the courtiers of a native chief on a visit to the Moonabee of the Persian Secretary's department. Good water procurable in the neighbourhood.

12th.—At Terait. The Raja of Sumpthar paid a visit to his lordship. He was received in great state and with the usual honors, when an exchange of valuable presents took place. His lordship then conferred a very rich robe of honor

upon the Raja, who soon took his leave afterwards. The cholera morbus has this day, for the first time, made its appearance in camp. Twenty natives are reported to have fallen victims to the effects of this disorder, and several are now labouring under its symptoms.

13th.—Left Teralt at half past 5 A.M. and marched about 8 miles to our encampment, a coss eastward of Talagon, a village with several pukka buildings and pagodas. The country through which we passed to-day seemed to be in a high state of cultivation, and chiefly sown with chuna (*cicer arietinum*) and cotton. Saw also several groves of trees, chiefly consisting of the *melia azadirachta*, the utility of which must be well known to the inhabitants of these parts. Some clumps were composed of not less than 150 trees, and all of the same kind. We have all along observed among the ploughed fields a certain species of creeping convolvulus, but from its not being in flower, we could not determine to what species it belonged; in appearance it resembles the *convolvulus repens*, only the leaves are smaller and the creeper not so large, and it grows in a dry soil, whereas the other is an aquatic plant. More cases of the cholera morbus among the palik bearers give further evidence of the disease being epidemic. Drogue Amere combined with spirits seems to have succeeded in checking the disorder, on the appearance of the early symptoms, without the aid of opiates, and deserves further inquiry.

14th.—Halted at Tolgoan. Great numbers of deaths in camp. Reports state that there have been not less than 70 or 80 carried off since last night by the prevailing disorder. In three cases we succeeded this evening by exhibiting opium with port-wine, ginger tea, and spirits of lavender or oil of peppermint, also rubbing the pit of the stomach with opium warmed over the fire. Such patients as were disposed to sleep recovered almost immediately after the enjoyment of a sound nap.

15th.—Commenced our march at daylight, and at 4 miles we passed the village of Batoonpoor, which appeared in a high state of cultivation, with barley, wheat,

gram and cotton, and tobacco in the immediate vicinity. *Mimosa arabica* and *parkinsonia* were the only trees we saw here. At about a mile further from this place we passed the village of Buragon on our left, and Kussalah on our right; at the former there was a small fort, and the whole neighbourhood covered with tops of *bassia latifolia* and *mimosa arabica*. Passed several promising corn fields just sown with barley, wheat, and gram. Several fields of cotton, *crotonaria*, and *cytisus cajan*; and a great many spots covered with the *butea frondosa* and *casala obtusifolia* growing in a wild state. About a mile from Buragon we passed through the village of Amso, composed of neat built houses, both pukka and kutcha. Several pukka wells of fine water, and a place of worship in ruins, containing several curious images of the Hindu deities. Picked up near this village a curious species of grass and wild oats. From Buragon all the way to this place and its neighbourhood, the country is well wooded with the *bassia latifolia*, *mimosa*, and the *ficus religiosa*. The uncultivated spots were covered with the *trophis aspera* and the *asclepias gigantea*. After leaving Amso about a mile and a half we approached ravines, and the country to our right, and before us, began to wear a hilly appearance. On entering the narrow passage leading through the ravines, we descended to the bank of the Puhooj river at a quarter past 8 A.M. which is here almost dry, with a rocky bottom.—At 9 A.M. arrived in camp at Sulliah. From reports received this day in camp from all quarters, it appears that the havoc made by the epidemic disease among both soldiers and camp followers amounts in number to more than 500.

16.—Halted at Sulliah.—People dying all round in great numbers, and by sudden attack. The whole camp appears one general body of mourners, and the disorder, still making rapid progress, is alarming to all. Thus may it well be said of us, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

17th and 18th.—Halted.—Death is still making considerable havoc in camp.

19th.—Marched from Sulliah at 3 A.M.—At daylight passed the village of

Sijhoul, having a piece of water in the neighbourhood, and a neat little garden fenced with the bambusa arundinacea, with an orchard containing a small variety of fruit trees, with the *paidium pyrifera*, overloaded with fruit. The trees were not spared by the camp followers who passed by. Hills to our right were seen indistinctly.—At half past 7 we past a mud fort to our right, and a village with several pukkah buildings to our left.—At 8 the hills could be distinctly seen, when we passed the fort and town of Poonah, inclosed by a mud wall, and a piece of water running almost all round it, with excellent pukkah wells of water, and tops of trees in the vicinity. To the south of this stands a remarkably spread-tree (the *ficus indica*).—At a quarter past 9 A. M., the encampment being in sight, we passed a mud fort upon a height, which was called by the natives *Morus*; we then descended to the banks of the Betwab, a river of excellent water running over a bed consisting of pebbles, shells, and coarse sand.—At 10 crossed the river, ascended the opposite bank, passed several bushes of *mimosa chadhira*, and a garden surrounded with a low wall, built of rough granite stones, and gateways of the same material. We did not go in to see what it contained, but the trees which grew next to the walls appeared to be the *odina* woodier.—At a quarter past 11 arrived in camp at Erlich. Upon a moderate calculation, from the best authorities, the estimated number of deaths in camp up to this day appears to be no less than 3753.—The distance we came to-day was 19 miles.

20th.—Halted.—In consequence of the arrangements directed by his lordship, by which the camp has been made to occupy a larger space of ground than hitherto on both banks of the river, the disorder has been considerably checked in its progress, and we have not heard of many deaths to-day, nor of fresh attacks. Few have complained, and the disorder bears more the character of a diarrhoea than cholera morbus. It generally gives way to calomel, rhubarb and magnesia, cretaceous mixtures, mild purgatives and emetics, with tonics exhibited after their operation to promote the healthy action of the stomach; proper attention, of course, being

paid to the regimen of both sick and convalescent. Dr. Callow, of the flank battalion, died this morning.

21st.—Halted.—The number of sick and deaths considerably decreased to-day, for which we have reason to return thanks to God. A serious accident, however, happened to-day, by which we were led to apprehend that many lives would have been lost, but by the merciful interposition of Divine Providence only one man was killed. A male elephant, which had just been brought into our neighbourhood for lading tents, became quite furious and wholly ungovernable; he attacked another next to him, and after severely wounding him, ran furiously towards Major Vaughan's tent, and there killed the mahoot, who was not mounted, but following with a spear. Soon after another male elephant was brought to attack him, who tamed him of his ferocity, and then the people were enabled to chain and bring him over to his standing place.

22d.—At day-light the head-quarters of the Marquis of Hastings moved to a spot two miles eastward from the centre division, close to a range of hills. All the sick in camp appear in a convalescent state. No fresh cases have come to our knowledge. Elephants and conveyances have this evening been dispatched to the two last places we halted at, to bring up the sick who were left on the ground.

23d.—Halted.—The few that have died in camp to-day were those who were attacked in the beginning, but no fresh cases have occurred.—The thermometer in the shade this morning at sun rise was 50°, at noon 80°, and at sun set 78°, but the night was unusually cold, from which we are led to conclude that the weather has taken a favorable turn, and we begin to hope that from this cause the deleterious state of the atmosphere will be totally changed. From the commencement of our march we were continually pestered with the cries of "*Kankee maal*" from ear-pickers, who seemed to exceed the number of all other classes of itinerant camp followers; but it is remarkable, that since the prevalence of the cholera morbus, these gentls seem to have altogether disappeared, aware most probably that we stood more in need of physicians than auriculists.

JOURNEY TO LAKE MĀNASARÓVARA IN UN-DES.

(Continued from p. 554, Vol. V.)

August 29th. — Thermometer 29°. Hard frost ; and very cold to our feelings. Leave our ground at ten A. M. At three thousand seven hundred and forty-five paces reach the bed of the river near which we halted on the first day, after crossing the *Ghātī*, in our road to *Dulā*. The name of this is *Jandū*. It rises N. 85 W. and runs N. 80 E. to the *Setlej*. The banks are formed by stupendously lofty mountains. At six thousand one hundred and twenty-five reach the *Ghātī*, which separates *Butan* from the *Naddi*, and which has upon it a large pile of stones, the offering of travellers, surmounted by rags in token of the victory they achieved in reaching so great a height. The *Ghātī* is about a half mile broad, almost without any vegetable. The wind from the *Butan* mountains, covered with snow, is most piercingly cold. We turned out of the road to the left hand, and, in order to save a little distance, scaled an ascent which cost us double in time. One of the yaks, which had fallen from a precipice a few days before, and received such a shock as rendered him unfit for carrying a load, after he had ascended a few steps, suddenly returned, and ran downwards towards the river as rapidly as the badness of the road would admit, and faster than any one who has never seen these animals travel over crags would suppose possible. I had got upon a *Jabū* (or mule between a yak and a cow), and was bringing up the rear. The animal charged me, and endeavoured to overthrow my steed, who however stood firm. Luckily he took my thigh between his horns, and did not hurt me materially. When he found room he did not repeat the attack, but continued his course towards the river, upon the bank of which he stood still. I leaped off the *Jabū*, had him secured, and passed a cord through a hole in his nose. Though one of the most tractable animals I had ever seen before the fall, he now was become wholly the reverse ; I saw that some derangement of the brain had taken place, and was obliged to abandon him. Another yak, the best of the herd, actually separated the hoofs from the toes of the hind feet

in exertions to climb the stones, and after bleeding very largely and prosecuting his journey in great pain, when a stop was made to allow of the others taking breath, he also refused to proceed. The *Unias*, who had brought the wool on hire, on the *Wādr* and *Dēbā's* cattle, sat down every five or six steps on stones, and smoked and spun yarn till the animals were disposed to proceed. This was a terrible day. The descent was very slippery as well as steep, and required great precaution. The ascent of the *Ghātī* measured two thousand one hundred and ten paces, the descent one thousand seven hundred and fifty. At nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-five reach a good grassy plain on the left bank of the rivulet, which runs from the *Ghātī* to the south, in order to fall into the *Daull* and encamp at 5° 50'. The goats reaching the bottom of the *Ghātī* first, instead of taking the right road, by the carelessness of the people in charge, went up a crag about five hundred feet above the level of the road, and very leisurely placed themselves on the very edge of the precipice ; a mountaineer, native of *Kamāin* followed them, and by throwing stones and calling, at length succeeded in dislodging them from the dangerous post they had taken. The latter rank, in coming down, deranged loose stones which tumbled down an abrupt slope, by which they descended with a force that threatened to overthrow those which were nearest the bottom ; and it really was entertaining to see with what address, whilst at a run, they avoided the blows of the rolling stones without turning their heads in the direction of their descent. In this march we met with much wild *Chand*,* not yet ripe. This might be an acquisition to the mountains of *Scotland* and *Wales*. Thermometer at night 39°, wind high.

August 30th. — Snow falling on the adjacent mountains and in less quantity on our tents ; thermometer 37°. Had we not crossed the *Ghātī* yesterday, we should have found it difficult to-day. As the pasturage here was good, and it is a long time since our cattle have fairly filled

* *Cicer sibiricum* !

their bellies, we halted this day. In the course of the morning the *Unias* in charge of the *Wazir's* sheep came up, and stated that they could not bring up our cattle; that at the foot of the dry watercourse being unwilling to move, and the other very lame. Thermometer at night 41°.

August 31st.—Thermometer 41°. Water frozen during the night. Frost great just before sun-rise. March at eight A. M. At one thousand two hundred and eighty paces arrive at the bed of the *Dauli* river. The stream is now much broader and deeper than when we crossed before. The rivulet near which we encamped last night falls into the *Dauli* here, which is about two feet deep and very rapid. The descent was very rugged and winding amidst large blocks of stone; much of the *Chand* on both banks of the river, the grains smaller than that cultivated; but the plant throws out many pods, much foliage, and appears hardy. At three thousand seven hundred paces reach the ground on which we encamped in going; and, finding our cattle much fatigued from the badness of the road, abandon our intention of endeavouring to reach *Gítang*. When we went to the *Unads*, the mountains by which we are now surrounded were almost entirely bare; they are now covered with verdure, and many of the plants going to seed. The white, yellow, and red flowering strawberries have bore abundance of flowers, but only a cope of seed without any pulp: whether in a more kindly soil they would produce fruit may be worth trying.

September 1st.—Thermometer 36°. March at eight by the same route we came. Descend the steep *Ghatsi* to the bed of the *Dauli*. One of the yaks could not be driven round the projection of rock which led to it, but resolutely charged back again in spite of sticks and stones. The *Unias* went by a lower road along the steep face of the rock. The stream of the *Dauli* was very rapid, and reached half way up the yak's shoulder. After having gone about a hundred yards, perpendicular rocks, dipping into the river, compelled them to cross again to the right bank, and a third crossing took place immediately above the *Sanga*, which was so bad that our men were afraid of going along it even with very light loads. Their apprehensions were reasonable enough, for the *Sanga* was made only of two loose

sticks of fir, with large loose stones sloped nearly in the angle of 45°. At six thousand one hundred paces the *Dauli* meets the stream which comes from behind the *Nar-Nárágan Parbat* near *Bhandránt's*. This river is larger than the *Dauli*. Of the two arches of snow which lay over the river as we passed before, one had dissolved, and nothing remained but the abutments; the other was entire and still of great thickness. The road was almost as bad as possible. Indeed it is scarcely in the power of imagination to suppose that such a surface could be trodden by men and cattle without their being precipitated into the *Dauli*, which rolled a tremendous current at the foot of the slope, over which the path run (if that could be with any propriety called such a name, when effaced in many places by recent slips, and in others by blocks of stones, for nearly a quarter of a mile together). This was a march of disaster. The yaks, in inclining their bodies towards the mountain to prevent their slipping into the river, struck their loads against portions of rock, and tore the packages. At every hundred yards there was a cry of something being wrong. The people, anxious to get over the dangers and difficulties of the march, in opposition to what I could say, persisted in driving the cattle too fast. The day was very hot; and the yaks, oppressed by the heat, the weight of their burthens and the incessant calling and flinging of stones, found no more effectual way of escaping from these annoyances than by running down the almost perpendicular face of the rock and dashing into the cold stream. Sometimes by the slipping of the soil they fell into the water with some violence, and after cooling themselves, to my great mortification, generally lost their loads in climbing over stones to regain the road. At three reached our ground; and in the evening I had the mortification to learn, that two yaks in the last detachment could not be brought forward; one had slipped into a niche in the bank of the river and could not get up, and the other had become so very lame as to be unable to pass over the sharp edged blocks of stone which lay in the road. At night thermometer 56°.

September 2d.—Halt at *Gítang*. Thermometer 56°. At night 54°.

September 3d.—Thermometer 44°.

March at 10 A. M. The sight of trees is extremely pleasing after our being so long absent from them. The rhubarb had now run to seed. I cut up many roots, but found the whole more or less spongy and rotten. From the holes I have seen in the *Turkey* rhubarb, and its irregular knobby form, I apprehend that this is its usual habit; gentian is met with in great abundance, is called here *Catel* and given in infusion to goats and sheep, most especially when, in travelling towards *Hindústan*, they are supposed to be distressed by heat. The woods here are composed of birch, the great *rhododendron*,* willow,† and mountain ash with brown berries. The road was extremely bad; and the trouble we had from the falling off of the loads, and from our yak cows and calves straying up the mountains and down the sides of stupendous precipices, when it was scarcely possible for them to fix one claw, is not to be conceived. It was nearly night when I reached *Nití*, notwithstanding Amar Singh brought several yaks to assist us. The lame yak was brought to *Golding*, and there left to recruit in the abundant pasture of that place; that which had fallen into a nook of rock near the river could not be found. The upper part of *Bádán* is now suffering much from scarcity of grain, in consequence of the *Járis* and *Dhármis* plundering the *Gungáls*, or people living on the banks of the *Ganges* within the hills, who were in the habit of bringing up the grain they raised, and that which they procured from below.

September 4th.—Thermometer 54° in the morning, 80° at noon. In the afternoon there was a fall of rain accompanied by thunder. At night thermometer 54°. The gooseberry bushes, which were in flower when we were here before, are now full of fruit, of which only a few are ripe. They are, as I conjectured, of the Burgundy kind, but small; and the pulp is much smaller than that of *England* in proportion to the bulk of the seed, but this may be remedied by cultivation. Of currants I found two varieties, one orange coloured with small fruit in small clusters, the other of a dark purple, or rather nearly black, in large bunches, from a tree with bark like that of the black

currant in *England*, but with the flavour of the red one, only more acid. This morning we sent to announce to the *Séydnas* that we had arrived, were anxious to depart, and were in want of provisions. In the evening Arjur and Gújar came, and said that the terms of carrying the baggage should be adjusted to-morrow.

September 5th.—Thermometer 48°. At night 62°.

September 6th.—Morning cloudy with small rain; thermometer 52°. At night 54°.

September 7th.—A party of *Gurkhal Sipahs*, consisting of a *harildar* and four privates, arrived to-day for money due from the *Nitlas* to their company, under the command of Bhacti Thápá. The *harildar* brought a letter from Bhowání Singh, ordering the *Nití* people to render every assistance in their power to us; and that if they should not do so he would levy a heavy fine upon them. The *harildar* came to pay his respects to us, and said that he had received directions to pay every attention to us in his power, and that he should immediately procure carriers. We gave him five rupees in *Timathas* as an earnest of what he might expect if he exerted himself. He promised that we should start to-morrow. In about an hour he returned with three other *Sipahs*, and twenty rupees were tendered to him as subsistence money to the carriers. He refused this at first, saying that our effects were to be conveyed free of expence to *Jóshi Math*. This we declined, saying it was improper for people coming on objects of *Dharm* (piety) to have baggage carried without hire, and he took the money.

September 8th.—At 12h 30' we began our march. At three thousand two hundred paces reach *Gamadil*, whence the people took up our loads immediately. At three thousand three hundred and fifteen cross the *Sankha* of the rivelet from the right, now much swollen. At four thousand one hundred and eighty-two reach *Bampa*. Here the loads were again carried on towards *Pharkla*; and at four thousand eight hundred and eighty-six paces encamp to the north of our former ground near the village, at 4h 55'. Wind high and some rain. The crops of *Pháphar Buck* wheat are very good. These with the *Asa-jou* are nearly ripe. Bar-

* *Rhododendron panicum*.—Rox.

† *Salix tetrasperma*.—Rox.

berries are affording a second crop. The *Shikari*, who received from us two rupees on the banks of the *Chang-ti* for killing a *Baral*, was engaged at *Gamsul* watching the crops, and said he was debarred using his gun by the *Segónas* until the crops were got in, as snow would certainly follow the explosion. We respect their prejudices, and did not go out, although the black partridge tempted us to do so in pursuit of them by their frequent calls.

September 9th. — Thermometer 30°. Marched at 11. The villagers of *Pharkish* made much hesitation in taking up our loads, notwithstanding the *Gorkhali* *hauildar* threatened them with a fine, and offered a deduction of two rupees from their payment of revenue. At length they agreed, and a party set off. At four thousand nine hundred paces cross the *Sankha* over the *Dauli*, at the place where a wall is built with a door in it, for the purpose of preventing the goats and sheep, laden with salt and wool, coming from the *Undés* or northernmost part of *Bütán*, springing into the river. Whilst taking a little rest upon a stone I heard the call of *Chakórs* on some rocks of great height, to which I gained access by a steep, long, and difficult route. Whilst clambering up, I had very nearly placed my hands upon a brown snake, which had got half its body into a hole before I was able to strike it. I succeeded in getting three *Chakórs*, one of which was of great size, and had large double spurs one above the other on each leg. At 4^h 35' reached *Maldri*, having come five thousand seven hundred and forty paces. The crops of *Millet*, *Pháphar* and *Awa-jou* look well. The bed of ice, which filled the bed of the *Maldri* river, has disappeared, but the tops of the high mountains to the east are covered with snow.

September 10. — Thermometer 54°. Rained till 11. Halted on account of our loads not having come up yesterday. As far as *Ládá* southwards the country is called *Bul'hant*, but it is understood that the *Rengni* river separates that country from *Hindústan*. The *Bütias* pay a small sum of money annually to the *Untas*, or its value in kind; and the quota of *Maldri* is six rupees, which is commonly in barley. The inhabitants of the whole tract between *Ládá* and *Niti*,

complain much of the extortions of the *Gorkhals*. The poorest man is compelled to pay a poll tax of four *kacha* rupees. This has caused many villages to be deserted, and the population is now much diminished. This evening, whilst looking at our goats, a *Maldri* man came to us and entered into conversation. We asked how it happened that one portion of the village was in ruins, and that so many of the houses were in such a state of decay? The former inhabitants, he said, were dead; and when enquiry was made if there had been any sudden and violent sickness, he answered, that, of the particular quarter to which we pointed, the tenants had been plundered of their goats by the *Judris*; that unable without these animals to carry on their usual traffic of grain and salt with the *Undés*, they were deprived of the means of paying their rent to the *Gorkhals*, who took the remainder of their cattle, their cooking utensils, the rings out of the noses of their wives and daughters, and seized their children as slaves. Many persons were actually starved to death, and others fled. Including the regular rent, he said, the inhabitants of *Maldri* had an annual sum of one thousand rupees forced from it, although the first only amounts to two hundred and fifty. "In the time of our *Rájás*," said the man, "these yards, now empty, were filled with goats; each old inhabitant had one house to place his son when married, and another for his daughter, who had a portion in cattle. We were then, if not wealthy, at least at our ease, and occupied and happy. At present we are poor and wretched. If we had masters like you once again, these pens might contain the same number of cattle as formerly; but at present, if a man by his industry raises a small stock of goats, a *Judri* or a *Darmi* plunderer attacks him and carries them off, and we can get no redress from our present masters, nor are we strong enough to resist or make reprisals." Independently of the direct plunder they obtain, without any other caution than putting a number of men under arms, the *Judris* are interested in destroying the trade of *Niti Gháti*, in order that they may have a larger proportion of the profitable traffic with the *Undés*. At night the thermometer was 58°.

September 11th.—Thermometer 51°. March at seven by the route we came. At three thousand five hundred and seventy-five paces cross a *sankho* over the *Dauli* to the right bank. The descent from thence is very rapid, and the stream is much broken by vast fragments of rock and heaps of timber, which have been much accumulated since our passing upwards. In one place, the river has worked its way under a kind of arch formed of these materials. At six thousand two hundred and forty paces reach the village of *Jhelim*, now in ruins, with the exception of two or three houses. A villager said that some time ago, *Déb Singh*, our *Judri* acquaintance, swept the country during the space of two months, and carried off two thousand head of goats, sheep, and neat cattle, without receiving any molestation from the *Gorkhahs*, or being compelled to make restitution or any kind of reparation.

September 12th.—Halt at *Jhelim*, as our loads did not come last night.

September 13th.—Thermometer 52°. March at seven and half A. M.; no tidings of the loads. The village of *Jhelim* is situate on the face of a hill considerably higher than the road from *Láti* to *Má-lóri*: descending, therefore, we fell into the old road. On the road we were met by a messenger from *Bhawáná Sing Négi*, with a letter from him, and another from *Jagrup*, *Jamidar* of the party now at *Barragosa*, and *Jáshi Math*. The former stated, that the *Gorkhahs* had distressed him much on account of having assisted in forwarding our baggage, that his life would have been forfeited had we not returned by this road, but that now he was perfectly at ease and disposed to do every thing in his power to serve us. *Jagrup* said that he would take care that we should have every facility that he could afford us in our return: *Bhawáná Singh* stated that we might take the *Pain Kándi* or *Dháda* road, as might be most agreeable. At five thousand six hundred and forty-five paces cross the *Dauli*, over a very bad *sankho*, to the left bank. Here the road, which is very bad, ascends rapidly, in many places little more than a foot broad; and projections from above oblige the passenger to creep under them, almost immediately over the bed of the river, which is about five hundred yards

below. At seven thousand and twenty-five paces reach the summit, from whence the descent is very difficult and steep; indeed, were a person from below to see travellers above, he could not fail of feeling much anxiety for their situation. At seven thousand six hundred and fifty paces reach our former ground and encamp. A *Sankho* had been washed away, and the loss of a long tree, not worth three rupees in this country, endangers the loss of life to every one who attempts this most dangerous route, of which no conception can be formed by description. Let it suffice to say, that the very goats resisted attempting some parts of it for a considerable time, and that we were, in more than one place, reduced to the necessity of creeping on our hands and knees: yet every one arrived without accident, and the *Jats* climbed and descended in a manner that created admiration; but in one spot, it was advisable that he should attempt an almost perpendicular face of rock, rather than be obliged to come down by another so steep that it was a task of great danger for man. By a long detour he reached us over a tract known to our guides only, but the man who had the care of him declared that this care was superfluous, for that he could come down a surface as steep as was practicable for man. He had been brought to the side of the river under an idea that he might have crossed; and, from the height of the bank where I stood, I thought the attempt attended with little danger; inasmuch, that the best swimmer in the party having declined the task, I had resolved upon trying. However, on reaching the bed of the river, and passing one stream, I was deterred from the experiment, in consequence of the force and velocity of the current, the extreme coldness of the water, and the danger of being dashed against the stones or stumps of trees.

Although money had been given to the *Siyannu* of *Jhelim* for the hire of the carriers, they had kept the money and not furnished a particle of food to the unfortunate people who had to bear the burthens and heat of the day. The oppression exercised by the government renders natives equally oppressive in proportion to their power. Thermometer at night 62°.

September 14th.—Thermometer 58°. March at 9^h 25' along the left bank of the

Dauli: one of my finest goats, heavy with young, and the boldest in the whole herd, fell into the stream and was hurried away by the current. The bridge was about twelve inches broad, and formed by a fir-tree, a little flattened on its upper surface, and a round sapling on each side. Whilst the goats crowded at the foot of the *Sankho*, two went on boldly, but when they had reached within a few feet of the opposite side, the pressure of the feet of the goats had pushed forwards one of the side spars, and unluckily that on which a goat was; one end fell down, and the other tilting up, threw the poor animal into the stream. This spot has brought me much disaster; for it was on its bank, within twenty yards of the *Sankho*, that the Pandit's slave dashed my watch from my girdle upon the stones. However this accident did not affect me, although seriously inconvenient, one-tenth so much as the loss of one poor goat that cost only a rupee; but this latter had been attained with more difficulty than the watch had cost me. At eight thousand and twenty-five paces reached the road running under the village of *Tolma*, which, surrounded by fields of the crimson *marcha*, looks very pretty. The *marcha* is a plant which I mistook in my journey upwards for the *lal-sag* of *Hindústan*, or the *Amaranthus Gágeticus*, and the *sipahis* who had accompanied the party which went in 1808 to survey the *Ganges*, fell into the same error, and used it as a pot-herb. In a short time, those who had eaten much of it were affected with purging and soreness in the inside of the mouth. The natives of the hills, however, employ it without injury whilst it is young, but I neglected to enquire in what manner it was dressed. I thought we should be able to reach *Ládá* this evening, and therefore pushed on. Having arrived at the foot of the mountain (which we ascended on leaving *Ládá*), the sky became suddenly clouded, and large drops of rain with gusts of wind announced an approaching storm. As the day closed rapidly, I saw it would not be possible to pass over the rugged mountainous road without accident, as much of it lay on the edge of the cliff over the river, and therefore determined to take up my lodging for the night. A small cavity under a ledge of rock just sheltered me

from the rain. Having stretched my carpet and blanket on the ground, I went to bed dinnerless, and my companion fared no better. The principal part of our servants remained behind, taking such lodging as they could find; but they were much better circumstanced than their masters, as they had their food along with them.

September 15th.—Thermometer 58°. At eight A. M. began our march. The town of *Ládá* consists only of eight or nine houses, and a temple of *Nanda Dé-da*, at which officiate some priestesses, who do not, according to report, either take a vow, or observe the practice of chastity, being allowed what intercourse with the other sex they may think proper to take without restraint. *Jowáhir Singh* had now a knowledge of our real character, and said that he would fetch the loads from *Maldri* as soon as he should have seen his brother. He was anxious to have a goat to sacrifice to the deity of the place, in gratitude for our safe return, but I believe that his own appetite had a greater share in inducing him to prefer this request than any motive of religion. *Jowáhir* says that provisions are very scarce, owing to the visitations of the locusts, with which the country has been plagued for the last two months. For the preceding two days we have seen many locusts directing their flight towards the *Undés*, where they breed. Thermometer at night, 72°.

September 16th.—Thermometer 64°. March at 8. At one thousand three hundred and forty paces we come to a *Sankho*, over the river *Rení*, which separates *Bul-tan* from *Hindústan*, and falls into the *Dauli*. At seven thousand five hundred and forty-two paces encamp in the fields belonging to the village of *Dak*. Our dinner consisted of some pumpkin boiled with *dal*, and hunger made the dish palatable.

September 17th.—Thermometer 66°. March at 8 A. M. rain increases to such a degree as to prevent us enjoying the pleasure of the horse-chestnut and rhododendron trees, under which we pass. In one of the former were monkeys feeding heartily on their fruit, which is relished by few animals. At eleven hundred and forty paces reach the summit of the ascent; and at three thousand one hundred

and forty-five reach a fountain, near which we encamp, on a spot of uncultivated ground surrounded by the *Sarson* or mustard in flower.

The *Nishádnchi*, or colour bearer, of a company belonging to Bhácti Thápa, paid us a visit. Afterwards Bhawáni Singh Négi made his appearance. He says that our loads shall be brought from *Maldé* in a short time, and that he will charge the expense as a set off against our account of one hundred and one rupees advanced to him on his bond. Thermometer at night 64°.

September 18th.—Thermometer 62°. At noon 74°. Night 64°. Many showers of short continuance but smart, in the course of the day, with intervals of sunshine and heat. The jamádar Jagrub sent some rice and flour last night, and to-day a present of game.

This man was with Sherístha Thápa at *Sirinagar* in 1808, when Mr. H. came with the party to survey; but on account of his disguise did not recognise him. He gave the following account of the transactions which had reached us in a confused manner, whilst in the *Undis*. Dasrat'h, who was formerly in power at *Sirinagar*, but had been displaced, had written information to Catmandu, that Bhácti Thápa had allowed two *Europeans* to go through the country in his division into the *Undés*. The *Nepalese* government sent Bhácti a reprimand, on the receipt of which he sent Jagrub with thirty men to examine into the foundation of the reports propagated by Dasrat'h, with whom he had long been at enmity. On Jagrub reaching *Baragaon*, he found that Bhawáni Singh had left his house to avoid the oppression of a party of Dasrat'h's men, which to the amount of ninety had taken possession of his premises, broken open his granaries, and used the grain they had found in them. He had armed all his dependents; but on Jagrub sending him assurances of his personal safety, he went over to him. Bhawáni then made a declaration of his ignorance of our being *Europeans*, and of his having received the sum of eighty-seven rupees to forward our baggage to *Níri*. Dasrat'h, in his letter to Bhácti, accused Bhawáni Sing of having taken three thousand rupees, and made use of this falsehood as a plea to ruin

Bhawáni by extorting that sum from him. The report forwarded to Catmandu stated, that we had gone with an intention of building two forts, one at *Níri* and one in the *Undis*, to garrison them with *Marchis*, and thence proceed by *Buberin* to join the *Sikhs*, with whose arms we proposed to invade the country. The accounts amongst the country people were ridiculous enough. One reported that a letter had arrived from *Delhi* stating that we had stolen the philosopher's stone and three lacks of rupees from the Company's wife.

A letter arrived from Bandhu Thápa's son, now at *Sohár*, directing Jagrub to treat us with attention, and to take care that no part of our property should receive any injury. He was anxious that we should march to-morrow to *Sohár*, which is five kos below *Jáshí-math*. To this the rainy state of the weather was objected; but it was promised that we would go as soon as the weather became fair. The motive he assigned for our going thither was, that we should be able to get provisions easily, which could not be done at *Baragaon*.

September 19th.—Thermometer 59°. During the night the summits of the neighbouring mountains have been covered with a fall of snow. Halt at *Baragaon*. About two P. M. it began to rain smartly and continued without intermission until six, leaving the air cold and disagreeably damp. After sun-set thermometer 16°.

September 20th.—Thermometer 57°. The jamádar having strongly represented that they could not procure provisions without the greatest difficulty at *Baragaon*, but that they should be able to get abundance at *Sohár*, we agreed to march as far as *Jáshí-math* to-day, provided it did not rain. At 11h 15' we marched. At one thousand three hundred paces cross a watercourse, from which the air before us was filled with an immense body of locusts, some of which were of a light yellow, but the greater number of an orange colour. On heaps of weeds that were dry, and on stones, they assembled by forties and fifties, and remained quiet in the sun-shine; but others were actively employed in eating the heads *Mandua*,* now nearly ripe. They had

* *Eleusine Cordeana*.

been here about two months, but had not done as much mischief as I should have supposed. A leopard made frequent visits to this neighbourhood, had taken away three children, and killed two men; but the place to which he resorted with his prey was unknown. At the same place where we encamped before we now pitched our tents, close to a temple. Every other spot, for a great extent, was occupied by crops of rice, *Marcha*, *Mandua*, and *Sawa*.* The people of the neighbourhood said that the leopard would certainly make an attack upon our goats in the night, and we took precautions accordingly by setting a strong watch with loaded guns and keeping up a good fire.

Sept. 21st.—Thermometer 55°. The leopard has committed some ravage in a village to the east of *Jâhi-math*. In this village my goats were yesterday entangled, and with no small trouble and loss of time I extricated them out of the filthy and intricate roads. Goats are cleanly animals: when they reached one filthy spot, the leading animals stopped, and the whole flock was delayed in a narrow path overlying with long grass, and from which issued a streak drawn upwards by the heat of the sun, that was scarcely supportable by man, and must have been greatly annoying to the animals shut up in an alley of this offensive vapour. At length they clambered up some large blocks of stones.

Our march did not take place till 2½ 15', owing to the *Gorkha* party having served themselves with carriers for their loads before they gave any to us. On reaching the foot of the hill, half way up which are many detached cottages which form the village of *Sofâr*, I found my flock, which had started at an early hour. We went up, and after an ascent of about a mile through narrow paths and fields in *Marcha*, *Sawa*, and *Sarson*, reached the residence of *Bhawâni Singh*, at the close of day, where was a stone threshing floor almost covered with hemp, on which we pitched our tents. Gave the body of a goat which died to the *Gorkha Sipâhîs*, who requested to have it for their night's repast.

Sept. 22d.—Halt. *Bhawâni Singh* has not come here according to his promise. We found *Baudhu Thâpâ's* son, the ne-

phew of the general *Bharti*, sick of an intermittent.

Sept. 23d.—After breakfast we set off accompanied by a farmer, who said that he thought it likely we should find wild hogs, bears, deer, and pheasants, if we would go up to the top of a high wooded mountain to the left, which formed part of the great *Tâguri* range. We ascended a steep ridge, and passed through a forest of fir, cedar, and cypress†, with sycamore, horse chestnut, walnut, and yew trees, the latter are called *Tunîr*. The cedars were of enormous size; one measured eighteen cubits in girth at four feet from the ground, and was about one hundred and eighty feet high; another that had fallen down was one hundred and fifty-nine feet in length, and trees of this size were not uncommon. From this eminence I had a fine prospect, in which a cascade forming the source of the *Padî Gaghâ*, that ran in the bottom between two ranges of hills, formed the most prominent feature. This cascade appeared to have a fall of from eighty to one hundred feet, and was about twenty feet broad. It had almost escaped me to remark, that in our return we met with very large service trees, bearing fruit much larger than those of this tree in England. I stopped to examine some plants of hemp sown near a house, many of these were twelve feet in height, and few lower than ten; where thinly sown, the plants had very thick stems and sent out many side branches, but when numerous they were thin, tall, and without branches. The person who sowed them said, that when the plant was supposed sufficiently ripe for pulling, which is considered to be the case when it is in flower, it is placed on the roof of the house, and exposed to the sun till thoroughly dry, when the bark is stripped off and tied in bundles for use. During the time it is on the house, care is taken to prevent its being wetted, as wet is supposed to weaken the fibres. In stripping, one half the bark is separated from the wood by the nails of the finger and thumb of one hand, whilst the finger and thumb of the other are placed, one upon and the other under the bark, during the time that it is drawn from the butt towards the point of the stem: this process is performed on the other side, and the bark by the two operations is completely taken off. (To be continued.)

BEAWES'S JOURNEY TO BASSORA.

(Continued from p. 568, Vol. V.)

Aug. 5th.—This morning about seven o'clock we left Aleppo in expectation of joining our caravan at Spheera three hours off, but on the road were informed that they had proceeded to Gaboul, and when arrived there, they were gone a league further, as accordingly we found them about four in the afternoon, having then been riding and fasting, which made this day's journey very disagreeable, but a fresh westerly wind which lasted the whole day made some amends.

We found our tents pitched and all our baggage around in good order. The evening was delightfully cool, and the night so cold that a quilt was scarcely sufficient covering. About this place it seems are abundance of scorpions, and a Jew merchant in the night was wounded by one which gave him great pain, but he found relief in a few hours from the application of a squeezed garlic; we neither felt nor saw any, and consider our having quilts a good prevention.

6th.—This morning early we mounted, and for the first time tried our Mahofli, but the camel happened to be as great a stranger to this machine as ourselves, and with difficulty submitted to the burthen, which neither being to-day well fixed, made us conclude this manner of travelling nothing near so commodious as we had imagined: but the Arabs assured us a day or two would remedy all such inconveniences. At ten this morning we again encamped, this small journey into the desert being it seems designed to separate the caravan from any further communication with Aleppo, as otherwise there would be no end to delays, and also this day is designed to put every thing into due order for a regular march in future. Our course to-day was somewhat to southward of east, the country similar to that around Aleppo, only quite a level. A fresh westerly wind continues, whereby we find not the least inconvenience from heat, though otherwise it must be very hot; for we observe a single tent is but a slight defence against the sun, and the ground reflects the rays with great force. We have given orders always to pitch our tents somewhat apart

from, and to windward of the rest of the caravan, as also at the time of cooking you are incommoded with smoke, and also with dust from the camels continually rambling about you.

The order for diet in the caravan is coffee in the morning before mounting, then when they stop about noon for an hour, coffee again, and what else any one has ready drest; in the evening it is pleasant for any one to observe, soon after encamping, there appear almost as many fires as men, and all hands set to preparing the Pilau, and what better their stores may afford. The water here is very foul, but we brought from Aleppo (a lucky thought) some fine hebit which forced into an Hippocrates shere, makes an excellent strainer. Our caravan is reckoned large, consisting of two thousand and odd hundreds of camels, of which about four hundred are loaded with merchandise and nearly as many more with passengers and baggage, the rest mounted by the Arabs themselves, or empty for want of freight, the returns from Aleppo being considerable, compared to what is carried from Bassora; and what likewise renders the caravans numerous independent of merchants, are the armed Arabs in case of necessity. The Shiaks and their attendants, and many poor Arabs, join the caravan from Bassora, with one, two or three camels, either loaded with things of small import to barter at Aleppo, or in hopes the greater camelleers may favour them with some freight lack again; we have also several horses and mules in the caravan, being carried for sale, because cheap at Aleppo, and affording a good profit at Bassora; but they arrive there such skeletons that many months are requisite to restore them, especially such as have performed the journey mounted.

This afternoon not finding sufficient water at the halting place to supply the caravan, we went on an hour farther. The wind was in the west, blowing pleasantly, and the night was very cold.

7th.—Mounted this morning about six, and travelled till noon, when we stopped and unloaded the camels, but I think to

little purpose, for in half an hour we were again on our way. At seven finished our day's journey, the country quite level and horizon fair all round. The wind to-day fresh and westerly, our course S.S.E.; no water; night cold.

8th.—Mounted between four and five, and travelled till noon, when we rested an hour, and proceeded till seven. Country and course the same as yesterday; wind westerly and heat moderate; evening agreeable; night cold.

I asked our conductor to-day by what means they directed their course, who told me there are beaten paths throughout the journey (which I afterwards found) wherein the guides constantly keep, and therefore, however the caravan extraviates on one side or the other, they are sufficient to keep them in due course. But these paths are sometimes by gales of wind covered with sand, and then the caravan is obliged to halt, and the guides spread themselves as far as not losing sight of the body will permit to discover a tract, or not succeeding therein wait till night and proceed by the stars; and one evening desiring them to shew me those they particularly observed, there was scarce an Arab, but manifested such a knowledge of the heavens as I little expected. That which they said was their chief director between Bassora and Aleppo, they pointed to, calling *Judda*, and is the north star.

We observed no order in our march, but spread over the waste in different figures. The caravan being so large, this afforded a diverging prospect, the objects being so various and to us so strange. One reason of their spreading may be on account of the camels feeding as they travel, having absolutely no other provision but what they meet with in the way, which has hitherto been only a sort of *Farzush*, and in no great plenty.

9th.—Set out this morning about four, lasted the same till about nine, when we got among hills quite barren and parched up, and though the westerly wind continues, it is extremely hot; at one we pitched our tents being come to water, which is not bad, and we shall therefore stay to enjoy it till to-morrow. Course to day S.S.E. our *Mahoffi* terribly fatigues us, and was certainly only intended for such as have no legs or can bestow them independent of their bodies; it is

impossible to maintain a tolerably easy posture for two minutes together, and the motion moreover is so diabolical, that I have frequently in a day worse qualms than a landsman at sea, and am sorer bruised at night than *Sancho* in his government. However it keeps the immediate heat of the sun from us, which we should probably find at this season insupportable; though here also the accommodation is not much greater than being baked instead of roasted, and therefore the *Mahoffi* is but a trumpey machine, and a wheelbarrow, in comparison, a princely and civilised carriage.

This evening were killed in our quarters two snakes, of which it seems there is no want in the desert, and in some places are very huge ones. I inquired of *Haji Salek*, our conductor, what remedy they had when bit thereby, who told me none "but *Alla Kerim*, God is great and protects them," not having known in his time of one doing harm. The evening and night agreeably cool.

10th.—To-day being the Jews' sabbath, they prevailed on the caravan *Bashl* with thirty dollars not to proceed; which seems a trifling sum to detain so large a company, but he commands, and it may be supposed that nobody bid against the Jews. The conductor in chief is always a man of extraordinary note among the desert Arabs in general; our's was called *Sahl Mahud*. His business is to protect the caravan from being molested by any tribe we may meet, for which he receives a tanto per load; but although this man is principally necessary for the safety of the caravan, he is not absolutely sufficient, for we have also several others of different tribes, who likewise receive a gratuity for their protection, and this expense amounts in the whole to the merchants from Aleppo to Bassora to about fourteen dollars for each load, but provisions may be excused for only a small present. As we were necessitated to defer proceeding on our journey till to-morrow, I vain would have employed the idle day in visiting a town we saw in sight, about seven miles distant, called by the Arabs *Jaiba*. It appears to be an extensive place having a large tower in the middle. The Arabs inform us it is a place of great antiquity, but now in ruins, which is all they know of the

matter. As to my going thither, no one whom I invited would accompany me, nor could I prevail by any means with Haji Salek to supply me with a beast and some Arabs to enjoy the sight alone, whether because he thought there might be dangers, and any accident be imputed to his defect of care, or that Arabs do not approve of our examining these places in the desert, I know not; but all the reason he produced was, that the undertaking was improper, and that the sight would rather produce a horror than a pleasure, as time and other circumstances have produced a scene which only serves at present to excite a melancholy reflection on the instability of human things. The place they say had some inhabitants until within these last four years, but is now totally deserted, every company of Arabs in their passage despoiling them at pleasure and otherwise contributing to render their situation intolerable. At a small distance there is another town, called Suckna, which is inhabited. At Jalba is a spring of hot water. From hence to Suckna is six hours of caravan, and from Suckna to Tadmor or Palmira fourteen hours. Those famous ruins bear from this place S.W.

We got acquainted to-day with an inhabitant of Archba, who informed us

there are many ruins about this part of the country, but none bespeaking any great magnificence or very great antiquity; for as to Jalba, which I have expressed so much concern at not visiting, he assures us that little else besides the tower and ruins pertaining thereto are of stone, the rest being only earth. He says the country about the Euphrates, from whence we are not above a day's journey, so abounded formerly with towns and villages, that only between Dier and Archba, which is also a day's journey, there were upwards of three hundred, of which scarce one at present remains entire.

This watering place is called Ain ul Kom, or the fountain of Kom, and I reckon its distance from Aleppo about eighty miles. I intended to have regulated the distance by counting the camel's steps for a number of minutes and have measured his step, with which, and knowing the time travelled, I might have been tolerably exact, but this method is rendered useless in a caravan, as the animals wander or stop to feed as they journey, and consequently have not that constancy in their pace as is requisite. We passed to-day without any great fatigue from the heat; the evening and night also was cool; the wind westerly.

(To be continued.)

THE DISSAWE OF VELASSIS

ACCOUNT OF THE CEREMONY OF PERAHERRA.

Presented to His Exc. the Governor of Ceylon, August 19, 1817.

PERAHERRA (properly called Eysala Ketele) is a very ancient ceremony in commemoration of the birth of the god Vishnu, beginning on the day that the god was born, namely, the day of the new moon in the month of July (Eysala). In some sacred books this ceremony is said to be in remembrance of Vishnu's victory over the asuras or enemies of the gods.

The ceremony of the Peraherra is thus begun. The people belonging to the four principal Dewales * go to a young jack tree not yet in fruit, the stalks of which are three spans in circumference. They

clear the ground round the tree, and consecrate it by fumigating it with the smoke of burning resin, smearing it with a preparation of sandal made on purpose, and further by an offering of a lighted lamp with nine wicks, which is put at the foot of the tree, and of nine betel leaves and nine different kinds of flowers arranged on a chair. This being done, the wood-cutter of the Maha Dewale, dressed in a clean cloth and purified by washing and rubbing himself with lemon juice, with an axe fells the tree at its root and cuts the trunk transversely into four pieces of equal length, to be divided among the four Dewales. The lowest

* Dewalays, the house of god.

piece is the property of the Natha Dewale, the next of the Maha Dewale, and the next of the Katergam Dewale, and the top piece is the property of the Pattiny Dewale. Each log is carried in its respective Dewale accompanied by the beating of tomtoms. On the day of the new moon of the month of Eysala each piece is fixed into the ground in a particular spot in the Dewale; a roof is erected over it, it is covered with cloths to keep it concealed and decorated all round with white olas, fruits, and flowers, &c. Thus prepared and situated, the logs are called *Keep*, which signifies pillars.

Till the fourth day from that on which the pillars were fixed, the Capoorales carry round the keep morning and evening, the bow and arrows of the gods to whom their temples are consecrated. On this occasion tomtoms are beaten and canopies, flags, talipatras, umbrellas, fans, &c. are displayed. The bow and arrow are called the god, and carrying them round the keep is called carrying the god. On the 5th day of Peraherra the Kapoorale brings the bow and arrow to the gate in the street, and places them in the Rankilligay on the back of an elephant. The elephants of the four Dewales thus bearing the bows and arrows of the four gods are led to the Maloowa, which is situated between the Maha and Natha Dewales, where the chiefs and people assemble. At the same time, the Buddha priests of the Maligava bring to the gate of their temple the *Datu Karendoowa*, (the shrine containing the relic of Buddha) and place it in the Rankilligay, on the back of an elephant who remains at the gate.

In the meantime the procession moves from the Maloowa between the Maha and Natha Dewales, making a circuit round the latter on its way towards the gate of the Maligava, where the relic of Buddha is waiting.

The procession is as follows:—1st, the king's elephants with Gajanyke Nilams; 2d, the Gingals with Kotitakku Leykam; 3d, the people of the four Korles Dissave and petty chiefs of that Dissavony; 4th, the people of the seven Korles; 5th, those of Uwa; 6th, of Matale; 7th, of Saffragam; 8th, of Wa-

laponey; 9th, of Udapalata, all appointed and attended like the people of the four Korles; 10th, the Bamboos or images (representing devils) covered with cloths; 11th, the elephant of the Maligava bearing the shrine, followed by other elephants and the people of the Maligava, who precede the Duwena Nilams and Nanayakkare Leykam with umbrellas, talipatras, flags, fans, shields, tomtoms, drums, flutes, &c. accompanied by dancers; 12th, the elephant of the Natha Dewale bearing the bow and arrow of the god, attended by the women of the temple and followed by the Basnayke Nilams, with the same pomp of attendants as the former; 13th, the elephant, bow and arrow and people of the Maha Vishnu Dewale; 14th, of the Katergam Dewale; 15th, of the Pattiny Dewale; 16th, the people of the Maha Ley Kam department carrying masks and flags and preceding their chiefs; 17th, the people of the Attepattoo department similarly equipped, followed by the Attepattoo Leykam and the Batemahatmayas of Uedunare, Yatinware, Tuoumponey, Harrspattoo, Doombare and Hewahette; 18th, the people of the Weddikkara department by their Leykam; 19th, the people of the Wadanatanku department with their Leykam; 20th, the people of the Padiknare department and their Leykams.

The ceremonies just described are performed during five days commencing on the sixth of Peraherra, and they are performed in the four principal streets in the evening and at the seventh hour of the night, but in the nocturnal procession the shrine is not introduced.

Indeed, till the reign of King Kirtissarie the shrine never appeared. On the occasion of the presence of some Siamese priests, this king ordered the shrine to form a part of the evening Peraherra, assigning as a reason, that with this innovation, the ceremony would be in honor of Buddha as well as of the gods. In the course of the five days mentioned, precedence is to be taken by turns, by the different parties who attend the procession. The five days having expired, another ceremony, an important and essential part of the Peraherra, commences, called *Randoolis Beyma*, which lasts five days more.

* Palm leaves prepared for writing, also called olas.

It commences with bringing from the Dewales, the Randoolis or Palankins, four in number, each dedicated to a particular goddess and each furnished with a golden pitcher and sword similarly dedicated. These Palankins form a part of the evening procession and are then carried by the people after the bows and arrows, but in the procession at night they take the lead, the women belonging to the Dewales, who attended the first part of the ceremony, attend this also, to which every other honor is due and is paid.

In the king's time, the daughters and young wives of the chiefs, dressed in royal apparel, given them by his majesty, alternately accompanied the Randooli of each goddess.

From the commencement of this ceremony, the casts of washers and potters including both sexes attend; the men of the former carrying painted sticks under their arms, and of the latter, earthen vessels adorned with cocoa-nut flowers. The Oia people of the five principal Dissavonis carry five large bamboos in attendance during the whole of this ceremony.

Thus the ceremony of Peraherra is continued up to the day of the full moon of the Eysala. On the night of the full moon and on this alone the shrine is carried in the procession. As soon as the procession is over the shrine is deposited in the temple Asgray Wilhara, and the Randoolis and bows and arrows are brought back to their respective Dewales. Soon after boiled rice, curries, cakes, &c. are offered in the Dewales to the images of the gods. The offerings being made, the procession recommences and proceeds to the river at Gettamby or Gonarawa, bearing the bows and arrows and Randoolis.

At the river a decorated boat is found in readiness, in which the four Kapurales of the Dewales, attended by four other men belonging to the same establishments, go some distance up the river, carrying with them the swords and water pitchers of the goddesses; and at the break of day the Kapurales suddenly strike the water with the swords, the other men at the same moment of the discharging the water that had been taken up last year, fill the pitchers afresh in the exact place where the swords had been applied.

This being done, they land, and having placed the water pitchers and swords in the Randoolis they return with the procession to the city: the morning of their return is the 10th day after commencement of Peraherra. The two Adigars and the chiefs who may not have accompanied the ceremony to the river, meet it on the road when returning at a place called Kumari Kapua and accompany it to the Asgray Wilhara, from whence the shrine being taken, the whole procession moves to the place from which it started at first, viz. the Malua. From the Malua each party returns to its respective Dewale, the shrine is carried back to the Maligave and the ceremony is at an end.

During the five days that the Randooli ceremony is performing, the Kapurales of the four Dewales, the evening procession being concluded, come to the Magool Mandua and recite the Mangala Astu, a hymn of thanks and praise to the gods, and they offer up prayers that the reigning king may be blessed and prosper. Then they return to their Dewales with garlands of flowers from the Magool Mandua, with which they adorn the images of the gods. Since the English government has been established, the Mangala Astu has been repeated at the Natha Dewale.

During seven days after the ceremony of beating the water, the Wali-yakon is danced in the four Dewales by people belonging to the cast of tomtom beaters. The dancers are masked and they dance to the sound of tomtoms.

This dance being finished, the people of the Balibat cast dance, during seven days more, round heaps of boiled rice, vegetables, curries, cakes, fruits, &c. which they eat after the dance. At the end of the fourteen days the dancing being over, the keepers fixed in the Dewales, as already described, are taken up, carried to the river with tomtoms and flags and thrown into the water. On the day the water is struck with swords, four bundles of fine cloth, with gold and silver coins and pieces of sandal-wood, are given by the treasurer to the Dewales.

Under the former government, when the king accompanied the Peraherra the ceremonies were performed with unusual splendour, and the processions were far more magnificent than they are here de-

scribed. In case of any impurity appearing near the Dewales, the performance of the ceremonies was intermitted during the space of three days.

The whole of the festival was ended on the 31st at eleven o'clock in the morning. The commencement of the concluding procession was announced by the firing of gingsals, a loud noise of tontoms, and Kandyan pipes accompanied by the crackling Adigars' whips. Eight fine elephants first appeared, one after the other, then came the relic of Buddha, which was carried under a small gold vessel called *Ranliffagay*, covered by an elegant gilt canopy, on the back of a noble elephant most superbly caparisoned; his head and back covered over with crimson cloth embroidered with gold, and his tusks eased in gold; he was supported on each side by two elephants, richly adorned with brocade housings, the riders on their necks and other attendants on their backs bearing silver fans and umbrellas: the great elephant in the centre carried nothing but the canopy, or gilt open pavilion, covering the *Ranliffagay* which contained the relic. The second Adigar, as *Diwane Nileme*, marched after the relic, preceded by his whips and followed by a vast crowd of attendants, a party of whom was armed with spears: five elephants of the *Natha Dewale* next followed, the one in the middle carrying the bow and arrows of the god, which were succeeded by a long procession consisting of elephants belonging to the different Dewales, bearing the symbols of their gods, Diseases with numerous attendants, standard-bearers, tontom beaters, &c. This part of the procession was interspersed with groupes of dancers and huge figures intended to represent demons. These were followed by the whip bearers of the first Adigar, who marched attended by three chiefs on his left, and followed by a great body of guards and retinue. Then came the close *Palankins* supposed to contain the goddesses of the Dewales, each attended by a number of well dressed females, with their heads tastfully ornamented with flowers. The day was fine and the rays of a brilliant sun were reflected from the silver fans and umbrellas, from the brocaded clothing of the elephants, and from the gold pavilions covering the relic of Buddha and

symbols of the gods, altogether forming a spectacle no less interesting than novel to an European.

Daily, for an hour or more, before the procession commenced, the tight rope dancers and other performers of different descriptions assembled in the great street between the *Maha Vishnu* and *Natha Dewales*, immediately under the windows of that part of the palace from which the king of Kandy was accustomed to view such ceremonies. These handsome apartments are now occupied by the second commissioner of the residency, James Gay, Esq. In whose spacious hall his Excellency the Governor and Lady Browning and most of the ladies and gentlemen of Kandy frequently met to witness the various performances.

The rope dancers were two females, who, considering that they did not use the balancing pole, moved with no small degree of ease and grace; and one of them, rather a well turned figure, shewed her activity by springing from the rope many times in rapid succession, to a height not less than six or eight feet. A group of young men and boys in the attire of dancing girls, having their arms and legs covered with small bells, displayed with effect their talents: while another party with little of the "foreign aid of ornament" performed a very regular figure dance, brandishing all the while and at each other, a couple of short sticks which they held by the middle, one in each hand; the effect of this was much improved by the sticks having a tassel of white flax at each end. But of all the dancers, perhaps none were more worthy of notice than two athletic champions, armed with foils and bassy shields, who performed a war dance. Their merits lay in an extraordinary and not ungraceful activity of limb and flexibility of wrist, more than in any display of the science of attack and defence.

Immediately after the relic of Buddha and the symbols of the gods had been deposited in their respective sanctuaries, all the chiefs who had borne a part in the *Peraherra* repaired to the hall of audience to pay their respects to His Excellency the Governor, and to report the successful termination and happy omens of the great festival. Upon this occasion the attendance of chiefs was more numerous, and

they were more splendidly dressed in their peculiar and strange costume than had been before seen by us. Their richly embroidered velvet caps, with elegant gold flowers on the top so various (for no two were alike) were strikingly beautiful; their large plaited tippets fringed with gold over their splendid brocade full sleeved jackets, with the immense folds of gold muslin which composed their lower garments, gave the whole group a character that may justly be termed magnificent. The dignified but easy air and manner with which the two Adigars, the Disayas and the other superior chiefs walked up to the hall to salute his Excellency the Governor, must have forcibly struck every person present. This, when taken into consideration with the history of their nation, the general character and property of the people, and their peculiar situation and circumstances, and particularly in as far as regards their locality and exclusion from intercourse with the rest of the world, is perhaps a moral phenomenon, a parallel to which is not to be met with among any other people in the world.

The Governor was attended by his Staff, the Hon. J. P'Oyly Esq., Resident of Kandy, Colonel Kelly, Commandant, and the other civil and military servants resident in Kandy; Lady Brownrigg and Mrs. Nihili were likewise present, and

the elegance and the courtliness of the Kandyan chiefs were never more strikingly displayed than by the polite and graceful manner with which they advanced to make their obeisance to her Ladyship, who with her usual kindness and condescension received their respectful salutations.

This spontaneous instance of gallantry in a people upon whom the sun of chivalry never shone, and who must have hitherto held the female character, however exalted in rank, to be entitled to no share of public consideration or exalted mark of respect from the lords of the creation, is in no small degree to be attributed to the fascinating and amiable manners of Lady Brownrigg, and it must have been highly gratifying to her ladyship, who has, since her arrival in Ceylon, so zealously and with so much effect endeavoured to meliorate the condition of her own sex, among the natives of all ranks and classes.

After compliments had passed between His Excellency the Governor and the principal chiefs agreeable to Kandyan custom, one of a group of provincial Mobottale came forward and addressed His Excellency in a complimentary speech, in which he attributed the unprecedented productiveness of the soil, and the extraordinary general prosperity of the country, since it came under the rule of the English, to the famed good fortune of His Excellency.

ON THE NEPAUL WAR.

To understand at all the origin of the Nepaul war, it will be necessary to advert to the geographical position and nature of that country; and to form a judgment of the character of the people, it may be proper to notice some of the most prominent of the few facts in their history, with which we are acquainted.

The chain of the vast *Himalaya* mountains which separates Tartary from India, constitutes the northern boundary of the Nepaul empire: another range of mountains running nearly parallel to the *Himalaya*, and at a distance of about a hundred miles, which are commonly called the Nepaul hills, may be regarded as its natural limits to the south: it extends in length between six and

seven hundred miles, from the territories of the Bootee Rajah, which forms its eastern extremity, to the banks of the Sutledge, which bounds it in the west, and separates it from the nation of the Sikhs.

The intermediate space between these two ranges consists, for the most part, of lofty mountains covered with forest trees and deep ravines, formed by the torrents which issue from *Himalaya*, and force their way into the plains of India. Here and there are found cultivated vallies of different extent and dimensions, the only access to which is through narrow passes and defiles; of these the vallies of Catmandoo and Nepaul Proper are the principal: the latter is to be remarked as

giving its name to the country in general, of which it forms only a very small district, and the other as containing the town of Catmandoo, which is distinguished as the capital of the empire. At no distant period, this extensive tract of mountainous country appears to have been divided amongst several small independent sovereigns, of whom the most considerable were the Rajahs of Nepal Proper and Catmandoo. In the year 1768, the former of these princes, entertaining apprehensions from the ambitious designs of the latter, entered into an alliance with the neighbouring Rajah of Gorkah, whom, upon the invasion of his territory by the Rajah of Catmandoo, he called to his assistance. The Gorkah Chief readily complied with his invitation, and joined the Nepaulese troops, succeeding in expelling the Rajah of Catmandoo; but the country which he had delivered he was not willing to relinquish; he accordingly retained possession of it for himself, put an end to the existing government, and established the Gorkah or Goorkha dynasty upon the throne of Nepal. It is thus that in speaking of these people, they are commonly called Goorkhas, from the origin of the reigning family, while the country in general is denominated Nepal.

From the year 1768, the Goorkha government by a series of vigorous operations has been gradually increasing in strength and extending its dominions. It had successively reduced all the independent chieftains of the hills, and by the incorporation of their territory had consolidated a vast empire, and had become at the period we are about to consider a very formidable power. At the bottom of the Nepal hills, and along the whole of their extent on the side of Hindustan, there is a narrow slip of land, not more, on an average, than twenty miles in breadth, which has been considered to belong to the Nepaulese, and it is denominated the Terraya: it adjoins and forms a sort of margin of the whole line of our provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Oude and Delhi, and touches also upon part of the territories of our ally the Vizier.

This narrow slip of land, bordering

thus upon our territories and those of our ally, has brought us into contract with the Goorkhas, and given rise, as might naturally be expected, to continual disputes concerning the line of boundary between the two states. The Goorkhas have ever been desirous to extend their possessions upon the plains, and with this view they have been pursuing, for many years, a system of petty encroachment upon our provinces; at first by steps so gradual as hardly to be noticed, but latterly, when impunity had made them bolder, by larger strides and more palpable aggression, until on one occasion they seized twenty-two villages in Nunnore, a portion of our district of Bettiah, and continued to occupy them, notwithstanding the remonstrances of our government. Though the violence of this proceeding would have justified the Bengal government, at that time, in recurring immediately to arms, yet as a claim of right had been advanced by the Goorkhas, it was determined, in pursuance of the principles of moderation and forbearance which had uniformly actuated the Bengal government in its transactions with this people, to submit the claim in question to an investigation, to be conducted on the spot by commissioners appointed by each party.

The effect of this inquiry, and the examination of evidence and documents, was to establish the clearest and indubitable right on the part of the Company to the lands, which were the subject of dispute: but the Goorkha government still found pretences to delay their evacuation, and to protract the discussion from one period to another, till the year 1813; when after repeated remonstrances on our part, the Rajah proposed that the question should be settled by a new commission, and that, after a review of former proceedings, and a more full and thorough investigation at the different places, the commissioners should finally determine the future boundaries of the two states, without further reference to their respective governments. This proposition was immediately acceded to by the Bengal government, who deputed Major Bradshaw to meet the Goorkha commissioners. The result of this inquiry was similar to that of the preceding, as there was not a pretence in justice for

* For a history of the invasion of Nepal by the Goorkhas, see *Asiatic Journal*, Vol. III. page 17, for January 1819.

the claim which the Goorkhas had set up; but when their commissioner was requested to give the necessary directions for delivering up the disputed lands, it appeared that he had no powers to do so; and to the representations made to his government no regard whatever was paid; on the contrary, Major Bradshaw received a peremptory order to quit the Nepaul frontiers. Under these circumstances a detachment of our troops was ordered up; and upon their advances the Goorkhas retired from the disputed ground, which was peaceably occupied by us, and the Company's authority re-established; and it seemed as if, without making a formal renunciation of their pretended rights, the Goorkhas had tacitly acquiesced in our resumption of the territory. Shortly afterwards, the rainy season making it necessary to withdraw the troops in consequence of the fevers, which at that period of the year prevail in the neighbourhood of the hills, the charge of the recovered lands was intrusted to the Company's civil officers at the several Tannahs or police establishments along the frontier; but no sooner was our military force removed than the Goorkhas advanced a body of their troops, attacked our Tannahs, killed several of our people, and murdered in cold blood with circumstances of peculiar atrocity the Company's principal Tannahdar, (police officer,) who was put to death in presence of the commander of the Goorkha troops, after the post to which he belonged had been surrendered! By this means they succeeded in re-occupying the disputed lands. It was now evident that from negotiation no satisfactory consequences could be expected, but that it was the purpose of the Goorkhas to retain by force, what they had acquired by injustice. In this posture of affairs the Governor-general the Earl of Moira, now Marquis of Hastings, actuated by a laudable anxiety to avoid war as long as there appeared any probability that our provinces could be secured by an amicable adjustment of differences, transmitted a strong and indignant remonstrance to the Goorkha government, calling upon it for a disavowal of the acts of violence and atrocity committed by its officer, and demanding his immediate punishment, together with the restoration of the lands

that had been seized. With this statement it was stated that the Company's government would be satisfied; but if not instantly made, the Governor-general would have recourse to arms, nor lay them down until a severe chastisement had been inflicted, and an effectual security obtained against any future molestation. To this expostulation no proper answer being returned, war was formally declared, and the troops received orders to march. The contest in which we were thus involved was one of considerable difficulty and importance; a signal insult had been offered us, and a most wanton outrage committed upon our territory, for which apology and reparation were refused. The foundation of our empire in India rests upon the opinion entertained of our power; to have failed or to have only partially succeeded in punishing the insolence of this people, would have been attended with effects the most injurious to our influence in other parts of Hindustan. It became necessary therefore, in embarking in the war, to contemplate, as its only adequate end, the complete submission of the Goorkha government, and the conclusion of such a peace as would effectually secure us against any future danger from that quarter. But the difficulties to be surmounted in the attainment of these objects were of the most formidable description, for it was not a contest likely to be terminated by one or two battles fought in the plains, where the discipline and valour of our troops would have had to encounter the superior numbers and irregular courage of an Indian army, and where, from past experience, the result might be confidently predicted; but we were to engage with a new enemy in a mountainous country, where nature opposed every obstacle to the prosecution of war, and where the advantages of discipline were in some measure lost by the impossibility of acting in large and united bodies. Amidst the multifarious transactions of war, there is perhaps no kind of enterprise more arduous and more doubtful, which has oftener baffled the skill of the ablest generals and chilled the courage of the bravest troops, than the endeavour to subdue a mountainous country defended by a hardy, warlike, and resolute people. It is by this standard

that the difficulties which were overcome, and the ability displayed in the conduct of the Nepal war, must be estimated. To bring such a war to a speedy and decisive issue was the task imposed upon Lord Hastings, and the plan of the campaign laid down by him was admirably calculated to accomplish this purpose. His first object was to penetrate into the mountains; and with this view, he divided his army into four columns: that to the eastward, consisting of the troops from Dhapore, under Major-general Marley, was destined to enter the hills opposite Catmandoo, and march upon that capital. At some distance to the westward, the Benares division under Major-general Sullivan Wood was instructed to occupy Bootwal, and to co-operate from that side with Major-general Marley. Upon the banks of the Sutledge, the western extremity of our line of operations, the division under Major-general Ochterlony was opposed to the Goorkha army under Amer Sing, their principal general. Major-general Gillespie was ordered to enter the Doon, and to possess himself of Kalonga; to secure the passes of the rivers in that district, and prevent the retreat of Amer Sing when pressed by Major-general Ochterlony. The effect of this extensive plan of operations was to weaken the enemy's line in every part by compelling him to occupy a most extensive front, and to render him uncertain of the precise point where the passes of the mountains would be forced; while the success of any one of our columns in penetrating into the mountains, by turning the enemy's defences, would insure the issue of the whole campaign. Had Lord Hastings formed his army into one or two columns, the enemy would have concentrated his whole force opposite to the named point, and have rendered the chances of success in forcing our way into the hills very doubtful; and if we had prevailed in this preliminary operation, the embarrassment and difficulty of our movements within the hills, through narrow defiles and pathways where scarcely two men could march abreast, would have been precisely in proportion to the magnitude of our corps, and have added to the enemy's means of prolonging the contest.

The plan therefore adopted by Lord Hastings was well contrived to bring the war to a prompt decision; but its commencement was not signalized by that immediate success which his Lordship appears to have had reason to expect. The columns under Generals Marley and Wood, which were destined to act against Catmandoo, experienced some difficulties in their march under the hills, which delayed their operations; and they do not seem to have made many attempts to enter the mountains in pursuance of the original instructions.

Nevertheless an important advantage, which it was the merit of the plan to secure, was derived from them, as by drawing large bodies of the enemy to that quarter, they weakened the defences in other parts. The division under Major-general Gillespie entered the hills as had been designed, and attacked the fortress of Kalonga, which he attempted to storm; but the determined resistance of the enemy, and it is supposed some misconception of orders, baffled the efforts of our troops, and after an obstinate conflict they were repulsed with considerable loss. The Major-gen. in a renewed effort to carry the place, headed himself the storming party, and while cheering on his men to the attack, fell at the foot of the breach, covered with wounds, and lamented by the whole army, of which his chivalrous character and ardent courage, displayed on so many occasions, had rendered him one of the brightest ornaments. The assault failed in consequence, and the troops were withdrawn. But here, as in the case of Generals Wood and Marley, although the operations were not successful, yet by the diversion which they caused, they essentially contributed to the result which was preparing in the west. In that quarter Major-gen. Ochterlony was advancing with that perseverance, judgment, and ability for which his military conduct is remarkable. To aid his exertions more effectually, Lord Hastings, who was himself at this time in the northern parts of Hindustan, directed another column to be formed, of which he gave the command to Colonel Nicholls, an officer of his own staff, with orders to enter the province of Kemaon, one of the western districts of the Goorkhas, which his

Lordship conceived might be occupied while the attention of the enemy was engaged in opposing the other divisions. Colonel Nicholls was instructed to possess himself of Almora, the principal fortress of Kemaon, to secure the passes of the rivers from the westward, and thus cut off the retreat of Amer Sing, and operate in his rear. Colonel Nicholls executed this movement with the greatest promptitude and success. He passed through the mountains without loss, engaged the Goorkha army under Husti Dhal, one of the Rajah's uncles, and completely defeated it; Husti Dhal himself was killed in the action. The Colonel next attacked the advanced positions of the Goorkhas before Almora, and carried them by assault. He then opened his batteries upon the fort of Almora, which capitulated; and in about ten days of most laborious exertions and hard fighting, the province of Kemaon was completely reduced, and occupied by our troops. This operation was decisive of the campaign; for Amer Sing, commanding the principal corps of the enemy on the Sutledge, being repulsed in some attempts which he made upon Major-gen. Ochterlony, and severely pressed by the judicious movements of that excellent officer, found his retreat intercepted by Col. Nicholls' occupation of Kemaon, and in consequence proposed the surrender of his army to Major-Gen. Ochterlony, upon terms, which were acceded to.

Thus the whole of the Goorkha country, from the banks of the Sutledge to the Gogra, was occupied by the British army; and the positions from which we were now enabled to prosecute the war rendered the conquest of the remaining part of the country certain. Under these circumstances the Rajah of Nepal sent deputies to our camp to offer his submission, and to solicit peace on any terms we might think proper to grant. A treaty was accordingly framed, the terms of which, while they left the Rajah an independent sovereign, effectually secured us against any future danger from that quarter. By these terms the whole of the Terraya, which had been the source of so much dispute and the immediate cause of the war, was to be ceded to the British government, with the exception of the district of Morung, which was humanely

left to the Goorkhas, on account of the urgent want of some lowland pasture for their cattle. The province of Kemaon was to be given up and united in perpetuity to the Company's dominions, and the country upon the Jamna, to the west of Kemaon, to be restored to the several chiefs from whom it had been conquered by the Goorkhas.

The fortress of Nagri, and a certain extent of territory to the eastward, were to be assigned to the Rajah of Sikhim, the chief of a nation partly Hindus and partly Tartars, with whom recent events had brought us into connection, and who had aided us in the war. This treaty was signed by the Rajah's deputies, and the ratifications were to be exchanged within a certain period; but the Rajah, with the ordinary policy of Indian courts, interposed delays, and finally refused to sign the ratification. In the hope that the approach of the rains would oblige us to desist from our operations. This foolish act of perfidy, which could be attended with no other advantage to him than the procrastination of a few months, whilst it exposed him to more rigorous treatment at the end of that period, rendered however another campaign necessary. Accordingly, during the interval of the rains, preparations were made for the conquest of the country; and as we had retained military possession of Kemaon and all the western provinces, as far as to the Sutledge, the scale of operations was now reduced within narrow limits, and the success certain.

The chief command of the army in this second campaign was given to Sir David Ochterlony, who was to advance by Muckwanpore to the capital, Catmandoo. As soon as the season admitted, Sir David commenced his operations, and encountered the enemy at Muckwanpore: at this place they made a vigorous stand, and fought with great courage, advancing close up to the bayonets of our men, and pouring in their fire; but after a sharp contest they were completely defeated with considerable loss, and our march to the capital was secured. Deputies now arrived for the second time in our camp from the Rajah, supplicating from our generosity any terms of peace that would but leave him a sovereign. It was in the power of the British to have acquired the

country for themselves, or to have disposed of it in any other way that they might have thought expedient. But the governor-general was satisfied with the terms of the former treaty, as fully answering all the objects for which we had gone to war, which the Rajah now gladly and speedily ratified.

At the commencement of the war the state of India in other parts was by no means satisfactory, and it was only by an extensive scheme of military movements, and a vigorous and decisive line of policy, that Lord Hastings was enabled to keep the Mahrattas in awe, and to prevent any interruptions on their part to the operations against Nepaul. There is the strongest evidence that, previously to the breaking out of the war, the Goorkha government was in correspondence with Sindiah and other Mahratta chiefs, and that a reliance on their co-operation was entertained; but the promptitude of Lord Hastings' determination, when he found that no settlement of the points in dispute could be expected from negotiation, entirely disconcerted this plan. He had for some time, indeed, foreseen the issue that the discussions would probably take, and had made all his preparations with great secrecy; so that at the same instant the war was declared, and the troops were in march for the different points on which they were to act, before Sindiah or the other Mahrattas had any conception that the war-arrangements were begun.

At this period the number of effective troops which Lord Hastings had at his disposal was inadequate to the prosecution of a war that required a considerable force to bring it to an easy decision, and to the security at the same time of our empire, from the danger to which it might be exposed in other quarters; but he immediately adopted the more active measures for raising men, and promptly collected an army in the northern parts of Hindustan, where he himself then was, sufficient to check the Mahrattas, should they have attempted any movement upon our provinces. There were several indications which made it necessary to watch their steps with particular vigilance. Sindiah was at the head of a considerable force at Gwallor, a fortress close upon our frontier, which had been conquered

by us in the last Mahratta war, and ought to have been retained as forming a most useful barrier against any incursions from that side, but it had been most unaccountably restored to Sindiah during the weak and spiritless system which immediately succeeded the splendid and politic administration of Lord Wellesley; instead therefore of being a bulwark of security to us, as that noble lord had wisely designed, it was now become an object of jealousy and apprehension, on which our attention was necessarily fixed. Meer Khan, with an army of twenty-five thousand men, partly free-booters and partly Mahrattas, was also near at hand, and the Mahratta Rajah of Berar, or as he is sometimes called of Nagpore, from the name of his capital, was collecting a large army for the ostensible purpose of chastising the Rajah of Bhopal, a petty sovereign, whose territories lie between Berar and Sindiah's country, but in reality with the view of uniting with Sindiah and Meer Khan in a joint invasion of our provinces. The means by which it was hoped our government would be deceived in this instance, were skilfully combined. The Rajah of Bhopal, with an affected dread of the preparations making by the Nagpore Rajah, applied to our government for assistance, and offered to subsidize a British force, and place himself under our protection. This proposal was readily accepted by Lord Hastings; but when the terms of the alliance were to be adjusted, the Rajah interposed all kinds of difficulties and delays, which with other circumstances that transpired, led to a clear discovery, that the application to the British government had been made in concert with the Nagpore Rajah, to further his secret purposes, and to conceal more effectually the real object of assembling his army. Lord Hastings, however, had not been deceived. He had discerned the meditated hostility of the Rajah in the collecting of his troops, and he had in consequence ordered the Madras army, together with the Hyderabad subsidiary force, to move forward. So that about the time when the Rajah's army was assembled, and ready to march, as he pretended, against Bhopal, but actually to form a junction with Sindiah, Col. Doreton had reached Ellichpore upon his frontier at the head

of thirty thousand men; and Lord Hastings sent to acquaint the Rajah, that the instant he moved his army to Bhopaul, Col. Doveton had orders to invade Bersar, to assault his capital, Nagpore, and to raze it to the ground. The effect of his menace was immediate; he disavowed in the strongest language any hostile intentions, and offered to go himself into the governor-general's camp to prove his sincerity. Further to deter Sindiah and Meer Khan from advancing, the Bombay army was moved to Jaulna in their rear. By these bold and comprehensive measures, the projected Mahratta confederacy was entirely disconcerted, and Lord Hastings was left at full leisure to carry on the war in Nepal. Had hostilities with that power been delayed by Lord Hastings, it is highly probable that we should have had to oppose the Mahrattas as well as the Nepaulese, and been subjected to no {considerable embarrassment. It would seem, that the Goorkhas had precipitated measures by their last aggression, before their schemes were matured; but that they cherished the most ambitious views upon our provinces, and entertained the most confident hopes of eventual success, there can be no doubt. A very remarkable letter, written in triplicate, by Amer Sing their principal general, who is said to be a man of great abilities, was intercepted by us, and afforded some insight into their plans. This letter, which was addressed to his sovereign, the Rajah of Nepal, while it urges the vigorous prosecution of the war, since it had commenced, remonstrates with him on having provoked hostilities by an unjust aggression at an unsensational period, and goes on to state, that it is only by the concert of the other powers of India that the greatness of the Nepal empire can be achieved, and the English driven from the plains; that it is necessary, that those powers should be united in the cause, and that the Emperor of China should also be drawn in to afford his assistance, whom it would not be difficult, he thinks, to impress with an apprehension, that the English intended to possess themselves of Nepal for the purpose of penetrating into Tibet. But whatever were their projects, the success of the war, and the terms of the peace which has deprived the Goorkhas of nearly half

their territories, have effectually secured us against future molestation. It must certainly be regarded as a fortunate event that we were awakened in time to the danger which threatened us, and thus enabled to dispel it; when the character of the people, the genius of their government, and their local situation, extending for some hundred miles along our most defenceless provinces, is considered, it is evident that the danger might have become most alarming, especially in the event of a war with other powers, when our attention was engaged in a distant quarter. They were indeed a people fast growing up to power, and growing up in a spirit of implacable hostility to us. If it be supposed that they at all resemble the other natives of India, it is a great mistake; they were in fact a nation of highland soldiers, a hardy, vigorous race, bold, active, and enterprising. Inured to war, in which for the last fifty years, they had been almost constantly engaged, insolent in their deportment to others, full of confidence in themselves, and like all highlanders entertaining a great contempt for the inhabitants of the plains. Such was the character of the people; and that these qualities should not idly evaporate within the hills, seemed to be the constant care of their government, which paid unremitting attention to whatever could augment their military strength, and prepare them for further conquest. They had, (besides a large force of regular troops applicable to the defence of the hills,) a regular army of about twenty-five thousand men, in a high state of discipline and equipment, clothed like our sepoy, and trained to all those evolutions which fitted them either to contend in line when opportunity offered, or to take the utmost advantage of their difficult and almost impracticable country. We found that some of our latest improvements had been introduced into their army; amongst others, they had adopted and used with effect the sharpnel shell, which they manufactured at Catmandoo. They had also in use the tangent scales upon their howitzers, a practice which had been only employed by our own artillery in Bengal since the arrival of Lord Hastings in that country. These facts shew the vigilance with which every thing was observed and embraced by their go-

vement that could contribute to the increase of their military strength, and the furtherance of their ambitious views. Such was the nation with whom we had to contend, and to have reduced them to submission in so short a time in a country which afforded every means of defence, must be acknowledged to have been an enterprise of no common difficulty, the successful and complete performance of which reflects the highest credit upon the military talents of Lord Hastings, as well as upon the steady persevering courage of the officers and men employed under his direction. In India even the Nepaul war was a subject which appears to have been very little understood, and its importance very inadequately appreciated. With regard to its results, it is necessary to remark that the arrangements made by the governor-general at the peace, have more than repaid the whole costs of the war. The Nawab Vizier, whose territory in Oude bordered upon the Nepalese, and who was equally interested with ourselves in the reduction of those troublesome neighbours, advanced the sum of one million sterling by way of loan to the Bengal government, at six per cent, to be employed upon the war, the expense of which that sum is understood to have more than covered. In return, we have assigned to the Vizier all that part of the Terraya (the whole of which was ceded to us by the treaty) which lines his territory, and which he has gladly accepted as the repayment of the loan, so that Lord Hastings has been enabled to bring this most arduous war to a close without its costing the Company one single rupee.

But besides that the terms of the peace have liberated us from all future apprehension in that quarter, we may expect to derive considerable advantage from the conquests we retain. The province of Kemaon, which is united to our empire, will much more than repay the expense of any establishment necessary to its administration and defence, and from its extending to the northward close up to the Hemalaya mountains, it will enable us to enter into direct communication and commercial intercourse with Western Tartary. Kemaon is bounded on the west by the Alekunnundra river, a branch of the Ganges, the course of which we pos-

sess, and which is navigable close up to the great aperture in the Hemalaya, so that the convenience of water-carriage will afford the means of maintaining an advantageous trade with Tartary, not only in all the commodities of our Indian provinces, but in several articles of European manufacture, particularly woollen cloths, for which there is said to be a constant demand, and which hitherto have been received overland. To the eastward we have also opened a connection with Tartary through the territory of our ally the Rajah of Sikhim, which it is expected will lead to commercial advantages. Moreover, in consequence of this war, an interchange of civilities and very friendly relations have taken place between the Chinese governor of Jassa and the Bengal government; so that the successful termination of this contest has not only brought with it direct and immediate benefits of the utmost value, but affords the promise of ultimate and contingent results of the greatest importance. The appearance of India, indeed, since this event, is in the highest degree cheering. Its present political aspect gives every promise of lasting tranquillity. The politic and judicious measures adopted by Lord Hastings, upon the recent death of the Nagpore Rajah, have terminated in the conclusion, in May last, of a subsidiary treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with his successor, upon the most advantageous terms. Thus one of the principal Mahratta states has been detached from their confederacy, and in a manner incorporated with our strength against any attempt on the part of those powers. This must render the probability of success in any war against us, in which Sindiah might engage, so hopeless, as to afford every ground for believing, that the tranquillity of India for some time will not be interrupted by his machinations.

The only source indeed at present existing, from which the quiet of India is likely to be disturbed, consists in the Pindaris, an independent body of predatory cavalry, comprising all sorts of military adventurers.

They are incamped for the most part on the banks of the Nerbudda river, from which they make frequent expeditions. They subsist entirely by plunder, per-

forming rapid marches, and falling suddenly upon defenceless districts, where they commit the most horrible ravages. Their horses are trained to undergo the greatest fatigue, and it is said that they will travel a distance of one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. They recently entered one of the Company's provinces, and after perpetrating the most atrocious excesses, carried off an immense booty, and escaped by the rapidity of their flight from the utmost efforts of our troops to overtake them. The alliance which we have now effected with the Rajah of Nagpore, by bringing us close upon the Nerbudda, the seat of these plunderers, will enable us to prevent their future incursions; and, with other measures which the Governor-general appears to be actively pursuing, in particular a subsidiary alliance with the Jagpoor Rajah, will probably lead to their entire suppression. From the character indeed of the native powers, it would be rash to affirm positively, that an unbroken continuance of peace and tranquillity awaits us in India, but every

probability arising out of the consolidation of our power, and the little chance of assailing it with success, suggests that expectation. This would appear to be the impression made upon the public mind in India by the efficient measures, civil and military, which have been adopted since Lord Hastings resumed the government in Bengal; nor can there be a more striking indication of such public opinion, than the improved state of our Indian finances and credit. At no period was money more abundant in the Calcutta market, and the Company's six per cent. bonds, which, when Lord Hastings arrived in India in 1814, were at a discount of fourteen per cent., were in August last discounted at less than three.

Such have been the happy results of a system of government founded upon those high and honorable principles, and that enlarged view of the Company's interests, by which alone the ascendancy of the British character in India can be maintained and our empire preserved.

HISTORICAL NOTICE

OF THE

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE SMALL POX AND MEASLES IN ARABIA.

(From the History of the Small Pox, by James Moore, M. D.)

THE war of the Elephant was a religious war of great celebrity in Arabia; but the truth was so obscured by Oriental fictions, as not to have been developed even by the penetration of Gibbon: the incidents of it were intimately connected with the history of the small pox.

Abraham, an Abyssinian prince and a Christian, was viceroy of Yaman. He built a magnificent church at Sanaa, with the pious design of attracting the Arabian pilgrims from the idolatrous worship at Caaba, and of inducing them to pay their devotions to the true God, and so convert them to Christianity.

In the year 563, the inhabitants of Mecca were alarmed by finding their ancient temple neglected; and some of them secretly entered the church at Sanaa by

night, and defiled the walls and the altar. Abraham was so incensed at the profanation that he swore he would raze the Caaba to the ground; and having soon assembled a large army, he marched direct to Mecca, mounted upon a huge elephant. Abdol Mataleb, the grandfather of Mahomed, presided in Mecca, and according to the Arabian historians, was aided by heaven; for when Abraham attempted to enter the city, his elephant knelt down, then turned round and could not be forced to advance. While he was disconcerted by this incident, a large flock of supernatural birds, named Abahil, came flying from the sea. The plumage of some of those birds was black and their bills white; others had green feathers with yellow bills. All of them were

armed, each carrying a small stone the size of a pea in its bill, and two in its talons. These stones were inscribed with the name of the person they were intended to strike, and were thrown down at once upon the army. The stones pierced through the helmets and bodies of the Abyssinian soldiers; none escaped except Abraham, who fled to Ethiopia. He there related the catastrophe of the army to the Emperor of Abyssinia, and was desired by him to describe the form and appearance of these unknown birds; on which he pointed up to one which had pursued him during the flight, and which still hovered over his head; at that instant the bird launched a stone at him and laid him dead at the Emperor's feet.

It can hardly be supposed that these incidents, recorded by a number of early Arabian writers, corroborated by so remarkable a consequence, and introduced by their prophet into his sacred book, should have been altogether a baseless fabric. Historical fables have usually some foundation in truth, which is manifested on this occasion by two Arabian writers.

Dr. J. J. Reiske, of Leyden, was well versed in Arabian antiquities, and the translator of the Moslem annals of Abulpheda. He also wrote a Latin dissertation, containing miscellaneous medical observations extracted from Arabian relics. There is a passage respecting the origin of small pox and measles, as follows:—"Dr. Friend has conjectured well in his history of medicine, that the small pox was first brought into Egypt during the Caliphate of Omar, about the year of Christ 640, by the Arabians, who had been infected by some eastern or remote nation, and the disease was thence propagated through Europe. But I have accidentally discovered in a book, which in other respects is of no value, both who first carried the small pox into Arabia, and the time when that occurred; for in turning over the Arabian manuscript which is inscribed No. 53 in the Leyden library, I found by chance the following words:—"In this year, at length, the small pox, the measles, the diseases named *nawasal* and *kynanthropia*," or

al kalah, first appeared in the land of Arabia. Some of those distempers had occurred before to the Israelites, but never had attacked Arabia till then; in this year also there appeared certain trees, as the *Sylvan rue* and the *Colocynth*.

"The Ethiopians therefore at this time carried the small pox into Arabia, who in the days of Hippocrates carried the plague into Europe. The year mentioned is that in which the Abyssinians (*Habassini*), having ejected the royal family of the Homerites and got possession of their kingdom, invaded Mecca; they were desirous of substituting the remaining part of Arabia, and of establishing the Christian faith, which they professed, even in Hagar; with this intention they endeavoured to overturn the great temple of Canba, the seat of Arabian Paganism, but they were repulsed and grievously afflicted by those divine and prodigious birds which are mentioned in *Surata*, the Koran c. v., and in the commentaries upon it.

"In that same year Mahomed was born, and consequently it was, according to the Christian era, the year 572."

Notwithstanding he gives Massudi an unfavourable character, as a writer of fables and a weak impostor, Dr. Reiske seems to have credited his testimony as to the rise of small pox and measles, and it is strongly supported by another evidence.

When Mr. Bruce, of Kinnaird, was at Massuah in the Red Sea, he had the opportunity of seeing the Abyssinian annals, and other historical works of that country. He quotes a manuscript of the siege of Mecca, by El Hamecsy; and this author accords with the Arabian writers in the more remarkable incidents of the war of the Elephant, and particularly in the destruction of the Arabian army by miraculous birds, which he suspected was a miracle raised by the devil; and his conclusion is,* "that it was at this time that the small pox and measles broke out in Arabia, and almost totally destroyed the army of Abraham." Here is a second direct and independent evidence of this fact, added to many circumstantial proofs; for a crowd of historians agree in the invasion by Abraham, and

* *Al Kalah est rabies canina, pro his Europæ sed in Arabia, quæ in canes vertuntur qui sic insaniant.*

* Travels to discover the source of the Nile, Vol. I. p. 314.

of the destruction of his army before Mecca, though there were only a handful of frightened citizens to oppose them.

But a contagious malady has frustrated many a military expedition, and no disease was more likely to have this effect than those mentioned by Masudi and El Hammeey. For the small pox and measles would make frightful havoc among troops who were all susceptible of the contagion.

The two species of mystical black and green birds with white and yellow bills, who dropt down stones, the size of peas, that destroyed the army, and the pestilential disease which rotted the limbs of Abraham, therefore admit of an easy explanation. The whole may be considered either as an Eastern allegory of the origin of the small pox and measles in Arabia; or, as I rather suspect, a parable invented by Mahomed to excite veneration for the city in which he was born, and to augment that which had been long paid to the Caaba. The dark, typical phrases used in the Koran, secured him against a charge of falsehood from those who knew the facts; yet intimated that the city and temple had been preserved from Christian pollution by a miracle.

This event occurred two months before the birth of the prophet, who, in assuming and maintaining his divine mission employed a multitude of artifices; yet he did not venture expressly to attribute this miracle to his embryonic agency with heaven. But the Mahomedan commentators and historians, from respect to the Koran, have dwelt upon the prodigy, and suppressed all mention of the diseases until the truth was buried in the types.

And even in the present times, some persons may deem it mysterious, that two distempers should have arisen and destroyed an army of Christians, who were striving to pull down a Pagan temple, yet have spared the impostor.

It was, undoubtedly, a singular triple coincidence, that the small pox, the measles, and Mahomed, should all spring up in the same year in Arabia for the disturbance of the world. But the army of Abraham, the victims of these contagious, were avenged, though without tasting vengeance, by contaminating their enemies. And it may easily be imagined, from the subtle and deadly nature of these infections, what destruction they must have occasioned, and how rapidly they would extend.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

TEMPERATURE OF THE OCEAN AND ATMOSPHERE, AND ON THE DENSITY OF SEA-WATER, MADE DURING A VOYAGE TO CEYLON.

*In a Letter to SIR HUMPHRY DAVY, LL.D. F.R.S. By JOHN DAVY, M.D. F.R.S.
From the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1817, Part II.*

MY DEAR BROTHER,—According to the promise contained in a former letter, I proceed to give you a short account of the observations which I made during my late voyage from England to Ceylon. At present, I shall confine myself chiefly to three topics, the specific gravity of the water of the ocean and its temperature, and the temperature of the atmosphere; subjects of some importance in the natural history of our globe, and in which I know you are interested. Incidentally I shall notice the height of the barometer, the direction of the winds, and the state of the weather.

For the sake of brevity, I shall present
Asiatic Jour.—No. 31.

the principal results of my observations in the form of a table, to which I shall add some explanatory notes and general remarks.

[The form of our page does not admit of inserting, at length, the table here alluded to, which fills three quarto pages.]

In all the experiments on the density of sea-water, the results of which are recorded in the journal, the water used was taken from the surface of the ocean, in a large clean bucket. The results introduced before we passed the equator the first time, were procured at sea; the remainder, from 0° 12' south lat to Ceylon, were obtained on land, from ex-

periments made on specimens of water preserved in well-corked phials. In the experiments on board ship, as soon as the water was drawn, its temperature was ascertained, and then it was immediately weighed. The balance employed was not very delicate, for a very delicate instrument does not answer at sea, on account of the ship's motion; however, it was pretty readily affected by 1-10th of a grain. The glass vessel in which the water was weighed, was such a one as is commonly used at home; its capacity was equal to about three hundred grains. In the experiments on shore, the same vessel was used, but a different balance, one of a more delicate construction. I have chosen the temperature 20° Fahrenheit, for which I have calculated all the results, because it is nearly the mean annual temperature of this place, and nearly the mean at sea, in the intertropical regions.

The experiments made at sea I do not of course value so much as those made on land: considered, however, merely as approximations to the truth, which I am sure they are, the results favour the general conclusion already formed by some philosophers, that the ocean resembles the atmosphere in being (*ceteris paribus*) of nearly the same specific gravity throughout.

And further, they lead to the conclusion, that the slight variations of specific gravity observed, do not regularly conform to the difference of temperature.

That the specific gravity of the water of the ocean, in all its parts however remote, should be nearly the same, is easily explained; it is indeed what might be expected from theory. It is more difficult, it appears to me, to account for the slight variations; I may remark, they appeared to me greatest when the sea was rough and agitated; and once the specific gravity of the water seemed diminished by a heavy fall of rain, viz. in lat. 4° north, and in long. $18^{\circ} 13'$ west, where we experienced a quick succession of tropical squalls.

Whether there is a specific gravity peculiar to the water of each zone, as a modern traveller of high authority endeavours to prove, I am greatly in doubt. From my own experiments, in which I cannot but put some reliance, I feel much inclined to infer the contrary, and especially from those made on land, which I know to be perfectly accurate. Several of

these agree in giving the same specific gravity to specimens of water taken from parts of the ocean very remote from each other: for instance, the water from lat. $0^{\circ} 12'$ south, and $22^{\circ} 36'$ south, and that from $34^{\circ} 25'$ south, and the water that washes the shores of Colombo.

For ascertaining the temperature of the air and of the water of the ocean, I used delicate pocket-thermometers, the bulbs of which projected about an inch from the ivory scale. In the experiments on the temperature of the ocean, the water was tried the instant it was drawn, before it was affected by the air. To find the temperature of the air, I always chose the coolest part of the ship on deck, and always put the instrument in the shade, and exposed it to the wind, taking care not to bring it near any surface that had the power of radiating much heat; circumstances, I need not remark, of importance to be attended to, and, in consequence of the neglect of which, the temperature at sea, in the intertropical regions, has by most observers been overrated.

During the greater part of the voyage, observations were made every two hours, on the temperature both of the air and of the water; and with the kind assistance of the mates of the ship, Messrs. Sleight and Powell, intelligent and obliging men, they were carried on during the night as well as the day.

I am not aware that the law of the diurnal variation of the temperature of the atmosphere at sea, has been described by any writer. From the numerous observations which I had an opportunity of making, between and bordering on the tropics, it appeared to me perfectly regular at a great distance from land, when the weather was fine and the wind steady. In these circumstances, I found the air at its maximum temperature precisely at noon, and at its minimum towards sunrise. I shall give in illustration of the fact two instances from my note book.

April 2d. S. lat. $21^{\circ} 3'$. W. long. $27^{\circ} 27'$.

Wind E. by S.

Hour.	Temp.	Hour.	Temp.
6 A.M.	78°	8 A.M.	78°
8	79	10	78
10	79.5	12	77.75
12	80	2 A.M.	77.75
2 P.M.	79.25	4	77.5
4	79	6	77.5
6	78.5		

April 5th. S. lat. $24^{\circ} 22''$. W. long. $26^{\circ} 27''$. Wind E. by S.

Hour.	Temp.	Hour.	Temp.
n "		n "	
6 A.M.	76	6 P.M.	77, 5
8	77, 5	8	77
10	78, 25	10	77
12	79, 75	12	76, 5
2 P.M.	78, 5	2 A.M.	76, 5
4	77, 75	4	76

Here we perceive the variation of the temperature of the air, following the course of the sun, pretty considerable whilst it is above the horizon, and very insignificant during the night; and this, I may remark, is a general fact at sea, and one of the principal features of difference between the temperature of the atmosphere over the land and over the ocean.

The law of the regular variation of temperature is frequently interrupted. Even in fine weather, when the air is not in motion, it is subject to interruption. During a calm, the variation of temperature is nearly the same as on land, the maximum degree of heat not being at noon precisely, but some time after, and for the same reason; because there is an accumulation of heat, and not only in the ship, but actually in the water itself, as I may show by noticing the temperature of the air and of the sea, during even a short calm, hardly of twenty-four hours duration.

Aug. 7th N. lat. $2^{\circ} 10''$, E. long. $76^{\circ} 37''$.

Hour.	Temp. of Air.	Of the Sea.
n "		n "
6 A.M.	78, 5	80
8	79, 5	81
10	80, 5	81, 5
12	82	82, 5
2 P.M.	82, 5	83, 5
3	82	83, 5
4	81, 5	

But the law is more remarkably interrupted during storms and unsettled weather, as a couple of instances will be sufficient to prove.

March 17th. N. lat. 4° W. long. $13^{\circ} 30''$.

Hour.	Weather.	Temp. Of the Air.	Of the Rain water.
3 A.M.	Clear	80	
11	Rain approaching	77	76
11 ^h 30	Just passed	74	73
12	Cloudy	79	
1 P.M.	After a shower	76, 5	76
4		75	74

March 27. S. lat. $10^{\circ} 30''$. W. l. $24^{\circ} 25''$.

Hour.	Weather.	Temp. of Air.
n "		n "
5 A.M.	Fair	79
6	Rain approaching	78
6 30	Rain began heavily	75, 5
7	Rain just ceased	76, 5
8	Sunshine	79, 25
9	Raining	76
10	Cloudy	79, 5
12	Fair	80, 5

The showers in each instance were accompanied by hard gusts of wind, and thunder and lightning. The rain-water, the temperature of which was ascertained, was collected in a glass as it ran from the awning.

The equatorial regions appear to be particularly subject to storms, violent rain, and electrical phenomena, the effect of which, in diminishing the temperature, seems to afford a natural explanation of the comparative coolness, both of the atmosphere and the ocean, that we experienced each time we passed the line.

The temperature of the sea, it has been asserted by some writers, is subject to little or no diurnal variation. That this remark is far from correct, is evident from the slightest inspection of the Meteorological Journal; it is an opinion that could be formed only from hypothetical views ill-founded. The fact, as the Journal exhibits, is, that the diurnal change of the temperature of the sea is very nearly as great as that of the incumbent atmosphere. From all the observations I could make, when the circumstances were most favourable to accurate results, when the weather was fine, the sea smooth, and the land at a great distance, it appeared to me, that the maximum temperature is about three in the afternoon, and its minimum towards sunrise. I shall give a single example in detail.

April 5th. S. lat. $24^{\circ} 22''$. W. long. $27^{\circ} 8''$.

Hour.	Temp. of the Sea.	Hour.	Temp. of the Sea.
n "		n "	
8 A.M.	79, 25	8 P.M.	79, 5
10	79, 5	10	79
12	79, 5	12	78, 5
2 P.M.	80	2 A.M.	78
4	80, 5	4	77, 75
6	80	6	76

Like the atmosphere, the ocean is

subject to irregularities of temperature. This fact is proved by the Journal in an ample manner. The causes which produce these irregularities may be divided, very generally, into three kinds, tempestuous weather, shoals, and currents.

Independant of other modes of operation, and they are various in tempestuous weather, superficial currents appear to be established in the course of the prevailing winds. If the wind be from a cold quarter, the temperature of this current is comparatively low, and *vice versa*. This fact is manifest in the effect of the gales we experienced between the 7th and 12th of April, during which time being south of the equator, and the wind blowing from the south, the temperature of the sea was considerably reduced.

Where the sea is shallow, it is now a well-established fact,* that the temperature of the water is comparatively low; an important circumstance, highly deserving the attention of the practical navigator; it may forewarn him of a bank in the darkness of night, when nothing else would indicate it, and put him on his guard when approaching low shores and shallows, time enough to avoid their dangers. In advancing towards the Cape of Good Hope, and in doubling that promontory, and in making Ceylon, I collected some observations on this subject, the results of which I shall now introduce. On making Table bay, before land was to be seen, there was a decided fall of the temperature of the water, viz. from above 60 to 56, thus,

May 11. S. lat. $34^{\circ} 1'$. E. long. $17^{\circ} 51''$ at

8 A.M. the temp. of the water was	62,5
10	62,5
12	61,5
2 P.M.	61
5	60
10	58
12	58
2 A.M.	58,5
4 Land in sight	59
7 About twenty miles from land	58
8	57
10	56
12	56

* Observed by Dr. Franklin, Mr. J. Williams, &c.—See Williams's *Thermometrical Navigation*. Philadelphia, 1790.

2 P. M.	55
4	56
8 In soundings	56,5
10	55,5
12	55
4 A.M.	55
6	56,5
8	56,5

During these two days we were gradually approaching land, at the average rate of about two miles an hour. The observations were continued, till we were within about two miles of the shore. The observations I made on leaving the bay corresponded with the foregoing, as nearly as could be expected, considering the track was not precisely the same, and the cold season more advanced.

June 3d. 8 A.M. Half a mile from land, temp. of water	$53^{\circ} ''$
10 About three miles from land	54,25
2 P.M. Off Robin Island, nine miles from Cape Town, in ten fathoms water	55,25
4	55,25
12	54, 5
2 A.M.	54, 5
8	57, 5
10	57
12	60
2 P. M.	61
4	62

Before four in the afternoon we were out of sight of the Cape of Good Hope and in deep water.

In approaching Ceylon, and particularly the southern shore of the island, where the mean annual temperature appears to be about 80° , little or no change of temperature could be expected on entering shallow water; yet we experienced a manifest change, a reduction of at least two degrees on coming into soundings. When we were in north latitude $5^{\circ} 17''$, and east longitude by chronometer $79^{\circ} 42''$, the temperature of the water began to fall; in the morning at eight, it was $78^{\circ} 3''$ and at ten at night it was $76^{\circ} 5''$. Next morning, land was discovered.

From the observations, in general, on the temperature of the water, recorded in the Journal, there is reason to believe,

that during the whole voyage we were frequently encountering currents. Many of the results stated, are scarcely to be explained on any other hypothesis. When the temperature of the water became suddenly reduced, I inferred we were either in a current from the poles, or over some high ground in the bed of the ocean; and the former conclusion was almost constantly confirmed by other observations. And on the contrary, when the temperature of the water experienced a sudden increase, I inferred that we were in a current flowing from the equatorial regions. The only current we passed, that appears to me to require particular notice, is the well-known one that flows round the bank of Lagullas, from the south-east coast of Africa. It is marked in all charts, and it has been pretty minutely, and very scientifically, described, and its course explained, by Maj. Rennell; but hitherto, I believe, no notice has been taken of its high temperature, or of the effect which I believe it has, in producing a curious phenomenon on the summit of the Table-mountain, not yet accounted for, viz. a dense covering of mist called the "Table-cloth," which universally appears when the wind blows from the south-east. I shall copy from my notes, taken at the time, the observations I made in crossing this current.

June 10th. S. lat. 35° 57'. E. long. 24°.

Hour Temp. of the Sea. Hour Temp. of the Sea.

° "	° "
6 A. M. 61	11 P. M. 67
8. 71, 5	12. 67
10. 70, 5	1 A. M. 67
11. 70	2. 67
12. 68	3. 61
1 P. M. 68, 5	4. 61
2. 67, 5	5. 64
4. 68	6. 66, 75
5. 67	7. 66
6. 66, 5	9. 67
7. 67	10. 67, 5
8. 67	12. 66
9. 67	2 P. M. 67, 5
10. 66, 75	4. 65, 5

Now, judging from the change of temperature, we appear to have suddenly passed from the bank of Lagullas into the current that flows round its borders. Major Rennell, I believe, observes, that

at the border of the bank the current is strongest; the high temperature of the water there, at least ten degrees above the neighbouring seas, is readily accounted for on that idea. We appear to have continued in the current seventeen hours, the course the ship was going was nearly due east, her average rate 7-65 miles an hour; and hence, supposing we were sailing immediately across the stream, as probably we were, or very nearly, its width may be inferred to be about one hundred and thirty miles; a distance little differing from that commonly assigned to it. Having traversed this current, we seem, from the low temperature of the water for two hours, to have been passing a bank twelve miles wide, and then to have entered a second current running in the same direction as the first.

I have alluded to a connexion between these currents and the covering of dense mist, that occasionally occurs on the Table-mountain, called the "Table-cloth." The connexion is evident, and readily explained. The phenomenon only presents itself when a cold wind blows, viz. the south-east. This wind must condense the aqueous vapour rising from the warm current, and carry it towards the land. During the short stay we made at the Cape, I once had an opportunity of seeing the mist advancing; it came rapidly over the surface of the sea, which it entirely concealed, whilst the air above was perfectly clear; it soon reached the land, spread along the coast gradually, ascended the mountain, and there remained almost stationary, enveloping the summit, sometimes increasing and descending on the opposite side overhanging Cape Town, and sometimes diminishing and retreating. That it should remain so nearly stationary on the top of Table Hill, whilst the south-east wind continues, is not surprising, considering the height of this hill, three thousand five hundred and eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, its precipitous sides, and the extensive surface of its top; nor is it strange, that it should rarely descend, except when the wind blows hard, taking into account the situation of the ground beneath, sheltered and warm, and the site of a large town, from which a current of hot air must be constantly rising.

I cannot conclude without insisting

with Mr. Jonathan Williams on the use of the thermometer at sea; if commonly employed, and the observations made with it recorded, a general knowledge might soon be obtained of the average temperature of all parts of the ocean, and a fund of curious and useful information might be collected especially respecting currents and shoals, that to practical navigators could not fail of being highly serviceable.

In another letter, I propose communicating to you the observations I have collected on the temperature of man and other animals in different climates. The experiments were made during my voyage, and during my stay at the Cape and the Isle of France, and my residence at this place.

I remain, &c.

JOHN DAVY.

Colombo, Nov. 3, 1816.

MR. BROWN'S

ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF MALABAR,

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HYDER AND TIPPOO.

From Buchanan's Journey through Mysore.

Mr. Brown gives me the following account of the changes that have taken place in Malabar; and, owing to his great abilities, and knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, it deserves the greatest attention. I shall only observe, that I do not think he does justice to Hyder's character, of which I have a most favourable opinion, founded on the reports of all his former subjects, except those of Malabar, who cannot possibly be expected to speak fairly of an infidel conqueror of their country. "Malabar," says Mr. Brown, "when Hyder invaded it, was divided into a number of petty Rájaships: the government of which being perfectly feudal, neither laws, nor a system of revenue, were known amongst its inhabitants. Owing to the quarrels between the different Rájás, and the turbulent spirit of the Nair chiefs, who were frequently in arms against each other, the state of the country was little favourable to the introduction of order or good government. Malabar, however, was then a country very rich in money. For ages, the inhabitants had been accumulating the precious metals that had been given them for the produce of their gardens. Hyder's only object, in the countries that he conquered, was to acquire money; and, provided he got plenty of that, he was very indifferent as to the means which his officers took to obtain it. Immediately after the conquest of Malabar, vast sums were extorted from its inhabitants by the military officers, and by the Canarese Bráhmans placed over the revenues. Of these ex-

tortions Hyder received a share; and no want of a system of revenue was felt until these sources began to fail. When he found the assets from Malabar fall short of its charges, he listened to proposals from the Rájás to become tributaries. An estimate of the revenue was made by the above-mentioned Bráhmans; who, as many of them were to remain with the Rájás as spies on their actions, took care that the estimate should be so formed, as to leave a large sum to be divided between them and the Rájás. By this new order of things, these latter were vested with despotic authority over the other inhabitants, instead of the very limited prerogatives that they had enjoyed by the feudal system, under which they could neither exact revenue from the lands of their vassals, nor exercise any direct authority in their districts. Thus the ancient constitution of government (which, although defective in many points, was favorable to agriculture, from the lands being unburthened with revenue) was in a great measure destroyed, without any other being substituted in its room. The Rájá was no longer what he had been, the head of a feudal aristocracy with limited authority, but the all-powerful deputy of a despotic prince, whose military force was always at his command, to curb or chastise any of the chieftains who were inclined to dispute or disobey his mandates. The condition of the inhabitants under the Rájás, thus reinstated in their governments, was worse than it had been under the Canarese Bráhmans; for the Rájás

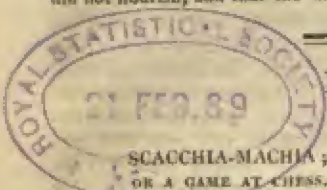
were better informed of the substance of individuals, and knew the methods of getting at it. In short, the precarious tenures by which the Rájás held their station, joined to the uncontrolled authority with which they were vested, rendered them to the utmost degree rapacious; and not even a pretence was set up for exacting money from all such as were known to have any. There were no laws; money insured impunity to criminals, and innocent blood was often shed by the Rájás own hands, under the pretence of justice. In the space of a few years many of them amassed treasure to an amount unknown to their ancestors; and had it not been for the dread they entertained of Hyder's calling them to an account for their ill-gotten wealth, their situation under him was better than that which they held before the invasion. The country, however, was daily declining in produce and population; in so much that, at the accession of Tippoo, I have reason to conclude, from my own observations, and from the inquiries which I then made, that they were reduced to one half of what they had been at the time of Hyder's conquest. But still greater calamities were reserved for the unfortunate inhabitants of this country in the reign of the Sultan. During the government of his father, the Hindus continued unmolested in the exercise of their religion; the customs and observances of which, in many very essential points, supply the place of laws. To them it was owing, that some degree of order had been preserved in society during the changes that had taken place. Tippoo, on the contrary, early undertook to render Islamism the sole religion of Malabar. In this cruel and impolitic undertaking he was warmly seconded by the Moplays, men possessed of a strong zeal, and of a large share of that spirit of violence and depredation which appears to have invariably been an ingredient in the character of the professors of their religion, in every part of the world where it has spread. All the confidence of the Sultan was bestowed on Moplays, and in every place they became the officers and instruments of government. The Hindus were every where persecuted, and plundered of their riches, of their women, and of their children. All such as could flee to other

countries did so: those who could not escape took refuge in the forests, from whence they waged a constant predatory war against their oppressors. To trace the progress of these evils would carry me too far. I mention them only for the purpose of showing, how the ancient government of this country was at last completely destroyed, and anarchy was introduced. The Moplays never had any laws, nor any authority, except in the small district of Cannanore, even over their own sect; but were entirely subject to the Hindu chiefs, in whose dominions they resided. Tippoo's code was never known beyond the limits of Calicut. During this period of total anarchy the number of Moplays was greatly increased, multitudes of Hindus were circumcised by force, and many of the lower orders were converted. By these means, at the breaking out of the war conducted by Lord Cornwallis, the population of Hindus was reduced to a very inconsiderable number. The descendants of the Rájás were then invited to join the Company's forces; and, when Tippoo's army had been expelled from Malabar, many Nairs returned from their exile in Travancore; but their number was trifling compared with what it had been at the commencement of the Sultan's reign.

From this short sketch it is evident, that this province, at the time it was ceded, had really no form of government, and required a new system to be framed for its use. The feudal system was broken: and no other kind of administration was known to the Rájás who laid claim to their respective districts, than that which they had exercised or witnessed under Hyder, and which was a compound of corruption and extortion. To these men, however, the most unfit that could have been selected, was the whole authority of government over the natives entrusted. Two evils of great magnitude were the consequence of this measure: the extortions and corruptions of the preceding administrations were continued; while the ancient feudal institutions of military service were revived, and all the Nairs thereby attached to the different chieftains, and these again to the Rájás. Nothing could exceed the despotic rapaciousness of these men, to oppose which there was no barrier; for it is well known, that none of

the inhabitants dare complain against a Rájá, whatever injuries they may have sustained, assassination being a certain follower of complaint. It is not surprising, that under such rulers agriculture did not flourish, and that the fields now

cultivated (which in some districts bear but a small proportion to those that are waste) should yield but very indifferent crops." Such is Mr. Brown's opinion, and it merits the utmost attention.



POETRY.

SCACCHIA-MACHIA;
OR A GAME AT CHESS.

A mock Heroic Poem, in six Cantos.

(Concluded from page 578, Vol. V.)

CANTO VI.

*Illum admirantur et omnes
Circumstant fremitu densa—
Accipite hanc animam meque his exolvite
curis.*

Now Jove suspends his balance from on high,
And equipoised the scales of victory lie;
Yet Hermes boasts—and with success elate,
Claims all the smiles of yet ambiguous fate—
Apollo heard his taunts, ' begin to boast,
' The field abandoned—and the battle lost,
' Fortune, by whom we either fall or stand,
' Yet undecided leans to neither hand;
' But should the goddess give the day to you,
' Vaunt if you will—insult the vanquished too,
' Since either now are premature and vain,
' Let deeds, not swelling words, your cause maintain.'

His Queen on wings of indignation past;
Loud was the crash—the mingled tumult vast;
What sighs—what sounds of anguish far and wide:
Death, his pale spectral horse was seen to ride.
Here guard with guard—there man with horse engaged,
And here the rivals dead, her conflict wag'd;
Each measures stroke for stroke, thro' all the field,
No single step, they uncontested yield:
These from their monarch drive the daring foe, [blow,
Those in return deal forth the warded

Now dash'd with hope, and now with terror pale,
As in vicissitude their arms prevail;
Impatient now, or anxious for delay,
As the fates gild—or cloud the doubtful day.

But whilst the Indian dame in desperate course,
With slaughter staid'd, attack'd the hostile force:
No longer meeting strength with strength, the foe
Aims with ambitious arm a mightier blow;
Cuts down the royal guard with sudden spring,
And in his open camp attack'd the King:
The sable Empress raving at the view,
Her work imperfect, to his rescue flew.
'Tis danger's voice, she instantly retreats,
And in the camp, herself the danger meets:
Too deeply shock'd—at such unhop'd relief,
Her rival soon is doom'd to heavier grief.
He starts—is gone—behold in furious speed,
A horse infuriate prance—the victor steed:
By fortune favor'd urge his swift career,
As beams in valor's hand the radiant spear;
Nor drawn the curb, till check'd on either side,
The monarch stands—and his effulgent bride.

Nor strange the feeling, if for those so dear,
Now triumphs rage, and now succeeds despair;
Alas, from thee, O virgin, to be torn,
For thee be doubly widowed, twice to mourn:
What plenteous moisture wets Apollo's cheek,
What groans convulsive from his bosom break;

Now wan and silent, now with frenzied
mind,
He rails at heaven, he blames his stars
unkind ;
What boot his passions then, or what, fair
maid,
Thy bridal robes, thy crown-encircled
head.

Prone on the ground, more lov'd in
death she lies,
And as its visions glare her swimming
eyes ;
Unequal offering falls the coal-black steed,
Falls, by the bridegroom, joyless at the
deed.

Sad was the scene Latonius then sur-
vey'd,
The force how scanty that his troop dis-
play'd ;
One youth alone distinguished by the bow,
And but two guards ill-mated with the
foe :
These he commands, tho' bloodshed might
be vain,
With their last drop the combat to main-
tain.
They need no spur—whom fierce revenge
and ire,
Contempt of death and martial rage in-
spire ;
A nation's father calls, 'tis bliss indeed,
In such a cause, for one so lov'd, to bleed.

Dire chance of war, ye patriotic brave,
Him your weak arm is impotent to save.
Ill-fated monarch destined to survive
All you once lov'd—for whom you wish
to live.
See with what powers combin'd, you em-
press burns,
And still pursues where'er her victim
turns ;
Nor rests till falling in the unequal strife,
No friend is left, to guard his dearer life.

What then remain'd—an unattended
throne,
A King—a monarch but in name alone.
Yet on his brow majestic firmness sate,
The hero stood, superior yet to fate ;
As when retire at break of morning dawn,
The fires of heaven from mortal eyes
withdrawn ;
Still Venus pours upon the vision blast,
A brilliance softer, lovelier, than the rest.
Their last, yet chief in grandeur as in
name,
His star shone brightest as it set in fame ;

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And on his country shed e'er quench'd in
night,
A parting beam of more effulgent light.
One hope there is faint glimmering on
his sight,
Not sprung from valor, not deriv'd from
flight :
With single hand, 'twere madness to op-
pose,
And that unarm'd, a host of powerful foes ;
Flight he would spurn, did not the laws
of war
Forbid retreat beyond a single square ;
Yet if unthreatened, tho' encompass'd
round,
Where his the right to more, no square
was found ;
No station left, save those whence far and
wide,
Death stood in act to strike on every side ;
Vain all their labors, nor could either
claim,
A victor's title, or the need of fame.
Such was the chance, its fluttering glimpse
he saw,
Grasp'd the vain shadow—sinking, caught
the straw ;
Meanwhile around in front—and now be-
hind,
His rival circles, rapid as the wind ;
And following thro' the plain, from space
to space,
An exit leaves, yet carries on the chase ;
Till press'd, his onward course the victim
bent,
Within the confines of a vacant tent ;
Then to the second file the empress flew,
And hope's vain prospects lessened to the
view.
Bound to one file, 'twas darkness all and
gloom,
One narrow camp, his dungeon and his
tomb ;
Here hovering o'er—the chieftain lost his
seat,
Contracts his powers—and lessens his re-
treat ;
He step by step sees danger thicken fast,
Contemplates calm and dignified his last ;
Tho' fate approaches near—and still more
near,
Spurns at the sense of one unmanly fear :
And prays for what despair alone demands,
To die—e'er falling into hostile hands ;
'Tis heard—no living captive decks their
chalo,
His heart indignant broke, and left a
world of pain.

VOL. VI. G

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

A History of British India, by James Mill, Esq. 3 vols. 4to. Baldwin and Co., London.

THE empire of this nation in India deservedly attracts, in no ordinary degree, the attention of the world; it embraces nearly the whole of that vast region which extends from Cape Comorin to the mountains of Tibet, and from the mouths of the Brahmapootra to the sources of the Indus, with a population not much inferior to that of all the kingdoms of Europe. The origin of this mighty empire is but of yesterday; two centuries have scarcely elapsed since permission was humbly solicited from the Princes of India by a few English merchants to trade in their territories; down to the middle of the last century, a few forts with a very limited territory around them was all that belonged to the English in India. The imperial grant of the collection and receipt of the revenues in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, which first constituted them masters of any great portion of India, in name and in responsibility as well as in power, dates no farther back than the twelfth of August 1765. Within so limited a period of time have so great a portion of the earth, and so great a proportion of the human race, been subjected to the British sway.

Where then shall we obtain such information with respect to this great scene of action, as may enable us to form something like an adequate conception of it? Till the appearance of the present work, this information was no where to be found in a connected series. To Mr. Mill we are indebted for the first work from which a general knowledge of Indian affairs can be obtained. The materials lay scattered in a great variety of repositories, some-

times by themselves, but often also mixed up with subjects of a very different nature. The books in which more or less of information respecting India was contained, were sufficiently numerous to comprise a library. The transactions in India had not only been the subject of much discussion by the press, but of many legislative, executive, and even judicial proceedings in England. The calls of the legislature for inquiry brought forth the records of the councils in India, and their correspondence with one another, with their servants, and with the constituted authorities in England; a portion of materials inestimable in its value, but almost appalling from its magnitude. To extract and arrange such dispersed and confused materials is alone a task to which the labor and diligence of few men are equal. But how small a part is this of the business of the historian who truly deserves that name! It is his office to judge as well as to describe; to estimate the import of the legislative, administrative, judicial, mercantile, and military transactions which come before him; to discover the causes and consequences of measures; to trace their natural tendencies, and the circumstances by which these tendencies may be defeated or modified; and there is hardly any kind or degree of knowledge which is not included in the qualifications necessary for the attainment of these important ends. But if ever there was a subject which more imperiously called for these qualifications in a historian, it was British India; a country differing in so many respects from our own, and inhabited by a people whose manners, character, and degree of

civilization presented so many difficult problems to resolve. On the different parts of this extensive and complicated subject, a vast body of facts and opinions had been presented to us by our countrymen in India: but of so enormous a field a small portion only could be observed by any one individual; it was only therefore by combining the observations of a number of individuals, that a competent knowledge of the whole could be obtained; and the task of combining, classifying, and adjusting the various accounts had never been performed.

Such was the arduous task of the historian of India. Its difficulties have been felt in all their force by Mr. Mill. He has entered on his work with a strong sense of the many and arduous duties which he had to discharge, and has had throughout a high standard of excellence before his eyes. It is but justice to Mr. Mill to allow that he has brought qualifications to his great undertaking, such as can be possessed by very few men. It needed not his own declaration to convince us "that the whole of his life" had been a life of labor and devoted to the acquisition of knowledge; for knowledge, in the degree in which it is possessed by him, can only be the result of such application. He has brought to the vast field of Indian affairs, a mind of great powers, and fraught with the knowledge which it is most essential for the historian to possess.

To say of this work that it gives the only satisfactory account of India is the least of its praise. We have no hesitation in declaring that we know of no work, ancient or modern, capable of affording an equal degree of instruction. That on all the subjects which passed under his review he should always have fallen on the truth; that his judgment should never have erred, is to claim for Mr. Mill more than he would be willing to claim for

himself. His opinions on some subjects are often at variance with the opinions which are still entertained by many of his countrymen; and the reasons which appear convincing to his mind may not always satisfy the minds of others. But he delivers no opinion without at the same time assigning the reasons on which it is founded; and whether his opinions are received or rejected, the fair and manly temper in which they are brought forward must always obtain for him at least the esteem of his readers. Mr. Mill may have sometimes been excelled by other historians, in ease of narration and in picturesque description; but in the power of exposing sophistry and error, in the successful application of general principles, in extent and variety of knowledge, in short, in all that renders history instructive, and which we consider its higher and nobler parts, the historian of British India stands without a single rival.

But instead of detaining our readers longer with a general expression of the opinion we entertain of the work of Mr. Mill, we shall proceed to lay before them such an account of it as the nature of our limits will admit.

We cannot do better than allow Mr. Mill to describe the object which he proposed to himself:

I. To describe the circumstances in which the intercourse of this nation with India commenced, and the particulars of its early progress, till the era when it could first be regarded as placed on a firm and durable basis:

II. To exhibit as accurate a view as possible of the people with whom our countrymen had then begun to transact; of their character, history, manners, religion, arts, literature, and laws; as well as of the physical circumstances of climate, soil and production, in which they were placed:

III. To deduce to the present times a history of the British transactions in relation to India; by recording the train of events, by unfolding the constitution of the East India Company, that body, half

political, half commercial, through whom the business has been ostensibly carried on; by describing the nature, progress, and effects of their commercial operations; by exhibiting the legislative proceedings, the discussions and speculations, to which our intercourse with India has given birth; by analysing the schemes of government, which have been adopted for our Indian dominions; and by an attempt to discover the character and tendency of that species of relation to one another in which Great Britain and the Indies are placed.

The first book is accordingly devoted to the "commencement of the British intercourse with India; and the circumstances of its progress, till the establishment of the Company on a durable basis by the act of the 6th of Queen Anne." The account of our first intercourse with India is not without its interest. The age of Elizabeth, in which that intercourse commenced, was one in which our national character appeared to high advantage. Such was then the ardour for maritime adventure, that a number of men of rank and fortune chose to forego the indulgences of wealth, and to embark their persons and properties in laborious, painful, and dangerous expeditions. For a whole century after the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the Portuguese were without a rival in the east. The attempts of the English were first directed to the finding of a north-west and then of a north-east passage. Failing to discover a new passage to India, they at last resolved to be no longer deterred by the pretensions of the Portuguese, and after some unsuccessful attempts, the celebrated Sir Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth on the 13th of December 1577, passed the Straits of Magellan, crossed the Pacific Ocean to India, and regained England by the Cape of Good Hope.

Our limits will only allow us to refer to the account of the first settlements and the earlier com-

mercial operations of the English, the rivalry of the Portuguese and Dutch, and the various associations by which the Indian trade was carried on. We shall proceed therefore to the second division of Mr. Mill's work, namely his account of the character, institutions, and civilization of the people with whom this intercourse was formed. This part of the work ought to be attentively studied by all who wish to know any thing of India, or of the history of the human mind. The service which the author has rendered here is immense. The most exaggerated notions with respect to this people had been adopted by one writer from another without examination. Mr. Mill has carefully and impartially weighed the evidence on which these opinions rested, and adopted no conclusion till after the most severe scrutiny. In his endeavours to ascertain the real import of this evidence, he has adopted more unequivocal tests than any which had occurred to former writers on India, whose conclusions are often the most arbitrary and fanciful; and we are not to wonder that he has often arrived at different results.

Mr. Mill commences his account of the Hindus with their chronology and ancient history. He examines their legendary tales, which have hitherto been regarded with particular respect by European inquirers, and endeavours to shew that all attempts to deduce history from them have completely failed, and that they present a maze of unnatural fictions, in which a series of real events can by no artifice be traced. He supposes that the respect which has been paid to the chronology of the Hindus, while the extravagant claims of the Chaldeans and Egyptians to antiquity had always been treated in Europe with contempt, may be accounted for from our having received "the

accounts of the Hindu Chronology, not from the incredulous historians of Greece and Rome, but from men who had seen the people; whose imaginations had been powerfully affected by the spectacle of a new system of manners, arts, institutions, and ideas; who naturally expected to augment the opinion of their own consequence by the greatness of the wonders which they had been favoured to behold; and whose astonishment, admiration and enthusiasm for a time successfully propagated themselves."—The Hindus are perfectly destitute of historical records. The miraculous transactions of former times are described in poems, "in which the actions of men and those of deities are mixed together, in a set of legends more absurd and extravagant, more transcending the bounds of nature and of reason, less grateful to the imagination and taste of a cultivated and rational people, than those which the fabulous history of any other nation presents to us." The expedition of Alexander the Great first brought the people of Hindustan into contact with the ancient nations of Europe, but with this expedition their connection began and ended. The Hindus themselves have not even a tradition which can with any certainty be traced to this event; and the information which we have received of the Grecian invasion from the Greeks is extremely defective. From the scattered hints contained in the writings of the Greeks, however, it has been inferred, that the Hindus, at the time of Alexander's invasion, were in a state of manners, society and knowledge, exactly the same with that in which they were discovered by the nations of modern Europe; and it must be allowed that the few features of which we have any description from the Greeks, bear no inaccurate resemblance to those which are witnessed at pre-

sent. Their annals, from that era till the period of the Mahomedan conquests, are a perfect blank. But although the Hindus have nothing in the shape of history, the researches of the modern Europeans, who have explored the institutions, the laws, the manners, the arts, occupations and maxims of this ancient people, have enabled philosophy to draw the picture of society, which they have presented through a long revolution of years.

Mr. Mill proceeds next to examine the classification and distribution of the people of India. The first institution of government and laws is almost always founded on divine authority; and no where among mankind have the laws and ordinances been more exclusively referred to the divinity, than by those who instituted the theocracy of Hindustan. "The plan of society and government, the rights of persons and things, even the customs, arrangements, and manners of private and domestic life, every thing in short is established by divine prescription. The first legislator of the Hindus, whose name it is impossible to trace, appears to have represented himself as the republisher of the will of God." The division of the people into Castes, on which the whole frame of Hindu society so much depends, is explained, and its origin accounted for. In the origin of society no division of classes or of labour is known; but the inconvenience of the universal mixture of employments is speedily felt. Perceiving the advantage which would accrue to his countrymen from a division of employments, the Hindu legislator established as a positive law under the sanction of heaven, the classification of the people and the distribution of employments. This of itself was a vast improvement; but, ignorant that the separation of professions, where once resorted to, was in no danger of

being lost, he fell into a dangerous error; for, by establishing as a law that the children of each class should invariably follow the occupation of their father throughout all generations, he erected a barrier against all further progress. The Hindus were divided into four orders or castes; the first were the Brahmens or priests; the second the Cshatriyas or soldiers; the third, the Husbandmen or Vaisyas; and the fourth, the Sudras, the servants and labourers. This classification is the first and simplest form of the division of labour and of employments. The Anglo Saxons were in like manner divided into four great classes, the artificers and tradesmen, husbandmen, those who exercised the honourable profession of arms, and the clergy. The same original distribution is also to be traced, not only in all the European nations formed on the ruins of the Roman Empire, but in other ages, and in very distant parts of the globe.

The priesthood is generally found to usurp the greatest authority in the lowest state of society. Among the Hindus, the Brahmens have acquired and maintained an authority more commanding and extensive, than the priests have been able to engross among any other portion of mankind. The Brahmen is infinitely superior in worth and dignity to all human beings, is declared to be the lord of all the classes, and the least disrespect to him is the most enormous crime. Neither his life nor his property can be brought into danger by the most atrocious offences. This privileged order are entirely exempt from taxes; they alone have the power of interpreting the sacred books in which all the laws are contained. As the greater part of life among the Hindus is engrossed by the performance of a burdensome ritual, which extends to almost every hour of the day and

every function of nature and society, the Brahmens, who are the sole judges and directors in these complicated and endless duties, are rendered the uncontroled masters of human life. The meanest Brahmen would account himself polluted by eating with the King, and death itself would appear to him less dreadful than the degradation of permitting his daughter to unite herself in marriage with his sovereign. It is an essential part of religion, to confer gifts on the Brahmens. Their duties are to read the Vedas, to teach them to the young Brahmens, and to perform sacrifices and other religious acts. The next in rank and dignity, among the castes is that of the Cshatriyas or the military class, who, to all but the Brahmens, are an object of unbounded respect, being as much elevated above the classes below them, as the Brahmens are exalted above human beings. The sovereign dignity, which usually follows the power of the sword, was originally appropriated to the military class; though in this particular it would appear, that irregularity was pretty early introduced. The Vaisyas, the third caste, whose duties are to tend cattle, to carry on merchandize, and to cultivate the ground, are superior only to the Sudras, who owe to them, however, the same awful respect and submission which it is incumbent on them to pay to the military class. The Sudras, the fourth caste, are as much an object of contempt, and even of abhorrence to the other classes, as the Brahmen is an object of intense veneration; their business is servile labour, and their degradation inhuman. The crimes which they commit against others are more severely punished than those of any other delinquents, while the crimes which others commit against them are less severely punished than those against any other sufferers; and their degradation extends, not only

to every thing in this life, but even to sacred instruction, and their chance of favour with the superior powers. But in extraordinary cases, a limited departure from the adherence of each class to the particular employment assigned them was permitted: a Brahmen in necessitous circumstances may follow the business of the Cshatriya or the Vaisya, but not that of the Sudra; the Cshatriya and Vaisya may have recourse respectively to the business of the class or classes immediately below them, but are strictly interdicted from the employment of any class above them. The different castes were strictly commanded to marry with those only of their own class, but as laws were inadequate to prevent the mixture of the classes from the union of the sexes, irregularities took place, and children were born who belonged to no caste, and for whom there was no occupation. A classification of the mixed race (the Burren Sunker) was therefore early formed. They became all manner of artisans and handicrafts, one tribe of them being appointed weavers of cloth, another artificers in iron, and so in other cases, till the subdivisions of the class were exhausted, or the exigencies of the community supplied. Hindu society having reached this stage, has not made, and seems incapable of making much further progress. Thirty-six branches of the impure class are specified in the sacred books. The highest is that sprung from the conjunction of a Brahmen with a woman of the Cshatranya class, whose duty is the teaching of military exercises; the lowest of all is the offspring of a Sudra with a woman of the sacred class, who are denominated Chandalas, and are regarded with great abhorrence; their business being to carry out corpses, to execute criminals, and perform other offices in the last degree unclean and degrading. They are con-

demned to live in a sequestered spot by themselves, lest they should pollute the very town in which they reside.

Mr. Mill next examines the political establishments of the Hindus. Their governments were monarchical, and with the usual exception of religion and its ministers, absolute. The gradations of command among the Hindus were thus regulated; the lowest of all was the lord of one town and its district; the next was the lord of ten towns; the third was the lord of twenty towns; the fourth, the lord of one hundred towns; the highest, lord of one thousand towns; and every lord was amenable to the one immediately above him, and exercised unlimited authority over those below. The king, who ought always to have a Brahmen for his prime minister, was leader in war and judge in peace. On these occasions, in which it was impossible for the king to give judgment in person, he was empowered to appoint a Brahmen, who with three assessors might try causes in his stead. As the Hindu believes, that a complete and perfect system of instruction, which admits of no addition or change, was conveyed to him from the beginning, by the divine being, for the regulation of his public as well as private affairs, he acknowledges no laws but those which are contained in the sacred books. As the Brahmen possess undisputed prerogative of interpreting the divine oracles, and as the sense which it pleases them to impose upon the sacred text must not be departed from: as the king, though ostensibly supreme judge, is commanded always to employ them as counsellors and assistants in the administration of justice, and as he, on all occasions, is bound to employ them as ministers, they might be said to be possessed of the legislative, judicative, and executive powers. But though we might

expect from this to find the Hindu sovereigns mere cyphers in the hands of the priests, this was not the case; for they had two engines entrusted to them, viz. the army and the public revenue, which were sufficient to counterbalance the legislative, judicial, and even a great part of the executive power, reinforced by all the authority of an overbearing superstition, lodged in the hands of the Brahmens. "The distribution of gifts and favours," Mr. Mill justly remarks, "is so powerful an engine, that the man who enjoys it to a certain extent is absolute, with whatever checks he may appear to be surrounded, even, as in the case of the Hindu sovereigns, though almost every power of government may appear to be lodged in other hands."

Mr. Mill adverts next to the Hindu code. Among a rude and ignorant people, the maxims of justice and rules of judicial procedure are not kept distinct from other subjects. In the law books of the Hindus, the details of jurisprudence and judicature occupy comparatively a very moderate space. The doctrines and ceremonies of religion, the rules and practices of education, the institutions, duties, and customs of domestic life, the rules of government, war, and negotiation, all form essential parts of the Hindu codes of law, and are treated in the same style, and laid down with the same authority, as the rules for the distribution of justice. The tendency of this rude conjunction of dissimilar subjects is to extend coercion and the authority of the magistrate over the greater part of human life, and to lessen prodigiously the force of the legal sanction in those cases where its efficiency is most required. In the Hindu code there is no arrangement; and even the obvious division of laws into civil and criminal is unknown. Another obvious division, though well calcula-

ted to strike even an uncultivated mind, is equally unperceived, namely the distinction of persons and things. Neglecting the mangled division of the Hindus themselves, Mr. Mill, in considering their laws, distributes them under the three usual heads of civil, penal, and those which fix the mode in which the judicial services are rendered. Under the first of these heads, as property is the great subject of this branch of the law, to it he confines his illustrations. The various sources of acquisition, by occupancy, by labour, by contract, by donation, by descent, which have operation in almost all states of society, have operation in Hindustan; but the intended effects of these incidents are defined in a very inaccurate and arbitrary manner, and the means taken to secure the benefits they convey are oftner ill adapted to their end. In the laws relating to loans, the most remarkable particular is the mode of enforcing payment:

The creditor is commanded first to speak to the friends and relations of the debtor; next to go in person and importune him, staying some time in his house, but without eating and drinking. If these methods fail, he may then carry the debtor home with him, and having seated him, as the law expresses it, before men of character and reputation, may there detain him. Should he still hold out, the creditor is next directed to endeavour, by feigned pretences, to get possession of some of his goods; or if any pledge was deposited with him, to carry it before the magistrate, who will cause it to be sold to make payment. If neither of these expedients can be used, he shall seize and confine the debtor's wife, children, cattle, buffaloes, horses, &c; also his pots, clothes, mats and furniture, and seating himself at his door there receive his money; or should even this proceeding fail, he is commanded to seize and bind the debtor's person and procure by forcible means a discharge of the debt.

The peculiar process of the Brahmens, for the recovery of debts, is the most singular and extravagant that ever was devised by men. He proceeds to the door of his debtor, or wherever he can

intercept him, and if he should attempt to pass, the Brahmen is prepared instantly to destroy himself, when the blood of the self-murdered Brahmen would be charged on his head, and no punishment could expiate his crime. The Brahmen, setting himself down, fasts, and the victim of his arrest, for whom it would be impious to eat while a member of the sacred college is fasting at his door, must follow his example; but if the obstinacy of the prisoner should exhaust the Brahmen and occasion his death, he is answerable for the most atrocious of all crimes, the murder of a priest.

The criminal code of the Hindus is sanguinary in the extreme. Retaliation, a great feature in the laws of all rude nations, prevails to a great extent. There seems no proportion between the punishment and the crime.

The rules of judicial procedure are extremely defective. Some of those for evidence at the mouths of witnesses, the species which makes the principal figure in the laws of Hindustan, are reasonable and good, but others indicate a state of uncommon ignorance and barbarism. Perjury, in some cases, is even directly encouraged. The trials by ordeal occupy a high rank in the institutes of the Hindus.

In describing the taxes, Mr. Mill gives merely a general outline of the antient system, without entering into the matters of detail, which by their number and uncertainty have so much perplexed the servants of the Company. In a subsequent part of his work he gives an account of the controversies which have been carried on respecting the best mode of taxing Bengal. The committee of the House of Commons which enquired into East-India Affairs in 1810, found that, by the custom of the Hindu government, the cultivators were entitled to one half of the paddy produce,

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(that is grain in the husk), depending on the periodical rains. Of the crops from the dry grain lands watered by artificial means, the share of the cultivator was about two-thirds. Before the harvest commenced, the quantity of the crop was ascertained in the presence of the inhabitants and village servants, by the survey of persons unconnected with the village, who, from habit, were particularly skilful and expert in judging of the amount of the produce, and who in the adjustment of the business were materially aided by a reference to the produce of former years, as recorded by the accountants of the village. Such were the rights of the cultivators, according to the ancient usage of the country; but in consequence of the changes introduced by the Mahomedan conquest, and the many abuses which latter times had established, the share really enjoyed by the cultivators was often reduced to a sixth, and but seldom exceeded a fifth, the assessments having no bounds but the supposed ability of the husbandman. But for this opinion of the committee, viz. that by the custom of the Hindu government one rate of taxation was antiently established, and a much severer rate was introduced by the Mahomedan governments, amid the abuses of modern times, Mr. Mill observes, that they have no authority whatsoever; that it is a mere prejudice; that there is no reason to believe that the ancient Hindu governments did not, as well as the Mahomedan, levy assessments to the utmost limits of the supposed ability of the husbandman; and that in those parts of India which have never been subject to Mahomedan rule, instead of the subjects being less oppressed and more happy, if there was any difference, the state of the people was always the worst. Mr. Mill gives it as his opinion that by the Hindu ordinances, the owner-

ship of the soil is in the sovereign; and he thinks that the circumstances which have misled the intelligent Europeans who have misinterpreted this part of the Hindu institutions, is the tenure of the ryot or husbandman, and the humane and honorable anxiety, lest the interests and the happiness of the most numerous class of the population should be sacrificed, if a right of ownership should be acknowledged in the sovereign. But even if the ownership itself were ever so opposite to the prosperity of the ryots, the acknowledgment of its previous existence ought to be no bar to a preferable arrangement; for as the sovereign can have a right to nothing which is injurious to his people, his ownership, if such were its tendency, ought immediately to cease. As, however, even in the richest parts of India, one half of the soil has never been under cultivation, and as the sovereign, when there was a competition, not of cultivators for land, but of land for cultivators, had no wish to remove a ryot when it was difficult to supply his place, by practice the possession of the ryot became permanent, and he could sell during his life, or leave by inheritance when he died. this possession, from which he was not removed except when he failed to pay his assessment or rent. Even according to European ideas, a right to cultivate the land under all these and still greater advantages, is not understood to transfer the ownership of the land. The great estates in Ireland, for example, let under leases perpetually renewable, being vendible and inheritable by the leaseholders, without affecting the ownership of their lords, who cannot raise their rents at pleasure. The sovereigns in India, on the other hand, had not only the ownership, but all the benefit of the land, the rights of the ryots, which are incontestible, securing to them nothing more than the privilege of employing

their labour always on the same soil, and of transferring that privilege to any other body, while the sovereign claimed a right to take as much of the produce as he pleased.

That ownership in the land (says Mr. Mill) gave any right to this extent of exaction, is so far from a justifiable inference that it is the very reverse. A government, whatever be its form, cannot, without violating its obligations to the people, spend any sum, even the smallest, beyond what is strictly necessary for the performance of the services which it is destined to render. . . . It is very certain, that the principles which constitute the very foundation of government reduce the ownership of the sovereign in the soil, wherever it exists, to the limits above described. And it is no less certain, that all which is valuable in the soil, after the deduction of what is due to the sovereign, belongs of incontestable right to the Indian husbandman.

The observations which Mr. Mill makes on the Hindu system of providing for the expenses of government, a system objectionable in mode rather than in essence, are deserving of the most serious attention of the legislators of every country:

By aiming at the receipt of a prescribed portion of the crop of each year, and by exacting the same proportion of the produce from lands of all degrees of fertility, the Hindus incurred most of the evils which a bad method of raising a tax is competent to produce. They rendered the amount of the tax always uncertain; they rendered necessary a perfect host of tax-gatherers; they opened a boundless inlet to partiality and oppression on the part of the fiscal officers, and to fraud and mendacity on the part of the people. A tax, moreover, of a third, or a half, or any other proportion of the whole produce, is a very different tax on rich and poor land; on poor land, the expense of cultivation leaves little or no surplus; on land of much greater fertility, it leaves a much greater surplus. A tax consisting of any portion of the gross produce of the soil, raises the price of that produce; because, whatever is the amount of the tax raised from the poorest of the cultivated land, the price must be sufficient to afford that tax over and above the expense of cultivation; and in this manner a tax is levied upon the consumers of corn, the amount of which is liable to go far beyond the sum paid to the government, and enriches the owners of the

best land at the expense of the rest of the community.

As religion may be said to form the principal feature in the appearance of Hindu society, the deity having prescribed a number of religious observances for every stage of life, from the cradle to the grave, for every hour of the day, for every function of nature, for every social transaction, Mr. Mill has dedicated nearly one hundred pages to this subject. From the vast multiplicity of the fictions of the Brahmens, and the endless discrepancy of their ideas, no coherent system of belief can be extracted from their wild eulogies and legends. In the whole of the Sanscrit literature now open to Europeans, there is not to be found, according to Mr. Mill, one reflection on the coherence, the wisdom, or the beauty of the universe; indeed, in the universe of the Hindus, no coherence, wisdom, or beauty can exist, for all is disorder, caprice, passion, contest, portents, prodigies, violence and deformity. Our limits will not allow us to enter into his able examination of the proofs on which Sir William Jones and other oriental scholars adopted the opinion, that sublime principles run through the religion of the Brahmens. It may be sufficient to observe, that as the ideas which the Brahmens entertain of the works of the deity are in the highest degree absurd, mean and degrading, they cannot, whatever may be the language which they employ, have elevated and pure and rational ideas of the author of these works; elevated language, in such a case, being only the refinement which flattery, founded upon a base apprehension of the divine character, ingrafts upon a mean superstition.

It is a strong instance (says Mr. Mill) of the common incoherence of thought; of that negligence which so much prevails in tracing the relations of one set of opinions to another, and forming on any subject a consistent and harmonious assemblage of ideas, that while so many

persons of eminence loudly contend for the correctness and sublimity of the speculative, there is an universal agreement respecting the meanness, the absurdity, the folly, of the endless, childish, degrading and pernicious ceremonies in which the practical part of the Hindu religion consists. Volumes would hardly suffice to depict at large the ritual of the Hindus, which is more tedious, minute and burthensome, and engrosses a greater portion of human life, than any ritual which has been found to fetter and oppress any other portion of the human race.

By way of specimen of the practical part of the Hindu religion, we can only extract the account of a very small portion of the *daily* ceremonies of the Brahmens, namely, a part only of their morning worship:

As he rises from sleep, a Brahmen must rub his teeth with a proper withe, or a twig of the racineerous fig-tree, repeating prayers. Should this sacred duty be omitted, so great a sin is incurred, that the benefit is lost of all religious rites performed by him. The next circumstance of importance is the deposit of the withe after it has done its office. It must be carefully thrown away in a place free from impurities; that is, where none of those religious stains, which are so multiplied among the Hindus, and must infect so many places, have been imprinted. When the business of the teeth and the twig is accomplished, ablution next engages the attention of the Brahmen. The duty of the bath, particularly in the months of Magha, Phalguna, and Cartica, is no less efficacious than a rigid penance for the expiation of sin. Standing in a river, or in other water, the worshipper, sipping water, which is a requisite preliminary to all rites, and sprinkling it before him, recites loudly the gayatri, or holiest text of the Veda, with the names of the seven worlds; he next throws water eight times on his head, or towards the sky, and at last upon the ground, to destroy the demons who wage war with the gods, reciting prayers, of which the first may be received as a specimen: "Oh, waters, since ye afford us delight, grant us present happiness, and the rapturous sight of the supreme God." When these ceremonies and prayers are performed, he plunges three times into the water, and each time repeats the expiatory text, which recites the creation, and having then washed his mantle, the morning ablution is finished. Coming out of the water, and putting on his mantle, he sits down to worship the rising sun. This great duty is performed by first tying the *doet* of hair on the crown of his head,

while he holds much cusa grass in his left hand, and three blades of it in his right, or wears a ring of it on the third finger of that hand, reciting at the same time the gayatri; he then sips water three times, repeats the mysterious names of the seven worlds, recites again the gayatri, rubs his hands as if washing them, touches with his wet hand his feet, head, breast, eyes, ears, nose and navel, and again three times sips water. If however he should sneeze or spit, he must obey the text, which says, "After sneezing, spitting, blowing his nose, sleeping, putting on apparel or dropping tears, a man should not immediately sip water, but first touch his right ear." The sipping, however, being at last performed, he passes his hand, filled with water, briskly round his neck, while he prays: "May the waters preserve me." He then shuts his eyes and meditates in silence. Till we got better information, very wonderful ideas were formed of the sublimity of the Brahmen's meditations. On this, one of the most sacred and solemn of all occasions, while he meditates in silence, with his eyes shut, and every mark of intense thought, we are informed that he is only figuring to himself, that Brahma, with five faces and a red complexion, resides in his navel; Vishnu, with four arms and a black complexion, in his heart; and Siva, with five faces and a white complexion, in his forehead.

Nor is this the whole of his meditation; he ponders next on the holiest of texts, and this sublime duty is performed in the following manner:—Closing the left nostril with the two longest fingers of the right hand, he draws his breath through the right nostril, and then closing it with his thumb and suspending his breath, he repeats to himself the gayatri, the mysterious names of the worlds, and the sacred text of Brahma; after which, raising his fingers from the left nostril, he emits the breath which he had suppressed, and thus ends one part of his meditation."

Among no people did the ceremonial part of religion ever prevail over the moral to an equal extent. The common discharge of the beneficent duties of human life is regarded as an object of comparative indifference; though in the religious books of the Hindus, observations are to be met with in a pure and elevated strain of morality. But it is not so much by the mere words in which morality is mentioned that we are to judge of the mental perfections of different nations, as by the place

which it holds in the established scale of meritorious acts.

The observations on the power of a belief in future rewards and punishment in preventing crime, with which Mr. Mill concludes his chapter on the Hindu religion, supported as they are by the testimony of Mr. Ward the missionary, are at variance, in some respects, with an opinion so generally received, that many of our readers have probably never thought its truth could be called in question.

We might very easily conclude (says he) from the known laws of human nature, that notwithstanding the language held by the Hindus on the connection between future happiness and the virtue of the present life, rewards and punishments, very distant and very obscure, would be wholly impotent against temptations to crime; though, at the instigation of the priests, they might engage the people in a ceaseless train of wretched ceremonies. The fact corresponds most exactly with the anticipation. An admirable witness (Mr. Ward) has said, "The doctrine of a state of future rewards and punishments, as some persons may plead, has always been supposed to have a strong influence on public morals: the Hindus not only have this doctrine in their writings, but are taught to consider every disease and misfortune of life as an undoubted symptom of moral disease, and the terrific appearance of its close pursuing punishment. Can this fail to produce a dread of vice, and a desire to merit the favour of the deity? I will still farther," he adds, "assist the objection, and inform him, that the Hindu writings declare, that till every immoral taint is removed, every sin atoned for, and the mind has obtained perfect abstraction from material objects, it is impossible to be reunited to the great spirit; and that to obtain this perfection, the sinner must linger in many hells, and transmigrate through almost every form of matter." Our informant then declares: "Great as these terrors are, there is nothing more palpable than that with most of the Hindus they do not weigh the weight of a feather, compared with the loss of a ruppee. The reason is obvious: every Hindu considers all his actions as the effect of his destiny; he laments perhaps his miserable fate, but he resigns himself to it without a struggle, like the malefactor in a condemned cell." This experienced observer adds, what is still more comprehensive, that the doctrine of future rewards and punishments has in no

situation, and among no people, a power to make men virtuous.

In his account of the *manners and character* of the Hindus, Mr. Mills informs us, "that nothing can exceed the habitual contempt which the Hindus entertain for their women, who are hardly ever mentioned in their law or other books, but as wretches of the most base and vicious inclinations, on whose nature no virtuous or useful qualities can be engrafted. Europeans are greatly struck with the indelicacy of the Hindus, who, both in their writings and conversation, shock us with the grossness of their expressions. Their terms of abuse or reproach are indelicate to the utmost degree. The gentleness of their manners is well known; and the feminine softness both of their persons and address, according to Mr. Mill, has usually, however erroneously, impressed their European visitors with high ideas of their civilization. They are remarkably prone to flattery, and are full of dissimulation and falsehood: judicial perjury is almost universal among them. Their religion has produced a superstitious care of the life of the inferior animals; but, though they live in perpetual terror of killing even an insect, a disposition to revenge, an insensibility to the sufferings of others, and an active cruelty, frequently lurk under the smiling exterior of the Hindu. They are notorious for the want of hospitality. The Hindu is a timid being, and though he has a great capacity of supporting pain, and on many occasions displays a superiority to the fear of death which cannot be surpassed, he runs from danger with more trepidation and eagerness than has ever been witnessed in any other part of the globe. The make of the Hindus is slender and delicate, and their shapes are in general fine: their bodies, though feeble, are agile in an extraordinary degree, and in running and marching

they equal, if not surpass, people of the most robust constitutions. The delicacy of their texture is accompanied with great acuteness and sensibility in all their organs of sense; their imagination and passions are all ready to take the start upon the slightest excitement, and they have a sharpness and quickness of intellect which seems strongly connected with the sensibility of their outward form. Their amusements are almost all of the sedentary and inactive kind; they are extremely penurious, and keen and assiduous in the arts of accumulation. In their houses, dress, and furniture, they display great simplicity, and few nations are surpassed by them in the want of cleanliness.

The only arts for which the Hindus have been celebrated, are architecture, weaving, and jewellery. Their architecture is still rude, and their structures in honour of their deities are venerable only from their magnitude; they knew not the construction of arches till they learnt it from their Moslem conquerors. They have carried the productions of the loom to an exquisite degree of perfection, and this is the only art in which they have attained any considerable progress. The Hindu loom consists of little else than a few sticks or pieces of wood, nearly in the state in which nature produced them, connected together by the rudest contrivances; there is not so much as an expedient for rolling up the warp, and the weaver is therefore obliged to work continually in the open air. Nothing can exceed the rudeness and inefficiency of their implements of agriculture; the most irrational practice that ever found existence in the agriculture of any nation is general in India, that of sowing various species of seeds which ripen at different intervals all indiscriminately on the same spot. They have no idea of making hay, or of raising such crops as might be

produced at all seasons for the cattle when the pasture grounds are bare. The Hindu artisans do not produce their manufacture in houses and workshops of their own, but repair for each job, with their little budget of tools, to the house of the man who employs them. The sculpture, painting, and music, of the Hindus are in a very low state.

"The first literature is poetry, and in this first stage the literature of the Hindus has always remained; all their compositions, with few exceptions, whatever may be the subject, are in verse." Mr. Mill contends that the poetry of the Hindus has few claims to admiration, and that there is scarcely any point connected with the state of Hindu society on which the spirit of exaggeration has more signally displayed itself. If, however, a spirit of exaggeration has been displayed on this subject by Sir William Jones and other oriental scholars, we conceive that Mr. Mill, more particularly in his examination of *Sacontala*, has fallen into the other extreme. In his anxiety to combat the inference which has been drawn in favour of a high state of civilization among the Hindus from their being acquainted with dramatic entertainments, he seems to have in some degree identified the question of the civilization under which this poem was produced, with that of its poetical merit. But allowing that there is nothing in this poem beyond the powers of the imagination in an uncultivated age, we may still ask, in what degree of civilization does the imagination possess the greatest powers? and is poetry, which is the creature of the imagination, susceptible of perpetual improvement, like the exact sciences, and to be found in the greatest perfection where knowledge and civilization are furthest advanced?

But these are questions on which a great deal may be said, and into

which we do not mean at present to enter.

Mr. Mill goes at some length into the question of the antiquity of the books of Hindu astronomy. The two greatest mathematicians of the present day, M. la Place, and an eminent ornament of our country, are of opinion, that this science is in the very same state of infancy among the Hindus with all the other branches of knowledge.

Mr. Mill concludes his account of the Hindus with some general reflections on the state of their civilization, "to ascertain which," as he very properly observes, "is an object of the highest practical importance to the people of this country who are charged with the government of that great portion of the human species."—"No scheme of government," says Mr. Mill, "can happily conduce to the ends of government, unless it is adapted to the state of the people for whose use it is intended. . . . If the mistake in regard to Hindu society, committed by the British nation and the British government, be very great; if they have conceived the Hindus to be a people of high civilization, while they have in reality made but a few of the earliest steps in the progress to civilization, it is impossible that in many of the measures pursued for the government of that people the mark aimed at should not have been wrong."

Mr. Mill has, we think, successfully demonstrated, not only that the Hindus are at present in a low state of civilization, but that there is not the least foundation for the opinion that they were ever in a more advanced state. The progress of knowledge and the force of observation, demonstrated the necessity of regarding the actual state of the Hindus as little removed from that of half-civilized nations; but the hypothesis that they were formerly in a state of

high civilization, and had fallen from it through the miseries of foreign conquest and subjugation, was immediately adopted and pertinaciously adhered to. The following observations on this subject must, we should think, appear convincing to all unprejudiced minds:

As the Hindus have enlightened us by no record of antecedent events, and we thus have no immediate proof of the state of civilization in the times that are past, the only sure ground of inference is the laws and institutions which they framed, the manners they adopted, and the arts and sciences which they cultivated. If these great circumstances were at variance with the existing state of society, but

adapted to one more advanced, the inference would certainly be a probable one, that to a period when society was in that improved condition they really owed their birth. But, in regard to the Hindus, their laws and institutions are adapted to the very state of society which those who visit them now behold. They are laws and institutions, which, so far from importing any more perfect state of anxiety, seem entirely inconsistent with it; such as could neither begin, nor continue to exist, under any other than one of the rudest and weakest states of the human mind. As the manners, the arts, and sciences of the ancient Hindus are entirely correspondent to the state of their laws and institutions, every thing we know of the ancient state of Hindustan conspires to prove that it was rude.

(To be continued.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, May 29, 1818.

A GENERAL court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held, pursuant to public advertisement, at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, with reference to the 4th section of the first chapter of the Company's by-laws, the draft of a proposed bill now before parliament, entitled, "A Bill to amend and reduce into one Act the several Laws relating to the manner in which the East-India Company are required to hire Ships."

The usual forms having been gone through:—

The *Chairman* (James Pattison, Esq.) stated, that, in conformity with the 4th section of the 1st chapter of by-laws, sundry papers, presented to parliament since their last meeting, were now submitted to the court.

The clerk then read the titles of the papers, which were as follow:—

Copies of the resolutions of the court of directors, being the warrants for granting any salary, pension, or annuity, under the 53d of George III, cap. 155, entered into since the last court.

An account of all ships, and the amount of their tonnage, for which licenses have been granted, under the 53d of George III, cap. 155, since the last court.

An account of the annual charges of Bengal, for three years, with an estimate of the same for the next, and an account of the charges and revenue of Bengal for 1815 and 1816.

Ditto for Fort St. George.

Ditto for Bombay.

Ditto for Bencoolen and Ceylon.

A general abstract of the charges and revenues of India for three years, and an estimate of the same for the next year, stating the interest of debt.

Abstract statements of the receipts and disbursements of the governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the residences of Bencoolen and Prince of Wales' Island, from the 1st of May 1815 to the 30th of April 1816.

Balance of stock at Fort William and Fort St. George, at the conclusion of 1815-16.

Probable receipts and disbursements at Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen, from the 1st of May 1816 to the 30th of April 1817.

Annual charges of the East-India Company for the management of the trade of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, to the latest possible period.

Ditto for the management of the China trade.

Account of the sales of import goods to India for three years, with an estimate of the same for the next year.

Annual account, made up to the 1st of May 1818, of the sales of goods belonging to the East-India Company, in Great Britain.

Account of the several charges of the East-India Company in Great Britain, with the same for the current year, distinguishing bond debts, contract debts, interests, and the state of cash in the treasury; together with the debts and

assets in the territorial and commercial branches.

Advices relative to the discussions which terminated in hostilities with the Peishwa.

Treaties entered into by the East-India Company with the native princes since 1804, and not previously laid before parliament.

Advices relative to the aggressions of the Pindarees, which terminated in hostilities.

Mr. Hume wished to ask, before they proceeded further, to what date the Company's commercial account in India was made up? The commercial account in England was, it appeared, completed up to 1818, but that of India was stated to be made up to the latest possible period, without mentioning the specific time. By section 2, cap. 1, of the by-laws, the India account should be annually balanced to the 30th of April, and those persons whose duty it was to make up the accounts, and who neglected so to do, were liable to dismission from the Company's service.

The *Chairman*. "The account is made up to the 30th of April 1816. Strong letters have been written to India to insure dispatch."

Mr. Hume. "Am I to understand that a general balance has been struck to the 30th of April 1816, at the different factories and presidencies?"

The *Chairman*. "Yes, to the 30th of April."

The *Chairman* then stated, that, in conformity with section 19, cap. 6, of the by-laws, the list of allowances, in the nature of superannuations, granted under the 53d of George III, cap. 155, since the last court, was now submitted to the proprietors.

The list contained but one name—that of Mr. Frederick Stockdale, late first clerk in the military secretary's office, £250 per annum.

SHIPPING LAWS AMENDMENT BILL.

The *Chairman*. "I have now to acquaint the proprietors, that they have been assembled for the purpose of having laid before them the copy of a bill, now in progress through parliament, for amending and reducing into one act the several laws relating to the manner in which the East-India Company are required to hire ships."

The clerk then read the bill, of which the following is an abstract:—

The preamble recites the titles of the acts of the 39th Geo. III, the 50th Geo. III, the 54th Geo. III, cap. 75,—the two first of which, and a part of the last, related to the Company's shipping system. It then

goes on to declare, that it is expedient that the laws respecting the hiring of ships for the Company's service should be amended and reduced into one act, and states as a reason, that under the existing system, the calculation upon which contracts for peace-freight had from time to time been made, were so erroneous, and proved to be so injurious to the contracting parties, that the court of directors had, in two instances, *videlicet*, in 1802 and 1815, been obliged to petition the House of Commons for leave to make allowances to the owners of ships in their service, over and above what they were entitled to by their contracts, and it being highly inexpedient that the alteration of contracts, by authority of parliament, on whatever plea or pretext, should grow into precedent,

Be it therefore enacted,—

Clause I.—That the whole of the 39th of Geo. III, cap. 49, and 50th Geo. III, cap. 86, and section 6 of 53 Geo. III, be repealed.

Clause II.—That whenever the Company shall have occasion to contract for the hire of any ship or ships, to be built for their service, the directors shall give notice thereof by public advertisement, stating the dimensions, number of guns, manner of building, providing, and furnishing such ships. Not less than four weeks to be given for receiving written proposals; the same to be put into a box, locked and sealed, which shall not be opened except publicly in a court of directors. The proposals offering the lowest peace-freight, to be accepted without favour or partiality; and if more ships than are wanted shall be tendered at the same low-freight, the directors to determine, by lot, which of the proposals shall be accepted.

Clause III.—That the Company may take up ready-built, new or old ships, for one or more voyage or voyages, to and from, or to or from any ports or places within the limits of the Company's charter, except the dominions of the Emperor of China, provided the registered measurement of such ships shall not be more than seven hundred tons.

The *Chairman*. "I have to state to the court, that an enlargement of the measurement, from seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred tons, would be proposed."

Clause IV.—The preceding clause not to authorise the employment of any vessel under the measurement prescribed by the 53d Geo. III, or which may be prescribed by any act hereafter to be passed, for vessels carrying on trade between the United Kingdom and places within the limits of the Company's charter.

Clause V.—That the Company have

liberty to engage old ships for a limited number of voyages, after the expiration of their contracts. Provided that the peace-freight and additional allowance to be paid for any ship taken up for any additional voyage, shall not exceed the rate of peace-freight paid for such ship under the last contract by which she was engaged in the service of the Company, together with such additional allowance as she might eventually be entitled to under this act, in respect of any voyage for which she might be afloat to proceed upon in time of peace.

Clause VI.—That the directors shall be at liberty to make such agreement with the owners of ships, from voyage to voyage, for the payment of additional charges, if any, arising to the said owners, in time of war or hostilities, or preparations therefore as they shall think just, over and above the peace-freight.

Clause VII.—Provides for increased peace-freight in case of increased expense of outfit. For this purpose, once in every year the master-attendant is to prepare tables of the average current prices, for the time being, of the articles of building and outfit, for ships to be engaged in the Company's service, and tables of the probable cost of such building and outfit for the several voyages for which any ship shall have been contracted, distinguishing the probable expense of each voyage of ships of the different sizes actually engaged, or that may be engaged in the service of the Company, which tables, when signed by the master-attendant of the Company, and when approved by the directors, shall be left or hung up in some public office in the East India House, for the perusal, at reasonable times, of all persons whom it may concern, with liberty for them to make copies and extracts thereof.

Clause VIII.—That after the conclusion of any war or hostilities, or after the abandonment of any preparations that may be made for war, ships contracted for since the 20th of November 1815, coming afloat to proceed on any voyage, shall have tables of current prices of outfit.

Clause IX.—That the directors be authorised to take up ready-built ships for any service, to China or elsewhere, in case of unforeseen exigency. The lowest tender or tenders to be accepted, without favour or partiality.

Clause X.—That the directors be authorised, in cases of unforeseen exigency, to take up ships for one voyage by private contract. The reasons for taking up any such ship or ships to be stated in the minutes of the court of directors, and reported to the court of proprietors

that shall next be holden after such hiring or taking up.

Clause XI.—That the directors be authorised to hire, by private contract, for voyages from India or China, ships going out in the transport or other public service.

Clause XII.—Provides that the Company shall not be obliged to enter into any unreasonable contract, as where even the lowest tender appears to be unreasonable, or where reasonable security for the performance of contract is not given; nothing herein contained to extend to the marine war establishment of the Company in India. This clause also authorises the Company to consign goods by private ships.

Clause XIII.—The Company's by-laws respecting shipping to remain in force, except such parts of them as are inconsistent with the provisions hereby enacted.

Clause XIV.—Grants an additional allowance to the owners of the Herefordshire, Atlas, Bridgewater, General Harris, Vansittart, and General Kyd, six ships excluded from the benefit of an act of last session, because the losses to which the owners of said ships were subjected did not arise out of contracts framed in strict conformity with the act of the 39th Geo. III. The enacting part of the clause was as follows:

"Be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the said court of directors to make such allowances to the owners of the said ships, in respect to any voyage or voyages by them performed since the 20th of November 1815, or remaining to be performed hereafter, under their respective contracts, as the said court of directors may think just:—provided always that the said allowances do not exceed the highest amount of allowance they would have been empowered to make if the names of the said ships had been included in the said act of the last session of parliament."

The *Chairman*.—"I have to state, with respect to this last clause, that the enactment of it is not conformable with the wishes of the court of directors. They are desirous that the enactment should take a different form from that which has been read. They suggest the following alteration:—

"Be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said court of directors, to make such allowances to the owners of the said ships, in respect to any voyage or voyages by them performed since the 20th of November, 1815, or remaining to be performed hereafter, under their respective contracts, as the said court of directors would have been authorised to make if the said six ships had been named in the act of the

last session of parliament, together with other ships of the said Company.

"By this alteration," observed the chairman, "these ships in question will be put exactly on the same footing with those for which extra allowances have already been granted."

Mr. *Hume* thought it was very just that this course should be pursued, and regretted that those ships had not sailed.

Mr. *Lowe* said, he observed in the bill which had just been read a very great shield to protect the property of those who had contracted with the Company; but there was a body of proprietors, who, in his opinion, equally deserved to be protected. When he was in that court a twelvemonth ago, his father held India bonds to the amount of £22,000; he, with great difficulty, prevailed on his father to sell them, because he wished to stand in that court as a disinterested man; and if he spoke on the subject of bonds, while his father held them to so large an amount, it might be supposed that his sentiments were dictated by sinister motives. He now spoke most purely and disinterestedly on the subject, and he must say that the method the directors took to preserve the property of persons concerned with the Company, contrasted with the conduct they pursued towards the public, was most extraordinary. It was not a little surprising that they allowed six per cent. interest in India, while they reduced the interest on bonds in England from five to four per cent.

The *Chairman* to order.—"The hon. proprietor recollect that we are met to discuss a measure relative to ships, not to bonds."

Mr. *Lowe* conceived he was in order. The subject he introduced was a fair one. The directors asked them to hold up a shield before a certain body of men, and he must contend that one of the clauses read this day was most extraordinary. He alluded to that which enacted, that when the commander and chief-mate of one of the Company's ships died, competition was admitted; but where one or both of them were living, competition was not allowed. The reason, he took to be this, that the commander and chief-mate were generally relations of the directors themselves, and of course, their interest was to be protected, which, if competition were allowed, would not be the case. He should take another opportunity to speak of the India bonds. At present he would only say, that his father lost nearly £10,000 by the change that had been made.—(A laugh.)

Mr. *Haubert* said, the clause by which the amount of tonnage of ready built or old ships to be taken up by the directors, was limited to eight hundred tons, fettered the hands of the court considerably.

There was, it was well known, a difference between the registered and the building tonnage, and excellent ships, which the directors might wish to take up, would, if they exceeded the amount stated by a single ton or two, be thrown out of the Company's service. Would it not be better to provide that the directors might take up ships beyond that tonnage if they thought it necessary?

The *Chairman* conceived the latitude granted was sufficient.

Mr. *Hume* said, he expected, after the reading of this bill, that the *Chairman* would have favoured the court with the sentiments of the court of directors upon it. He wished to know whether the measure was brought in with the sanction of the court of directors or without it, by Mr. *Canning*, their advocate in the House of Commons? This he thought important to be understood before any thing was said on the subject.

The *Chairman*.—"The bill in its amended state, and with the alteration of the last clause, has received the sanction and approbation of the court of directors. It was originally brought in by the president of the board of control, in consequence of a pledge he gave to parliament when, in the last session, relief was demanded for certain ship-owners. He then pledged himself to prevent the recurrence of such applications in future, and that was the object of the measure. The bill is certainly his, but it has been duly considered in this house, and finally received the sanction of the directors."

Mr. *Hume* said he was extremely sorry to hear this explanation, because he thought the present the most complex and unintelligible measure that was ever introduced to the House of Commons, particularly as the subject was so plain and simple. From the cursory way in which it had been read over, it was impossible for those who had not perused it at home to understand it. He should therefore make a few observations on the general principle of the measure, in order to put the court in possession of the great change which was about to be made in that very important branch of their transactions, the shipping affairs of the Company. He did expect, if Mr. *Canning* had given a pledge that he would have fully redeemed it. He had not done so, and he considered that that gentleman had not performed his duty in the official situation which he held, when he brought in this measure a few days before the termination of the session of parliament, it being at such a period impossible to consider and digest it properly. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman was not aware, that for fifteen years the principle on which their shipping concerns were conducted, had, year after year, been combated in that court. What, he asked, was done in the court of

proprietors, in order to introduce and perfect that plan which this bill went to set aside totally? He knew not how to speak of the conduct manifested on this occasion. It appeared quite preposterous, to give only a few days for the consideration of a measure subversive of the principle on which, for twenty-two years, the Company had acted with respect to shipping concerns. Certainly, the right hon. gentleman had not acted on this occasion in a manner consistent with the expectations to which his high situation and exalted character naturally gave rise. If he (Mr. Hume) had been the projector of such a measure, the outcry of "Innovation!" would have been immediately raised against him. If he had proposed one-twentieth part of the deviations from established rule which were contained in that bill, the court would have been in an uproar at his temerity. Were they, he wished to learn, pressed for such a measure, or for any measure, in the present session? Was there any circumstance that called for such an enactment? The preamble said, "whereas it is expedient that the laws relative to the manner of hiring ships for the Company's service should be amended, and reduced into one act." They did, he admitted, require to be amended, but by this measure the whole system would be destroyed. He had proposed, when a committee was sitting on India affairs, that the whole of the shipping-laws should be fully and carefully considered, instead of being hurried over as they had been. He was surprised that this right hon. gentleman, who was such an enemy to reform, could have tolerated a measure like the present, which completely overturned the existing system. He would clearly prove, that instead of amending the laws it overturned every thing advantageous to the Company's service. The preamble set forth, in effect, "that inconvenience had been found in the fluctuation of naval stores, &c., and it was proper to prevent it." Now, he asked, whether the right hon. gentleman was aware of the nature of what he called inconvenience? He was sure the right hon. gentleman could not have perused the voluminous and laborious statements of their committees on this subject, comprising two thousand pages, which every proprietor ought to be acquainted with, or he would not have sanctioned such a measure. If he looked at those documents, he would find, that prior to 1792 the whole of the Company's shipping affairs were conducted by private contract. The terms were variable on each voyage, according to the price of stores and expense of outfit. He regretted that his learned friend (Mr. Jackson) who took part in the discussions on this question, year after year, was not present. That

gentleman, with the father of an hon. friend who sat near him (Mr. Henschman), and others, laboured to procure that alteration in the then existing system which the bill before the court would entirely abrogate. In such a constant state of hot water were the ship-owners and directors on this point, that at length the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, after various conferences with the court of directors, on the 23d of March 1793 addressed a letter to the executive body, urging them in the strongest manner, if they wished the affairs of the Company to be conducted on proper principles, beneficial to the directors and advantageous to the Company, to take into their immediate consideration, and to adopt the practice which had now for twenty-five years been followed. The words of that letter were exceedingly strong. Mr. Dundas there "offers it as his decided opinion, that the court of directors ought to take into immediate consideration the annexed plan proposed by several individuals;" and he concludes with saying, "at the same time I have no hesitation in declaring that the peace freights should be settled, once for all, on a fair and equitable footing." On the 3d of April, a few days afterwards, the court of proprietors met, and unanimously agreed to a resolution, calling on the court of directors to establish a system founded on the principle recommended by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas. The court of directors did take the subject into consideration; but from various delays, and the struggle of contending interests, the principle recommended was not then acted on. Considerable time having elapsed, the general court, when it met in January, and on the 25th of March 1794, came to other resolutions, desiring the court of directors to do away with the variable rates of freight, to adopt public tenders and open competition, and to have the peace-freights settled once for all. The point was carried with great difficulty in the court of directors, on the 5th of February 1796, when a report was drawn up on the subject, and the Company began to act on that system which had been recommended by the court of proprietors, and supported by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas. Though it was at first partially introduced, the excellence of the plan soon developed itself, and a saving of many thousand pounds was effected. By recommending generally the adoption of hiring ships, a recommendation which was soon adopted in almost every case, the most signal benefits were experienced by the Company. Now and then, from various reasons, interruptions took place, until the Act of the 39th of George III. was passed, which left it no longer optional in the court of directors to hire ships as they pleased, but obliged

them from henceforth to take up every ship by open tender, the rate of peace-freight being settled, once for all, during the time the contract existed. Let him ask any individual within the bar or without it, whether, since that time, the affairs of the Company, with respect to their shipping transactions, had not gone on with more regularity and with more benefit to the Company than they had ever before done? Two exceptions had occurred in which it was necessary to deviate from the established rule; first, at the peace of Amiens in 1802, and next, when peace was concluded in 1815. Only in these two instances, during a course of twenty-two years, had any inconvenience been felt from that system; but, on the contrary, the greatest benefit and convenience had been hourly derived from it. The object of this bill, the production of Mr. Canning, was to do away the source from which all those benefits had flowed during the long period of twenty-two years. And why, forsooth? because some trifling inconvenience had been felt on two occasions. "Let us," said the right hon. gentleman, "because two exceptions have taken place, do away entirely the principle on which the Company have acted for twenty-two years." Now, in his opinion, the circumstance that but two exceptions had occurred in so many years, tended to establish the system rather than to overturn it; yet, for these two inconveniences, in the course of twenty-two years, the right hon. gentleman proposed, on the moment, to destroy the whole of their system, and to bring back the same bickerings, the same dissensions, and the same uncertainty that formerly prevailed; uncertainty as to the owners, and equal uncertainty with respect to the Company. For could any person imagine, able men as they might have to transact their affairs, that the business would go on as regularly as it was wont to do under the present system? Would not the parties interested be subject to the whim and will of those individuals who were to draw up the lists of the rates of freight every year on which the committee of shipping were to act, instead of being fixed at once for six voyages? Would they not be brought back to the old system, with all its evils and inconveniences? He was anxious that the court should not receive these statements merely as his opinion: not one iota of the argument on which they were founded originated with him. If he were to call on the proprietors to read the report of the special committee of the court of directors to whom this subject was formerly referred, one only of whom (Mr. Grant), who took a very active part in the business, was, he believed, present; they would find that, from first to last, it was founded on the

necessity of continuing the shipping system, as now established, on the principles of open tender and the settlement of peace-freight once for all. Every page of that report (and he believed it extended to eight pages) supported triumphantly what he was now stating. He meant to read to the court only one short extract, in order to shew the authority on which he relied in advancing the arguments he had addressed to the proprietors. The committee in that report said, "The principle of the present shipping system is, that all peace-rates of freight for regular ships shall be settled by public tender, and once for all." On this principle the system essentially rests. If, instead of public tenders, the directors were left to exercise their discretion, and if, instead of settling the peace-freight once for all, it was liable from time to time to be changed, it is clear that the system which the directors and the legislature have adopted would be superseded. Now it appeared evident that by this bill the system would be superseded. What was the reason that lists should be annually drawn up by the master-attendant, to be approved, indeed, by the court of directors before they were acted on? Was it not clear that the rates would be variable? that every ship in the service would, according to circumstances, annually be paid more or less, thus leaving every thing in a state of uncertainty?

The *Chairman*. "If the hon. proprietor will read the bill, he will find that the provision he alludes to is not to take place till after the occurrence of war, and the subsequent return of peace; that the contracts will still be open to competition, and that the freight will be settled once for all so long as the peace lasts. If the hon. proprietor is coming to any thing he is a long while about it; at present he certainly seems to have taken a wrong view of the question."

Mr. *Hume* continued. He had premised his observations by asking whether there was necessity for bringing in this bill, which was not to operate before the commencement of war? No man surely expected a war at this moment; and yet, when parliament had but eight days longer (perhaps not so long a period) to exist, this bill, which went directly to overturn the whole system, was introduced. What did the shipping committee say in their report? "It is," say they, "the duty of the directors to guard against an infraction of the system," and he said so too; how, therefore, they could lend themselves to tolerate this measure he could not conceive. What did this report further say of the shipping system? It contained this conclusive sentence:—"In short, the reports of the directors to the proprietors proposing the new shipping

system, the by-laws of the general court, and the act of parliament, proceed upon this as their fundamental principle, that the peace-rate of freight should be invariable." [Here Alderman Atkins signified, by motion, his dissent from the hon. proprietor's reasoning.] He (Mr. Hume) was ready to meet the observations of his hon. friend; and if he had read the bill, he would prove to him that he had not taken a false view of the subject. He would ask his hon. friend for explanation on one or two points. He seemed to think the bill so plain and easy, that probably he would be able to give him some useful information with respect to certain parts of it. There was one clause, in page 6, which he would first advert to. It was there provided, that "no owner should be entitled to any additional allowance until war or hostilities, or preparations for war or hostilities, should have taken place, and been concluded." Did his worthy friend mean to say, that if a war continued for ten years, the owners would receive no additional allowances until it was at an end? If so, this act was of no manner of service.

The *Chairman*. "The hon. proprietor is confounding himself and the court, for there is another clause expressly providing for that which he alludes to. In this clause we provide for the allowance on the termination of wars."

Mr. *Hume*. "I confess I cannot understand it. If there be another clause, what is the meaning or the use of this? I will take the bill to pieces, and prove that it is full of inconsistencies."

The *Chairman*. "The hon. proprietor will understand, that the clause refers to the allowances to be made after the termination of war, and the arrival at a state of peace. It is meant to provide for that circumstance *before-hand*, for which the two last acts of parliament, granting allowances, were necessarily obliged to be passed *after* war had ceased. No provision having previously been made for that circumstance, the Company were on two occasions placed in the awkward situation of applying to parliament to authorise the settling aside of existing contracts. The present bill (adhering to the system for the preservation of which the hon. proprietor was so anxious), after enacting that the peace-freight should be fixed once for all, provides for the allowances to be made in consequence of war or preparation for war. There is an express clause providing how the allowance is to be made during war, and this clause points out how the allowance is to be made and calculated to the owners for the increased price of stores after peace has taken place."

Alderman *Atkins* said, the previous

part of the clause went to authorise the court of directors to allow to the owners, under certain circumstances, some abatement from the terms of their original contracts, and then came the proviso that "they should not be entitled to any such abatement or allowance until after preparations for war or hostilities, or actual war or hostilities had taken place, and been concluded." That was precisely the circumstance which was necessary to occur before they could make their demand. They were not to be allowed any abatement until after the conclusion of war, and even then the price of stores must be at a certain height to enable them to make the claim. Suppose a war took place, the bill gave them no right to call for an additional allowance until it was terminated, and an opportunity was afforded of examining the price of stores in the peace which followed. This was the view he took of the subject. Were it not the case, recently, that claims were made by the ship-owners on the conclusion of peace, the price of stores not having fallen to a peace-rate? It was to meet an exigency of that kind, and to prevent the necessity of constantly going to parliament, that this provision was made. He conceived his hon. friend, who deprecated those frequent applications to the legislature, was pledged to support instead of opposing this bill. He said it was a disgrace to the House of Commons, but it appeared to him in a very different light. His hon. friend, however, had always shewn himself adverse to any measure which was brought forward for the relief of the ship-owners; but, in his opinion, if contracts were in such a state that it was impossible they could be carried into effect without ruining individuals—if men were asked to do that which they could not do with justice to themselves and families—relief ought to be extended to them.

Mr. *Hume*, in confirmation, said, he did not know whether any gentleman in the court had benefited by the explanations that had just been given, but, for his own part, he could not see wherein it met the difficulty he had pointed out. His hon. friend seemed to think that the meaning of those various clauses was perfectly clear; now he had read the bill with great attention, and he found it one of the most difficult he ever saw. They were told that the old system would be adhered to. But of what use was it to draw up tables every year if they were not to be acted on. Was not that inconsistent? If he understood the principle of the bill, it was this—that if ships were contracted for now, and a war took place a year afterwards, at its termination, in ten or twenty years, the owners had then a right to come and say,

"we must have an additional allowance." Was it then intended that the Company were, from year to year, to go on adding to the allowance, in proportion as the decreased value of money produced an increase in the price of stores? The contract for a ship for six voyages would continue in force for nine or ten years—and, he would ask, were they to go on year after year with new sets of tables, altering the freight because preparations for hostilities had been made during two or three months? If it were so, the principle was bad. It was reverting to the old system, and subjecting the Company to all the inconveniences which they had formerly experienced, and which the court of directors, and the court of proprietors, and the president of the board of control, contended to be productive of great loss and infinite evil to the Company. He believed he could quote the words of an hon. director (Mr. Grant) on this point, which perfectly coincided with his own opinion. The committee said—"The proposal is of so serious a nature, that it is proper to consider with the utmost attention the consequences that will flow from it. It would introduce another principle, opposite to that now acted on. The existing principle is, that when a ship is hired the peace-freight is settled once for all! What proposal was here alluded to? It was that of the ship owners in 1803. At that time, they laid a petition before the court of directors, praying, that as the price of stores had not fallen to a peace-rate, they would be pleased to take into consideration the list of the price of stores which hung up in the India House when their contracts were agreed to—and, in proportion to the difference between the prices in 1803 and those which existed when the bargains were made, they would grant an additional allowance. What the opinion of the court of directors was on that occasion they had already heard. The proposition now before the court went to do that which in 1803 was objected to. Its effect would be to render contracts variable, according to the price of stores. The claim of the ship-owners was urged, in 1803, with ability; but it was answered with still greater talent. The whole report proceeded on the necessity of upholding the existing system, and it met every argument which his hon. friend (Alderman Atkins) could advance in favour of a deviation from the established principle. He was really surprised that an hon. gent. (Mr. Grant) who was then, and is now, a director, and who took a very active part in the discussion of the question, did not feel himself called on, in conformity with his declared sentiments, to oppose this bill altogether. When the last application of the ship-owners

was brought before the court, a report, dated the 27th February 1816, was drawn up by a committee of directors who were requested to take into consideration the claims of the applicants. That report expressed a strong feeling of hostility to any innovation of the present system, and up to this day the feeling remained the same. That committee of shipping declared that, on considering the whole subject, looking to the increase of prices, and to every other point connected with it—having referred to the report of the 17th of February, 1803 (from which he had quoted an extract, excessively strong), and having called to their recollection that the said report was approved of by the court of directors, they could not view without alarm any deviation from the principle so long laid down. But the whole of the present proceeding was completely at variance with the opinion thus solemnly given. The committee declared "they could not, after the most mature consideration they had been able to give the subject, propose a better principle than that which then existed." They combated the principle of varying the prices, and concluded by stating, "that merely on account of the exigence of the moment a departure from the system had been allowed in 1803," but they still spoke of the existing system as that which ought to be supported. He was therefore astonished that the gentlemen within the bar, from whom such decided opinions had emanated, should now, without hesitation, allow the whole system to be overturned. Let the court look at the part taken by an hon. director (Mr. Grant) at a former period, on this subject. Speaking as to variable freights, he admitted that, "if such a principle were recognised, those disagreeable controversies which for many years agitated the Company with respect to shipping affairs, all those unpleasant disputes between the ship-owners and the court of directors, would be renewed." This was one of the strongest arguments that could be opposed to the present bill. In the report of the shipping committee, it was stated, that "it was better for all parties to have a permanent rate of peace-freight." That was the object for the attainment of which so much solicitude had for years been manifested. But now, the permanent system having been settled, having received the sanction of the directors in their reports, being recognised by statute and supported by the Company's by-laws, it did appear most extraordinary that the executive body should agree to its demolition—to the overthrowing of that by which all parties were benefitted, for the purpose of again introducing the principle of variable freights. Under the present sys-

tem both parties were secure, once for all, on a plain and clear principle; whereas the bill now before them, which would have the effect of destroying that system, and which was introduced because there happened to be two exceptions in the course of twenty-two years, would leave every thing in a state of uncertainty. It was undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary productions that ever appeared in the history of legislation. At a period when they had no right to expect war, when there was no prospect of hostilities, a vital part of their affairs was on a sudden altered and disturbed by unnecessary legislation. It was the duty of the president of the board of control, and he hoped he would be made to feel that it was his duty, to direct the attention of parliament to check and contract all improper expenditure on the part of the East-India Company, in whatever department it might arise. When it was known that they were paying £25 and £28 per ton for the carriage of goods homewards, while the private merchant had the same goods imported at £14 per ton, it was his duty, instead of introducing such a bill as this, to have called for a committee of the House of Commons to inquire whether some beneficial alteration could not be made, by which the Company would be enabled to carry on their business as cheaply as the private merchant did. Two years ago he had expressed his opinion, that the additional allowances to be granted to certain ship-owners would amount to half a million sterling, and he would now take leave to say, that that prophecy had been fulfilled. It was the duty of the president of the board of control, instead of forcing this bill on the Company at the close of the session, to have looked to their previous proceedings with respect to shipping affairs, and to have acted with reference to those proceedings. Had he done so, he would have adopted a course different from that which he had been pleased, on the spur of the moment, without consideration, to pursue; for he well knew the right hon. gentleman had abilities, if he thought fit to make use of them. But it appeared to him that the right hon. gentleman had not had sufficient time to look to those points which should have been studied before he introduced a bill; and therefore, in proposing the present, he had acted prematurely. The right hon. gentleman would have much better fulfilled his pledge, if, before he introduced a legislative measure, he had considered the means of enabling the Company to carry on their trade successfully, against all the merchants in the island, and examined this particular point—a point of the utmost importance—namely, whether it was prudent or proper for the Company to become ship-owners or not?

When the by-law on that subject was passed, a pledge was entered into, that only two or three ships should be built, merely as matter of experiment. That pledge had not been adhered to, and he could not allow persons so situated as those who gave the pledge to break their words without noticing it. He did not mean to say that the Company's own ships, amounting to nine thousand four hundred and eighteen tons, were not carrying on the trade as low as others. He believed they were. But if it were for one half the ordinary rate, still he would object to the principle. He certainly did consider that a pledge had been given, that the Company would not become ship-owners beyond a certain extent. Perhaps he was mistaken; but as the act now stood he conceived they had no right to become ship-owners. The act said, "the Company shall only hire ships, they shall only procure freight by competition and tender." It appeared to him, therefore, at least doubtful whether they had any right to become ship-owners. He believed their affairs, as ship-owners, were well managed, but they all knew what the principle led to before, and they also knew how difficult it was for a great body to attend to a multiplicity of concerns. A bill, he conceived, was wanting to regulate this very point. He had shewn the court the opinion of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, that to introduce any measure which interfered with the settling of the peace-freight once for all, was the greatest grievance that could be inflicted on the system; he had shewn that the court of proprietors had, from time to time, passed resolutions on the subject; he had shewn that the court of directors, in 1803 and 1817, had maintained the necessity of supporting the law which the present bill tended to overturn; and having done so, he entreated the proprietors to pause before they came to any decision. An hon. proprietor had made some very pertinent observations on the clause excluding newly-built or old ships of more than eight hundred tons burden from being taken up by the Company. The clause was absurd; for many of the Company's ships of a thousand tons, or upwards, had been, and were employed, in cases of emergency, in carrying troops, but by this clause they would not have the power, in future, of availing themselves of the assistance of such vessels. Rather than the present bill should pass, he would agree to the repeal of all the shipping-laws, and leave the hiring of vessels entirely to the discretion of the court of directors. The bill would only tend to hamper and confine their proceedings, and, in short, to produce mischief instead of benefit; therefore, he called on the court of directors to have it postponed to ano-

ther session. He would go to any extent rather than assent to such a measure. He would leave the whole of their shipping concerns to the court of directors, asking only that the documents connected with them should be open to the inspection of the proprietors; that was the only check he would demand. He believed, in consequence of the exertions of gentlemen behind the bar, that a great improvement had been made in their shipping affairs, and rather than the Company should be annoyed by such a bill, he would leave the business entirely to them. The measure proceeded on two solitary exceptions, which was the most extraordinary thing he ever heard of. By obviating the recurrence of a similar exception, they in effect overturned the whole system. In fact, the measure appeared to be too ridiculous to bear examination, much more to be tolerated. It had an appearance of exacting a control over the directors, but, in reality, there was no control, for under the different clauses the executive body might just proceed as they pleased. One clause enabled them to take up any ships not exceeding eight hundred tons burden for the Company's service; another, to hire ready-built ships on giving fourteen days notice; and a third, to contract for ships by private contract, with or without advertisement. He really hoped, therefore, as it was almost impossible on the moment to understand the meaning of those different clauses, that farther time would be given for a due consideration of them. The eighth clause, which pointed out the circumstances under which an abatement should be made, was a very extraordinary one. By one part of that clause an allowance was granted to the ship-owner under certain circumstances, but by another part of it he was deprived of receiving the allowance until the conclusion of peace. The measure was so exceedingly complex, that it could not with propriety be pressed at this moment. It would be well if the executive body exerted their utmost power to support a system which had been long and most beneficially acted on, instead of lending their aid to a measure that must inevitably destroy the principle which, after fifteen years hard labour, had been conceded to the proprietors, that clear and well-founded principle that the peace-freight should be settled once for all. In the next session, or whenever they thought proper, the directors might come forward with some efficient measure on the subject, but he protested against the hasty adoption of that now submitted to them. War did not at present exist, and the principal provisions of the bill could not have effect till war had been begun and ended. With respect to the six ships mentioned in the last clause,

he was surprised that they were excepted from the act of last session merely on account of a technical informality; that was the only clause in the bill that he hoped would pass into a law, for he conceived it was right the court of directors should be enabled to place the owners of those six ships on the same footing with the individuals who had already received additional allowances. He confessed he was a little at a loss how to proceed. If he thought the court of directors would, in due time, prevent the bill from being hurried through the house, he would not trouble the court with any amendment. It was evident, in the common course of parliamentary proceeding, that if the bill passed at all this session, it must be hurried through the different stages. If, therefore, the court of directors would for the present set aside the anterior part of the bill, and leave that enactment alone which provided for the six ships, excepted from the bill of last session, he should withdraw his opposition. This could be done without inconvenience, for surely they could not expect a war before the ensuing session of parliament. If, however, the court of directors did not think it proper to hearken to this suggestion, he should feel it necessary to put his opinion on record, and he hoped the proprietors would go along with him in supporting that opinion. He then read the following resolution:—

"That this court having taken into consideration the draft of a bill 'to amend and reduce into one act the several laws relating to the manner in which the East India Company are required to hire ships,' are of opinion that the said bill, now in progress through the House of Commons, if it should receive the sanction of parliament, will subvert the present system of hiring ships, as established by statute and supported by the Company's by-laws, and will restore the system, so injurious to the Company's interests, which prevailed before the passing of the act of the 39th George III. cap. 89:

"That, therefore, the court of directors be requested to present a petition to the Houses of Lords and Commons, praying that the said bill may not pass into a law at so late a period of the session of parliament, (particularly as there is nothing in the shipping affairs of the Company which calls for legislative interposition at present,) not until a full and fair inquiry be made into the whole of the shipping system:

"That the only exceptions to the principle on which the Company's shipping affairs have been long conducted were occasioned by a long war, and these having been provided for by act of parliament, there is no necessity for an alteration of

a system which has stood the test of twenty-two years' experience."

Mr. Grant—"Are we to understand that the hon. proprietor has made his motion now, or that he postpones it until he sees the course the discussion will take?"

Mr. Hume—"I am ready to do either. Perhaps it would be as well if I left it on the table, until I hear the sentiments of those to whom I have particularly addressed myself."

The Chairman—"The best time for the hon. proprietor to introduce his proposition will be when the motion is put for agreeing to the bill; his resolution may then be moved by way of amendment. The bill has been read, but I have not had an opportunity of moving that it be agreed to. I now move—"That the court do agree to the bill which has just been read, with the exception of the enactment contained in the last clause, in which an alteration has been made."—[The original enactment and the alteration, as detailed in the early part of the debate, were read by the clerk.]

Mr. Grant said, he had, from the beginning of its existence, been a strenuous advocate for that system which the hon. proprietor had this day so strongly adverted to. He was an humble actor with others in bringing it forward, supporting, and confirming it, and he sincerely wished for its continuance. But having witnessed what it was impossible for him to have foreseen, he did not think he was acting inconsistently in giving his assent to the present bill. After an experience of twenty years he had learned something of importance; he had learned, that when a contract was entered into for fourteen years at least, the intervening events of peace and war were quite beyond human calculation and human foresight; and, therefore, that some provision or other, according as experience might dictate, was necessary, in order to meet the variation of circumstances. After this system had been in operation for six years (for it was introduced in time of war) the short peace of Amiens arrived. Even at that time it was found that the price of stores and of other things, which went originally to the formation of the peace freight, did not return to its former level, or was likely to do so; and the owners, instead of fulfilling their contracts at a peace freight, found it was quite impossible to go on without incurring certain ruin. There was then but one question: whether the Company would relieve the ship-owners from the operation of their contracts, or hazard the destruction of the whole shipping-system, by continuing to exact conditions with which it was impossible to comply?

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He, for one, as the least of two evils, conceived it would be better to give such temporary relief as the case called for. It was, in his opinion, much wiser and safer to provide some remedial measures to meet the cases that had occurred at the termination of the war, instead of rigorously insisting that the ship-owners should go on at a peace-rate, at a period when stores had not fallen to a peace-price. He, with other gentlemen, thought, if the latter course were adopted, that no tenders for the hire of ships would be made to the Company. It struck them that the owners would not proceed in so hazardous a point as to tender their ships for fourteen years, and run all the risk arising from the vicissitude of events, no hope being held out to them, that, if circumstances rendered it necessary, some degree of relief would be extended to them. He certainly was one of those who were favourable to the claims of the owners; and although he assented in drawing up the report alluded to, he most in candour say that it was not the intention of those whose sentiments were there stated to shut out all right of redress. Their desire was, to render applications of the kind as few and as difficult as possible. The only chance of relief was derived from a proposition to parliament to enable the Company to deviate from the established system. That was done in 1803; and when the hon. proprietor spoke of consistency of proceeding, he forgot to observe that the individuals most zealous for upholding the existing system concurred in 1803 in the propriety of making an application to the legislature. After the peace of Amiens war was carried on for a much longer period; a period of thirteen years, until 1815. When peace was at that time restored, every one knew that the evil previously complained of existed in a still greater degree than before. Stores did not fall to any thing like a peace level; and it appeared evident to every commercial man, that the ship-owners could not go on with their contracts without encountering certain ruin. There then again remained but one of two things to be done: either to proceed with the contracts to the utter ruin of the owners and the destruction of the system itself, or else to have recourse to parliament for the purpose of enabling the Company to grant some degree of relief. Parliament received a second application on this subject with a great deal of reluctance. The right hon. gentleman at the head of India affairs thought it a very delicate matter to meddle with at all, but he consented to introduce the subject, with a view that something should be done to prevent hereafter the necessity of si-

milar applications. He gave a pledge to that effect in the last session of parliament, and that pledge he had finally redeemed. He (Mr. Grant) admitted that it was now too late in the session to allow the present measure to be very fully discussed; but the hon. proprietor with whom that observation originated should recollect that a long period had elapsed since the bill was read the first time, and that it had been maturely considered before it was introduced at all. If the session were of ordinary length, which happened not to be the case, there would have been time, even now, for every latitude of discussion which the circumstances appeared to require. But those who were connected with the bill could not be blamed because it so happened that the session was a very short one.

He (Mr. Grant) thought that the hon. gent. had not shewn to the proprietors at large what the true scope and intention of the bill really was. He denied that it would have the effect stated by the hon. gent., who asserted, that the whole shipping-system, as established in 1796, would be overset by it. This certainly was not the fact, for, with respect to the ships at present contracted for, the measure would not apply until the termination of the present peace, the renewal of war, the cessation of such war, and the return of peace again, which he hoped would occupy a period of more than twenty years. The proprietors would particularly attend to this, that the present bill would have no operation till the existing peace was at an end, and the war which followed it was also terminated. But the hon. proprietor asked, "why introduce, at this moment, a measure that does not press at all—a bill the provisions of which may not be required for many years?" Now although it was probable that the present peace would last for a long time, it was not impossible that hostilities might break out shortly—and they ought to be provided against any emergency. Besides, the president of the board of control having pledged himself in the last session, great inconveniences having been experienced, in consequence of the necessity which produced former applications, and no mischief being pointed out as likely to be the offspring of the present measure, he could see no reason whatever for delaying it. Gentlemen would, when they examined the matter, perceive, that, instead of oversetting the established system, the bill only provided against the recurrence of an event which had before placed them in a very unpleasant situation. Looking to the various contingencies to which human affairs were subject, it was found impossible to go on without some remedial measure that would ap-

ply to those contingencies. So far, he conscientiously believed, there was a necessity for relaxing in some degree from the strictness of the original system, which went to fix the peace-freight even when stores had not fallen to a pence level. That was the fact—and to modify the system so far the bill was introduced, and, as it appeared to him, wisely introduced; because rigorously to adhere to contracts entered into for many years, under all circumstances, and without any provision for unforeseen events, would be to discourage and disincite men of prudence from embarking their property in such a speculation, and thus the Company would be put to a most serious inconvenience. He (Mr. Grant) was, to this hour, a most decided friend and advocate of the existing system. He was so, because he felt this solid conviction in his mind, that it had been beneficial to the Company, and would still continue to be so, notwithstanding this remedial measure, which only went to counteract an acknowledged evil. Gentlemen would observe, that it was not to have any operation on any shipping-contract until the present peace was at an end and the war which succeeded it had terminated. When that event took place, if it were found that circumstances prevented the owners from sailing at the rate they had originally contracted for, then the bill provided a specific remedy, and the hon. proprietor laboured under a very great mistake if he thought it had any other operation. One of the provisions of the bill (and it was one to which the hon. proprietor had made no allusion) set forth, that, unless the price of stores, at the period when the ship was about to proceed on her voyage, exceeded by ten per cent. the estimated outfit when the contract was entered into, then no alteration was to take place, no additional allowance was to be granted. This, he thought, afforded a very strong check on the discretion of the executive body. Where much was left to discretion, there was, in point of principle, a strong objection to it. Acting on a general principle, he was not willing to grant an extensive discretion, where it could be at all dispensed with, and therefore this provision, which removed all discretion from the directors, except in cases where the prices of outfit exceeded by ten per cent. the sum stipulated for in the contract, appeared to him to be extremely wise. Under these circumstances, all the proprietors were required to do at present was to concur in the measure proposed by the president of the board of control, as a better mode of meeting a contingency, that had occurred, and might occur again, than that which had been hitherto adopted. By thus acting they would uphold

the system of which the hon. proprietor was an advocate, rather than do it any injury whatever. The hon. proprietor complained that this bill would totally destroy the system so long acted on—for, instead of rendering peace freights permanent once, for all, it went to alter them, to make them variable. This was not the fact. There would, under the bill, be no more variability than there used to be. The principle introduced regularly in the measure was that which they had always acted on when contingencies happened. The proprietors would see that, from the beginning, when war had terminated, it was found necessary to alter the rate; and they were called on to grant an annual additional allowance, in proportion to the difference between the price of stores when the contract was entered into, and that which prevailed when war terminated without reducing the price of outfit to a peace level. The whole scope of the measure went to this—that, when war ceased and peace returned, the war-rate should continue if stores were not reduced in price during the remainder of the term for which the vessels were hired. It was clear, therefore, that it would have the effect rather of supporting than of overturning that system for the security of which the hon. gent. was so anxious an advocate. There was also this circumstance connected with the bill, to which the hon. gent. had not alluded:—it was provided, that in case stores did not fall to a peace-freight, still, unless they were ten per cent. higher than at the time the contract was entered into, no relief should be granted. An increase of ten per cent. alone could entitle an owner to claim an additional allowance. On the other hand, it was provided that, if the prices fell beneath what they were when the contract was agreed to, the Company should benefit by such reduction, so that in two ways they were likely to derive profit and advantage. Instead, therefore, of this bill, (which the hon. proprietor set out with stating would subvert the whole of the system,) being contrary the interests of the Company, it was in fact decidedly in their favour. It absolutely did not touch the principle of the existing shipping system in any essential degree whatever. It did not go to alter, but to continue the subsisting freights during the present peace, and the war that might follow it, and only provided for the relief of the ship-owners when a peace succeeded that war arrived. He was quite convinced, after maturely considering the question, that the measure would be of infinite use to the Company. Although he was a sincere advocate for the present shipping system, he should support the bill, because he felt that a slight depar-

ture from the strict principle was necessary for the security and advantage of their affairs.

He could not help observing with surprise, that after the hon. proprietor's zeal for the system of permanent peace-freight which he set out with panegyrising, at the end of his speech he somewhat inconsistently offered to give it entirely up, and to leave the hiring of ships altogether to the discretion of the directors rather than tolerate this one modification. How that was reconcilable with his previous statement, he could not perceive. In his opinion, the defects which he alleged to exist in the bill would, upon examination, be found to originate in his own superficial reading of the measure, the hon. proprietor not having had time perhaps to study it with the attention it deserved—for he believed there were no inconsistencies in it, and he had examined it minutely and attentively. He therefore, for one, certainly proposed that the clauses should be adopted as they now stood, in order that the bill might pass through parliament without delay, as it could not by possibility be productive of any mischief. If gentlemen at a future period thought proper to make any farther alteration in the system, this measure would not present any obstacle to the accomplishment of their wishes; while, on the other hand, if this bill were not passed, they would be in the same situation, if war should break out and peace return, as they had been before. But the system itself would be just as open for consideration after this measure received parliamentary sanction, as if it had never been passed: gentlemen would be just as much at liberty to inquire into the operation of the system after the act had passed as they were at that moment; and if gentlemen entered into the consideration of the subject with care and attention—if, banishing party feelings and party spirit, they acted like mercantile men, looking only to the important concerns of the Company abstracted from all personal considerations, he could have no objection to such an inquiry.—(*Hear! hear!*) But of this he was quite sure, that the passing of this bill would not place them on a worse footing, in that respect, than they were at present. Having said thus much, the hon. proprietor would not take up the time of the court farther, but considering that a clear case had been made out, he would support the motion for agreeing to the bill.

Mr. *Elphinstone* said, he never had been friendly to the existing shipping system, which tended to encourage visionary speculators. He foresaw at the time it was introduced what would undoubtedly follow. He felt that the system would not

work through, and his anticipations had been fully verified. The hon. gentleman's speech proved that it was not a wise system, although he spoke as much in its favor, and deprecated the passing any part of the present bill except the last clause, as having a tendency to destroy it. He could very easily prove to the hon. gentleman that the system was bad. The fact that they had gone to parliament three several times to procure power to give away the Company's money, in order to uphold this vicious system, spoke volumes on the subject. What, he would ask, was their system? was it a tenable one? Their system was, to receive tenders from gentlemen for the hire of ships, for twelve, fourteen, or twenty years, at a fixed rate of freight; what was the consequence? circumstances prevented those persons from fulfilling their contracts, and every now and then they came forward to ask additional allowances. This showed, as once, the faultiness of the system. The present bill was rather better than the two former, and therefore he should not oppose it. For his own part, however, he should like to see all the bills put in the fire, and then the shipping affairs of the Company might be placed on some sound footing. He could not avoid speaking against the system as a vicious and bad one, which had brought the Company nothing but trick and chicanery. He wished to see it removed, but he feared it would be long before his wishes were realised.

Mr. Grant.—"My opinion is, that the system which the hon. director condemns has saved the Company half a million of money. If the hon. director wishes to argue the subject, I am quite ready to meet him."

Mr. Elphinstone—"I am perfectly ready to shew that the Company have not benefited by it."

Mr. Grant—"I can prove that we have derived much advantage from it."

Mr. Hume—"The proof is on your table; it is to be found in the report of your own committee."

Mr. D. Kiannird said, the present court having been specially summoned for the purpose of having the bill laid before the proprietors, he felt it to be incumbent on him to say a few words, lest he might be thought indifferent to that which appeared to him to be a matter of very great importance. This bill, he believed, was the second work connected with India affairs which the president of the board of control had perfected, and certainly it did not strike him as exhibiting any legislative ability. The right hon. gentleman had, it seemed, given a pledge to parliament, and to the proprietors, that he would take great care of the Company's interests, and that pledge he sought

to redeem by introducing the present measure. The bill, in his view of it, was more suited to the fancy of a writer of poetry, than to the statesmanlike views which ought to distinguish the measures proposed by a president of the board of control. This bill, which, it had been stated, originated with the right hon. gentleman, professed, as far as he could understand it, to give the court of directors the power of making contracts, and in certain cases of granting to ship-owners an additional allowance. When he said "as far as he could understand it," he did not mean to throw any particular imputation on the bill, for almost all the bills passed by the legislature were so unintelligible, that acts passed this year were generally obliged to be explained by bills introduced in the next, and sometimes no less than two statutes were necessary to explain the meaning of one. He therefore meant only to say, that the measure was as unintelligible as acts of parliament usually were, and he supposed they must depend on the lawyers hereafter to point out its meaning; to him it was certainly contradictory and unintelligible. It enabled the court of directors to enter into contracts with ship-owners, and provided, in case the parties were not able advantageously to fulfil their agreements, that then, in various events, relief should be granted to them. The president of the board of control, viewing with great displeasure the existing system, under which, on two occasions, additional allowances were made, determined to alter it. He felt that this mode of casually granting relief was so outrageous, so entirely contrary to his notion of what was right, that he declared he would not be a party to any thing of the kind. What remedy did he propose? why in truth he came forward with a bill, which gave the court of directors an opportunity of breaking contracts whenever they pleased, under almost any description of circumstances. He did not object to the Company's going to parliament under the peculiarities of the case, especially as he did not think the measure would be ever carried into effect. He hoped the Bank of England would soon give to every man the full value of his property by paying in specie, and thus prevent those variations in prices which were caused by their paper currency, which fluctuations alone rendered it necessary to apply to parliament. This was evident to every man who considered the subject. Heretofore the difference between the price of stores in time of peace, and the rate which prevailed when that peace was broken, and the war which succeeded it was also at an end, was not so great as to call for an application to parliament. There was now a strong idea that the Bank of England would soon commence the payment of

their debts in specie, and when that system was once restored, the Company would not have to contend with those variations of price, which compelled them, from time to time, to require legislative interference. He therefore conceived that the present bill was not likely to be acted on hereafter—for if the currency of the country were once restored to its proper state, there could not be a doubt but that those various fluctuations of price, which rendered parliamentary interposition necessary, would speedily be removed. The bill, however, as it now stood, was neither more nor less than a measure authorizing the directors to make compensation, at all times, to persons contracting with the Company. But let the court look to the situation in which the directors were placed; let them consider whether it was better to have this measure, or to let the shipping system remain on its present footing. It seemed to him that the alteration proposed was calculated to throw open the door to continued applications, and to create continual disputes and bickerings. He here might be permitted to observe, that the Company had derived great benefit from the system which was now acted on. He believed enormous savings had been made, and therefore they ought to be cautious how they departed from the principle. An hon. director (Mr. Elphinstone) observed, that under the system, as it now existed, speculators were encouraged. He was glad of it, because speculators were the very persons who could furnish the Company at the cheapest rate. The great capitalists, the great ship-owners, might be driven out of the market by speculators, but the Company were the gainers. The reason was, because the great capitalist proceeded only on sure and certain grounds, well weighed and considered, but the speculator acted without study, wildly and thoughtlessly; and looking to some contingency by which he hoped to profit, he bid extremely low, and drove his mouled opponents out of the market. This system was so very advantageous to the Company, that he believed it could not be continued unless when peculiar circumstances occurred. Compensation was granted to the ship-owners; but it was evident to him, that the present bill was introduced at a period when it was not at all necessary. The hon. director (Mr. Grant), who, being in parliament himself, was quite used to see bills shovelled down by hundreds on the heads of the people, called on the court to agree to this measure, observing that they might afterwards examine and alter the system if necessary. But, if this were a measure that was not immediately to be acted on, he asked, considering the short time the session

had to run, and the total impossibility of the proprietors being able to study the bill, why should they be called on to sanction it? Those who recommended precipitation seemed to say, "If it were only for the satisfaction of the conscience of the president of the board of control, let the bill pass, and lie in the right hon. gentleman's desk unnoticed," as it probably would. But he thought it would be much better if it did not pass at present. Feeling thus, he would support any resolution his hon. friend wished to put on record. At the same time, he did not look upon the bill as one that would do the Company much harm, for he was pretty well convinced that it would never be called into action. But if he considered it as likely to be an operative law, and not mere waste-paper, as many bills were, and as he thought it would be, he should say to the proprietors, oppose it decidedly.

Mr. Lowndes said, it was so late in the session, that he conceived it would be detrimental to the interests of the Company if the present bill, complex as it was, were hastened through parliament. He must however declare, that he was opposed to the opinion of those who would refuse a fair compensation to the ship-owners. It should not be forgotten that those very men had rescued the Company from the pinching gripe of the old contractors. That body was perpetually raising their freight, until the Company found it necessary to apply elsewhere. The consequence was, that the present ship-owners stepped forward, and retrieved the affairs of the Company. Under these circumstances, they were bound by interest and gratitude to relieve the individuals who had so effectually served them. But when he admitted this, he could see no just reason for hurrying on this bill; neither could he conceive why protection should be granted to the ship-owners alone. By reducing the interest on their bonds from five to four per cent. many persons had sustained a very great loss. In making that reduction, it was plain the executive body expected a very long peace; and yet they now came forward with a bill, and called on the directors immediately to sanction it, which was not to be operative until another war broke out and peace followed it. The lowering of the interest on their bonds was a most oppressive measure; and one by which a near relative of his lost £10,000.—(A laugh.)—He should be glad to know why they had resorted to this measure? Few persons thought they would reduce the interest from five to four per cent. and were therefore unprepared for the shock. The Company's bonds were not like treasury bills, which people purchased rather than let their

money lie idle in a banker's hands, and took the chance of their fluctuation. Their bonds were quite different. They were stable securities, and the interest on them should not have been lowered. When the rate of interest in India was six per cent., he thought that there was no fear of any reduction in this country; and therefore he advised his father to deal in the Company's bonds. Now he begged to inquire whether the rate of interest on the Company's bonds in India had been also reduced to a peace level? If the hon. chairman could not answer that question satisfactorily, he had no hesitation in saying, that the conduct used towards the English bond-holders was the most unjust that could possibly be conceived; because, by taking one per cent. from them, persons were enabled to get one per cent. more in India than could be procured here. This was not the sort of conduct which the owners of bonds in this country had a right to expect at the hands of the executive body. An hon. director (Mr. Grant) stated, that if the peace price of stores fell extremely low, if it were less than what obtained when the contracts were entered into, then the proprietors would have an opportunity of demanding an abatement in proportion to the fall. This sounded very well, but the ship-owners themselves would take care that the price of stores should not fall so very low. There was such a thing as forestalling; and he was convinced that wheel within wheel would be set in motion, in order to prevent the Company from gaining much. Indeed it appeared to him to be a partnership by which they might lose a great deal, but could gain nothing. Whenever the ship-owners heard that stores were rapidly falling in price, they would use their best endeavours to enhance their value. With respect to the present bill, he should act on the principle laid down by a very worthy man, Mr. Protheroe, in his advertisement which appeared in the newspapers of that day. That gentleman said, "I have sometimes voted with administration when I thought them right; I have opposed them when I conceived they were wrong. If you find fault with my conduct I will cheerfully retire; but I never will consent to sacrifice my honesty or my conscience for any seat, or for any set of men whatever." He (Mr. Lowndes) would pursue this maxim, and act with the greatest impartiality. He admired the great talents of Mr. Canning, but he certainly must confess his bill was not so clear as he expected it would be. It was not so luminous as the speech which he had delivered a few days since, which, however it might be cavilled at, did him infinite credit. One point connected with this bill he should be glad to hear ex-

plained. Why was the strange distinction made, that no competition should take place unless in the event of the death of the captain and the first mate? If one or both are living there was to be no competition. Why should not a competition take place whether they were living or not, in case a ship was lost or taken? Why was this nice distinction made? Perhaps some gentleman behind the bar could explain. He confessed that it was beyond his comprehension. He perfectly agreed with his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) that poetry and affairs connected with the state were very different; so different, indeed, that they could scarcely be connected. But although Mr. Canning had a brilliant poetical genius, he nevertheless considered him to be one of the most luminous statesmen in the country. That right hon. gentleman always professed a wish to travel in the steps of that great and illustrious character Mr. Pitt; but here he did not follow the steps of that extraordinary individual, for he did not lay before them a clear and comprehensive measure. He believed the fact was, that Mr. Canning made one of his clerks draw up the bill, and that he had paid very little attention to it himself. They were all well acquainted with the exchequer bill business, where a great character acted by deputy for many years. He hoped, however, that the right hon. gent. would examine this bill himself, and not hurry it precipitately and unnecessarily through parliament. He would therefore second the motion for postponing it; for he thought there was no more likelihood that war would commence before the next session of parliament, than that the stars would fall to the ground. He could not avoid believing that if war broke out again they would find themselves in an awkward situation. By their own act they had sacrificed their honour, when they lowered the interest of their bonds.—(A laugh.) —The consequence would be, that, should war return, not one farthing would the Company get from his family.—(A laugh.) —It was a very serious matter. The general exclamation was, "when the Company want money, in time of war, no person would lend them any." This was not extraordinary, for who would lend money to a company whose faith was broken? The government of the country had borrowed money for upwards of a hundred years, but had never once forfeited their word. But the East-India Company out of their own mouths had condemned themselves; and he sincerely hoped it would appear in all the newspapers, that this great company having, on account of the peace, reduced the interest on their bonds from five to four

per cent., now wished to force a bill on the proprietors without any notice whatever, as if a war were expected in less than a year. "Let it not be told in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Ascalon." Let it not be said abroad, that they were publishing their own disgrace; let not the present bill be pressed forward; that bill which would be the only blot on the transcendent abilities of the great man now at the head of the Board of Control. If that measure were persisted in, it would prove that the president of the board of control was, like men of inferior minds, subject to great fallings off. It would be said that, like the archbishop in *Gil Blas*, if not in consequence of a fit of apoplexy, at all events from some cause or other, that right hon. gentleman's writings were not so luminous as they were wont to be. He might yet be acquainted with that right hon. gent., but that should not prevent him from speaking his mind, for he never would strive to uphold his interest by having recourse to mean acts. He should always prefer his honour to every other consideration; and as he never truckled to the kings of India while out of parliament, there was some ground for supposing, if he got in, that he would not succumb to the ministers of England. Neither, if he were to become a candidate to-morrow, would he bow to a parcel of dirty snotty-nosed fellows; mere men-in-the-moon, who, as Mr. Paull said, would vote for any man that gave them two pots of porter instead of one, and four pounds of cheese instead of two. (*A laugh*). He would tell the directors that they never did so impolitic a thing as lowering the interest on the India bonds. And, as his question had not yet been answered, he again begged to know whether the rate of interest on bonds in India had also been lowered? Had they pursued the same steps there which they had taken here? or was a war rate allowed in India, while in England they were restricted to a peace rate? He would say to the faces of the executive body, that he was afraid there was a little partiality shewn to their sons and nephews in this business; he would assert what he thought; and, in his opinion, the transaction smelt strong—aye, rank! It looked as if the directors had one species of justice for the public and another for their own relations. He had a right to suppose the worst, for silence gave consent, and no answer had been offered to his question. He could in no other way account for their adoption of a peace rate of interest in England and of a war rate in India. Being on this subject, sorry he was to see that a system of warfare now prevailed in India, and appeared to be encouraged, when a former

governor-general, and a very great man, was reprobated for pursuing a similar course. But it appeared the Company were so deep in blood, that it was impossible for them to stop. They could not recede—they must go forward; "Tis true, 'tis pity—pity 'tis, 'tis true." The end of it would be, if a wise policy were not adopted, that they would plunge themselves in difficulties from which it would be almost impossible to extricate them. They would have all the native powers united against them, and they would find it hard indeed to withstand the shock. He had, a few days ago, conversed with a Persian of high rank; and he had reason, from that conversation, to believe, that in the Persian court the Company were looked on with very great jealousy. The king of Persia began to fear that at some future day the gigantic power of the Company would be exerted to overturn his empire, and place him in a state of vassalage.

Sir J. Jackson rose to order. He was always, in common with the court, amused by the speeches of the hon. proprietor, especially when he confined himself to the point under consideration; but in this instance he had taken a latitude which, consistently with a due regard to the order of their proceedings, could not be suffered.

Mr. Lowndes continued. He meant the argument not *ad hominem*, but *ad homines*. He should not farther trespass on the time of the court, but he called on the directors to look with an anxious eye to the safety of their Indian possessions. That subject ought to be their study, even when they laid their heads on their pillows. It ought to be the great point of consideration by day, and of meditation by night.

Alderman Atkins said, his worthy friend who opened the debate appeared unwilling to allow anything whatever to the ship-owners; but the hon. gent. who spoke last had fairly stated the grounds on which they had a right to make a claim on the Company, whom they had rescued from the power of comparatively a few individuals. He agreed in the whole principle of this bill; for, from what had been stated by the hon. director, he was quite satisfied that it was a proceeding founded on the necessity of the case, which required that some provision should be made for a state of peace when the price of stores had not fallen to a peace rate. He was also quite clear, that the endeavour to fix the peace freight once for all, without reference to adventitious circumstances, proceeded on the most ruinous data; an assumption that could not hold for any length of time, on calculations that could not remain firm. By the bill now before them, the Compa-

ny's freight would be fixed on such a principle as, while it operated beneficially for them, allowed the court of directors, under certain circumstances, to grant such an additional allowance as appeared to them to be right. The question was, whether the measure should be pushed forward at this very late period of the session? He believed that the bill had already received the mature consideration of the president of the board of control and of the court of directors, and though it might be said to be brought forward in order to redeem the pledge the right hon. gentleman had given, yet, as it could not interfere with the contract of any individual at present, and as some of the proprietors were anxious to investigate it, perhaps it would be suffered to lie over. With respect to having tables of the price of stores drawn up every year, they could not on any other principle support the system. The reason was obvious. If they got a ship-owner to contract for twelve or fourteen years at a certain rate, they called on him to make a bargain from which it was ten to one the intervention of circumstances, unforeseen by him, and over which he could have no control, would render it desirable that he should be relieved; and, as men of principle, the Company could not insist on his fulfilment of the contract at the original rate. The Company had laid down a routine course of study for their naval officers, similar to that which was adopted in the navy of Great-Britain. Why had their naval officers risen to such an eminence? because the Company owned a class of ships where their nautical education could be properly attended to. In consequence of the connection of the ship-owners with these brave men, whom they wished to serve, whom they wished to keep in employment, they had, at different periods, reduced the rate of freight. If they had not done so, those deserving officers would in various instances have been thrown out of employment. The principle of competition had been extremely beneficial to the Company; no argument could be urged against it, and it was no small recommendation of the present measure that it did not interfere with so salutary a measure. There was this circumstance also, which ought not to be passed in silence: that, according to the bill, relief would only be given where the price of stores was ten per cent. higher than it was according to the tables when the contract was made, while, on the other hand, the Company were to reap the benefit if the price of stores fell below the rate at which they sold when the agreement was entered into. Cases would always occur to which the Company would be under the

necessity of submitting, and he conceived they ought to be, as far as possible, provided for before-hand, instead of leaving the matter to be settled on the spur of the moment. He wished to see the subject well-considered, and he did not think the ship-owners themselves could object to some delay. They might thus address the proprietors, "you are honourable men, and seem disposed to consider the question fairly, therefore we will give you sufficient time." For his own part he did not consider it wise or necessary to press the measure at this late period of the session. He was most anxious, however, that the latter part of the bill, which went to remedy the inconvenience that certain ship-owners had suffered in consequence of a technical informality, should be passed immediately. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) feared that this bill would open the door to the return of that system which the court had long since deprecated, as the worthy of being acted on. But on a minute examination of the measure, he could perceive no ground for any such apprehension. Every circumstance was clearly and decidedly provided for. The hon. proprietor also complained, that a proper investigation of the subject had not taken place. All he would say in answer to that was, that he was present as the bill proceeded, and he never recollected a more severe examination. He really thought that it was too severe, and that the ship-owners would scarcely receive a fair remuneration. He considered not merely this bill, but the principle on which the governors of a great company should act, and if they wanted a certain class of ships, fit for their extensive and exclusive trade, he knew not of any principle which was so likely to insure them a supply of vessels of that description as the principle recognised by the bill. In saying this, he spoke without any personal interest whatever; but he had given the matter much consideration; and looking to the class of ships they wanted, and the officers they must employ, they were bound, as he conceived, to give every fair encouragement and remuneration to those active individuals who were the means of procuring both. He believed there would be very little difference of opinion on this occasion. Indeed he had no doubt but that both the court of directors and proprietors would agree in a measure that tended to support the able class of officers who were reared in their naval service. He should not object, as the court was thinly attended, to letting the measure lie over till next session; and he would do so the more willingly, as he thought no alteration could be made in the principle, which was unexceptionable. He

was ready to give the bill every consideration, and he wished it to be left completely open to the court of proprietors, in order that they might be perfectly satisfied of its nature and contents.

Mr. *Robinson* said, after the full explanation of his hon. friend behind him (Mr. Grant), who had given the strongest reasons for acceding to the measure, he could see no necessity for delay. He was extremely surprised that the hon. Alderman who had just spoken, and who had expressed himself so decidedly in favour of the bill, should have concluded his observations with any thing like a suggestion for the postponement of it.

Alderman *Atkins* said, his suggestion was a very qualified one. If the hon. Chairman and the court of directors conceived any farther consideration of the bill unnecessary, he was quite ready, as the principle could not be impugned, to proceed with it immediately.

Mr. *Robinson* said, his hon. friend must be aware, from what had passed in the court, that some difference of opinion existed behind the bar on the subject of the old and new shipping-system; but, as far as the present bill went, it had undergone a very long and most laborious discussion in the court of directors, and it had been communicated to the proprietors that the executive body had concurred in the measure proposed by the president of the board of control. If, therefore, there did not appear to be any decisive objection to the bill amongst the gentleman of the general court, and he did not think there was any such objection, he could not conceive any reasonable ground for not proceeding with the measure immediately.

Mr. *Hume* said, as he understood the gentlemen behind the bar intended to press the bill, he felt himself called on to persist in moving his amendment; and in doing so he must observe, that while he approved of the last clause of the measure he wholly objected to the other parts of it, as tending to produce an alteration in the existing system which the circumstances of the time did not call for. He could not agree to hurry over a bill like this at the present moment. One great inconvenience arising from the bill would be this, that the Company would be teased and perplexed with eternal applications for additional allowances from the owners of extra ships. His worthy friend (Alderman Atkins) said, he supposed the

president of the board of control had had the bill under his consideration for a long time: now he had direct proof to the contrary. Here was a clause relative to the allowances to be granted to ships chartered in time of war, their contracts being in existence when peace returned and caused a reduction in the price of stores. Now the second copy of the bill, which he held in his right hand, and which was only printed three days before that which he had in his left, did not contain any such provision. This shewed that the bill had not been maturely considered, whatever might be said to the contrary. It was a raw, crude, and undigested bill, and therefore not proper to pass. The hon. director had accused him with inconsistency, in stating that he would give up the present system sooner than tolerate this bill, he was not, however, inconsistent. Of two evils he would choose the least; and certainly he conceived it was better to leave all shipping transactions to the discretion of the directors rather than to pass this bill, which, while it professed to check them, gave them, in fact, full power to do what they pleased, but in a certain covert way. Of the two propositions, therefore, he would, rather than agree to this uncalled-for, this unnecessary bill, leave the Company's shipping concerns entirely to the executive body. He should place on record the opinion he entertained on this subject, a course he would not have pursued if time had been given for the consideration of the measure. Knowing, from the declarations of the directors themselves, that the bill was not called for at this moment, since it was not to operate till another war had taken place and peace had again returned, he could not account for the pertinacity with which it was determined to hurry the measure through parliament. If they were not likely to do good they had better not legislate at all; and it really seemed, from what had been said, that the present legislative measure was introduced, not to benefit the Company, but to satisfy the conscience of the right hon. gent. at the head of the board of control. Mr. *Hume* then proposed, as an amendment, the resolution he had read at the conclusion of his former speech.

The question being put by the Chairman, the amendment was negatived, and the original motion immediately carried in the affirmative, almost unanimously.

The court then adjourned.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 3.—A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held this evening, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta presiding, when the following gentlemen were elected vice-presidents and members of the committee of papers for the ensuing year.—Vice-presidents, Mr. Harington, the Bishop, Sir Edward East.—Committee of Papers, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Bentley, Dr. Carey, Capt. Lockett, Dr. Wallick, Mr. Lumsden, and the Rev. J. Parsons.—There was no particular communication before the Society, but several additions were made to the museum and library, amongst these were some statistical tracts from the Society of Commerce and Agriculture at Caen, and a beautifully struck medal of the old French poet Malherbe, a native of that city. A copy of the first part of Mr. Morrison's Chinese dictionary was presented by the college at the desire of the government, and also a series of Chinese dialogues. Mr. Colebrooke's valuable work on the arithmetic and algebra of the Hindoos, was received from that distinguished and profound orientalist.

Lieutenant Webb of the Bengal Establishment, has transmitted to Europe, the result of his operations for ascertaining the heights of some of the principal mountains in the Nepal country; from which it is found that many of those mountains much exceed in height any before known; that out of 27 peaks, 19 are higher than Cimborazo, and that the highest exceeds the mountain of the Andes (heretofore supposed the highest in the world) nearly 5,000 feet. Lieutenant Webb's results were transmitted by a correspondent, to the Editor of the Madras Gazette, and published in that paper, from which we copy the following table, in which the altitude above the sea is calculated.

Peaks.	Feet.	Peaks.	Feet.
1	22,345	15	22,419
2	22,058	16	17,994
3	22,240	17	19,153
4	21,611	18	21,439
5	19,106	19	22,635
6	22,490	20	20,467
7	22,378	21	19,099
8	23,164	22	19,497
9	21,311	23	22,727
10	15,733	24	22,238
11	20,686	25	22,277
12	23,263	26	21,045
13	22,310	27	20,923
14	25,669		

These results are certainly calculated to surprise the learned in Europe; but Lieutenant Webb has no doubt also transmitted the data on which they are founded, as without these it may be difficult to remove prepossessions in favour of the Andes, which some may be obstinately inclined to retain.

We are informed, that government has in its immediate contemplation a new improvement, most important to the cleanliness and salubrity of this great city. Under the superintendence of that equally able and active magistrate J. Eliot, Esq. large drains are to be cut in the middle of the principal streets of the back part of the town, which communicating with one another and with the adjacent lakes, will, in the most rainy weather, collect all the waters in an instant and carry them through an aqueduct not to the river, but to the salt water lake where the declivity is. If there were any danger in opening a communication with a sometimes turbulent neighbour it might easily be obviated. But as the declivity has been ascertained to be more than twelve feet, there can be no fear of the lake ever finding its way into the town.—*Calcutta.*

The following is from Delhi, under date the 21st October.

"The weather still continues unusually hot, inasmuch that Tatties are not yet altogether laid aside. The thermometer generally rises during the day to near 90° but falls at night below 70°, and although the weather has been so oppressive during the day, the nights with very few exceptions throughout the season have been agreeably cool, and are now become quite cold. There has not been any rain, but a few partial showers, at the full and change of the moon since July, while in the hills it has rained incessantly for the last six months; and in the lower provinces the season appears to have been unusually wet. The consequence of this drought is an almost total failure of the crops in the Doab and a considerable advance in the price of grain, which the movements of the troops tends to increase. We have no cholera, but there has been a great deal of sickness in all the considerable towns in the upper provinces."

Madras, Nov. 11, 1817.—The rains continue to fall abundantly, but the weather is still very warm.

The eclipse of the sun which took

place on Sunday morning, was not visible to the inhabitants of Madras owing to its being wet and cloudy, but according to the calculation of Brahman astronomers, the eclipse was very considerable and worthy of observation. Their results are as follows:

The eclipse commenced before sunrise at 5h. 40m. of our time—The sun rose eclipsed, and the middle was at 6h. 24m. 24s. The shadow left the earth at 7h. 23m. and the duration was 1h. 43m. 12s. The greatest obscuration of the sun was 7 digits 27m.

Madras, Dec. 16, 1817.—The period when it is considered dangerous for ships to remain in the Madras Roadstead, is now passed, and yesterday the flag-staff of St. George was rehoisted according to annual custom to indicate the termination of the foul weather season. Of late years, however, it would seem as if this precaution adopted towards the port of Madras was unnecessary, for the weather has generally been so moderate during the season usually denominated the Monsoon, that ships might with safety have remained in the Roads all the time. For the last two months indeed, with the exception of a single day only, the swell in the Roads has been much less than generally prevails during the South-West monsoon.

An article has lately been invented, which promises to be of service in hot climates. The Lithovasa is a vessel for cooling wine, made of a peculiar sort of stone, of a strongly absorbent quality. Immersion in cold water for ten minutes suffices to prepare one of these vessels for receiving the wine. The ware is also applied to preserve butter and other articles in a cool temperature, and for growing sailing at sea. It is sold at 448, Strand.

Dr. McCulloch has discovered zircon in Sutherland, the crystals are about a quarter of an inch in length; the colour an obscure crimson, approaching cinnamon colour. It occurs in a rock composed of copper coloured mica, hornblende, and felspar, situated in gneiss.

We understand that three Shawl goats are arrived on board one of the ships in the river. Several of these animals have, for a considerable time, been in Scotland, where they have the advantage of the wide range of pasturage afforded by the Highland estates of his Grace the Duke of Athol. Should the attempt at naturalizing this valuable animal in Britain not succeed, we hope that a trial will be made in North America; there is, we conceive, the highest probability that the great

solitudes of that continent would afford a climate and pasture congenial to its constitution, and certainly ample range for its wandering habits.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

The Political State of the British Empire, containing a View of the Domestic and Foreign Possessions of the Crown; the Laws, Commerce, Revenues, Offices, and other Establishments, Civil and Military. By John Adolphus, Esq. Barrister at Law, author of the "History of England." 4 vols. 8vo. Price £3. boards.

The Hundred Wonders of the World, and of the three Kingdoms of Nature, described, according to the best and latest Authorities, and illustrated by Engravings, by the Rev. C. C. Clarke. 12mo. Price 9s. bound.

On the Safety Lamp for Coal Mines, with some Researches on Flame, by Sir Humphry Davy. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

Narrative of a Voyage to Senegal, in 1816, undertaken by order of the French Government; comprising an Account of the Shipwreck of the Medusa, the Sufferings of the Crew, and the various Occurrences on board the Raft, in the Desert of Zaara, at St. Louis, with Observations respecting the Agriculture in the Western Coast of Africa. By J. B. Henry Savigny and Alexander Corréard, with Plates, 8vo. Price 10s. 6d.

Greenland, the Adjacent Seas, and the North West Passage to the Pacific Ocean; illustrated in a Voyage to Davis's Strait, during the Summer of 1817, with Charts and numerous Plates from Drawings of the Author taken on the spot. By Bernard O'Reilly, Esq. 4to. Price £2. 10s. boards.

Universal Commerce, or the Commerce of all the Mercantile Cities and Towns of the World, containing a Geographical Description of each place; its Weights, Measures, Monies, Course and Operation of Exchange, Imports and Exports, &c. with proforma Sales of Merchandize from Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. the net Duties payable in Great Britain on Importation, and the Drawbacks on Exportation of Foreign Merchandize. By the Editor of "Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary." 8vo. Price 10s. 6d. boards.

A Treatise on Rivers and Torrents; with the method of regulating their Course and Channels. By Paul Frisi, a Barnabite, Professor Royal of Mathematics at Milan, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, &c. &c. To which is added, an Essay on Navigable Canals. By the same. Translated by Major-General John Garstin, Acting Chief Engineer on the Bengal Establishment. Price £1 11s. 6d.

The Third Volume of a Dissertation on the Prophecies that have been fulfilled,

are now fulfilling, or will hereafter be fulfilled, relative to the great Period of Twelve Hundred and Sixty Years; the Papal and Mohammedan Apostacies; the tyrannical Reign of Antichrist, or the Infidel Power; and the Restoration of the Jews. By the Rev. G. S. Faber, B. D. 12s. boards.

The Friends; a Poem, in Four Books. By the Rev. Francis Hodgson, A.M. 8vo. 7s.

IN THE PRESS.

An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal. By Francis Hamilton (formerly Buchanan) M.D. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the Societies of Antiquaries, and of the Linnean and Asiatic Societies. In 4to, with Maps and Illustrative Engravings.

New Tales of My Landlord, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Ganderclough. In 4 Vols. 12mo.

A Description of the Islands of Java,

Bali, and Celebes; with an Account, Civil, Political, Commercial, and Historical, of the Principal Nations and Tribes of the Indian Archipelago. By John Crawford, Esq. late Resident at the Court of the Sultan of Java. In 3 Vols. 8vo, with Illustrative Maps and Engravings.

A Statistical and Historical Account of the United States of America, from the Period of the First Establishments to the Present Day; on a New Plan. By W. D. Warden, formerly Consul-General of the United States at Paris. In 3 Vols. 8vo. with Maps.

Edward Dodwell, Esq. is preparing for publication, a Classical and Topographical Tour in Greece, in two quarto volumes, with not less than a hundred engravings. He also intends to publish *Sixty Views of Grecian Antiquities*, of the size of Stuart's Athens.

A supplemental quarto volume to the Rev. J. C. Eustace's *Classical Tour through Italy*; enlarged by a Tour round Sicily, &c. By Sir R. C. Hoare.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The success of our arms in India, during the contest into which we have been led by the perfidious conduct of the Peishwa, has been hitherto most complete; for not only has that despot been discomfited himself, but those likewise who had ventured to espouse his cause, in defiance of our power, which we trust will always be sufficient to punish their temerity. Young Holkar has concluded a treaty with us, the consequence of his late overthrow, and this, together with a mass of other interesting intelligence, on which for want of room we cannot make a single comment, will be found in our present number. Indeed we have in this month far exceeded our prescribed limits, in order to give as copious a detail as possible, of the important advices which have reached us.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. 21st. Letters from Sir D. Ochterlony's camp at Sanganeer confirm the account given in our last, regarding Amcer Khan's appearance. They say he is very vulgar, and says little for himself: when, however, he appears with his body guard, equipped in brass armour, he makes an imposing display. The report in camp was, that he had agreed to accept a jagheer of 25 lacs of rupees annually, and to reside

in future at Delhi. The city of Jaypoor is represented as being very noble. No Europeans from the army had entered it; but several had gone to the gates, and viewed a part of the city from them. We extract the following account of it from a letter, with which we have been kindly favored.

"The streets are wide, the houses of stone, the whole having an appearance of grandeur, vastly superior to any thing I ever beheld in India. The only part of the palace I could see was the Howa-Khana, and certainly it has a very appropriate name: it has the appearance of being built on so very delicate a plan, that one would suppose a gentle breeze would demolish the whole fabric. I have seen models of buildings which I never thought could be, and never have seen constructed, but the Howa-Khana exceeds every building and model I ever saw."

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Adam's Camp. "Chheetoo is now on the borders of the desert, and about twelve marches from us. He has fifteen thousand men with him (of whom five thousand are well mounted) and a few guns."

Camp near Oochar, Jan. 6, 1818.—"Our tents are now pitched on a perfectly level piece of ground, as it all is hereabouts, excepting here and there a solitary hill of large loose stones, and now and then a piece of ground completely cut up with deep ravines. The circumference of the whole camp may be six or eight miles, and its appearance is most beautiful.

No farther news from Holkar. We have had accounts from Brigadier General Watson's detachment of 2 battalions. The cholera has broke out among them, and some say a fever also: and they have been in consequence obliged to halt near to Norwah, and lots of doodies and elephants left this on the evening of the 4th, to bring up the sick. Here we are perfectly healthy: there is no talk of moving, and report even prevails that we shall be here butted and remain for the season. Another report in camp, is that as soon as General Watson and his troops arrive, the Governor General with one brigade means to proceed to Agra via Gualior."

Jan. 8th. A report gained currency during the last week that an immense army of Birmahs was preparing to invade our territory on the Sylhet frontier; and information having been received that about 15,000 men had actually assembled in that quarter, it was thought necessary, as a precautionary measure, to detach two companies of sepoy from Dacca, to protect the northern parts of Sylhet from the expected hostility of the enemy. The assembling of the armed men, however, related to a strictly local cause, and arose from a quarrel between the Rajah of Munnycore, and the Rajah of Kahar, both independent of this government, and one of them independent of the Birmah Empire. It appears that the Munnycore Rajah had long been disposed to overthrow the authority of his rival, whose predecessors, it is said, had imposed an annual tribute of horses on the province of Munnycore, and it was from a dispute regarding the payment of this tribute that the Munnycore Rajah declared war, armed his people, and finally took possession of the Rajah of Kachar's territory. When, however, it was intimated to him that the appearance of an armed force on the confines of our dominions indicated a hostile intention, he declared the real circumstances of the quarrel that had taken place, and immediately caused his followers to retire. Thus ends the rumour of a Birman invasion of the British provinces.

Jan. 4th.—General Marshall overtook the rear of the Pindarees, in the neighbourhood of Kalaras, on the 13th Dec. The enemy made no attempt to fight, but fled towards Sultanpore, to which place Gen. Donkin was advancing, having crossed the Chumbul a few miles below Kotah. Letters received yesterday state, that on the 17th or 18th December, General Donkin's cavalry fell in with one of the Pindaree camps at midnight, and committed great havoc among the astonished marauders, who had imagined

themselves in a secure retreat. The wife and son of Kurreem Khan were captured, together with the whole of the baggage and nearly all their families, but the number of the enemy killed in this surprise could not be ascertained. Those who escaped went in the direction of Mogulchukree, where some of our cavalry under Colonel Adams were posted. That officer had previously directed a party of horse against another body of Pindarees, several of whom were killed in the attack, and a great number of their cattle taken. Should they attempt to return, General Marshall and Colonel Adams would be able to intercept them, and Gen. Brown would be ready for them in the neighbourhood of Shahabad or Nya Serace, should they proceed in that direction. Sir Thos. Hlalop and General Malcolm were within a march of Holkar, but the appearance of Vakeels on his part with pacific overtures had restrained any attack.

The Pindarees under Cheetoo had crossed the Chumbul above Kotah towards Jypore, but the Bondee Rajah had shut the gates of his Pass against them. Should they however succeed in overcoming the resistance of the Rajah, they will be received by Sir D. Ochterlouy, who had concluded the arrangements with Meer Khan, and had subsequently detached his cavalry towards Khooshalgur for the purpose of attacking Cheetoo.

Sir William G. Keir commands the Gazerat army, and is advancing rapidly on Oojein.

Dec. 23.—Intelligence having been received at head-quarters that the Pindarees, under Kurreem Khan and Wasil Mahomed were in full march towards Gualior, the Marquis of Hastings, with the centre division of the army, immediately moved in a north-west direction from the Belwah, with the view of intercepting them, and on the 11th instant reached Souaree, on the banks of the Sind, about twenty-eight miles from the fortress of Gualior. Colonel Philpot, with the 24th dragoons, and a regiment of native cavalry, was posted in advance between Gualior and Narwar, the Pindarees being in the neighbourhood of the latter place. Having correct information of their movements he marched against them, but as he approached they fled back in a south west direction. It is however very improbable that they can escape. General Marshall would be at Kalaras about the 11th, and General Donkin, by the last accounts, was at Rampoor. The fords of the Chumbul will in all probability present considerable difficulties to the Pindarees in the progress westward, and enable some of our divisions to overtake them. The force of regular Pindarees under Kurreem Khan and Wasil Mahomed,

independent of camp followers, is not supposed to exceed ten thousand men.

Sir Thomas Hislop and Sir John Malcolm were advancing with rapidity. The latter had re-instituted a great number of families in their possessions, which had been wrested from them by the Pindarees.

Holkah, or rather the Bace, anxious to espouse the cause of the Peishwa, but more probably to take advantage of the troubles at Poonah, is at the head of a multitude of followers, and is proceeding with all expedition to that capital. By the last accounts he was at Indroke, near Agur, but it may be expected that the rabble which he commands will be intercepted by one of the divisions under Sir Thomas Hislop, or General Malcolm.

The following letter is taken from the *Mirror* of yesterday.

"*Col. Adams's Camp, Dec. 1, 1817.*—Since I last had the pleasure of writing to you, nothing very extraordinary has occurred, so I shall merely give you a detail of such of our movements as are at all worth notice. We arrived at Bhurseeah on the 26th and halted there four days, but for what reason very few of us know. It is thought, however, that we waited there for the result of certain offers which had been, or were about to be made to the Pindarees. These are believed to be, offering them mercy on condition that they deliver up to us the whole of their horses, guns, and ammunition: if they refuse to do this, we are to give no quarter but cut every man of them to pieces. Bhurseeah was the cantonment (or rather the cantonment was close to the town) of Khureem Khan, but he quitted it on our approach. He is said to have thirteen thousand men and sixteen elephants with him; and is undoubtedly the most respectable of all their leaders. The country round Bhurseeah is very fine, and the town itself is a most capital one, very unlike Pindaree property. It consists of numerous and well built houses, good streets, and an excellent bazar, besides being delightfully situated. It is the capital of the Purgannah.—We left it this morning, and came about eleven miles on our way to Seronge, the direction which the Pindarees have taken. At Bhurseeah we left a strong detachment, consisting of five companies of the 1st battalion 19th—two twelve, two six-pounders, and two howitzers. The whole under the command of Major Logie.—Sir John Malcolm took about fifty Pindarees, who had retired to a small fort, but made no resistance. He let them all go again upon this account (after taking their arms, &c.) except the Sirdar, who proved to be an adopted son of Chettoo's."

Sir David Ochterlony was within two short marches of Jypore, with a force sufficient to command success, should any opposition to the object of his movements be attempted.

The latest letters from General Donkin's camp state that an interview was to take place near Rampoorra between the General and Meer Khan.

Dec. 12.—In addition to the general order published by the most noble the commander in chief, relative to the atrocious conduct of the Peishwa, we are enabled to submit to our readers the following interesting particulars. We understand that the first symptom of treachery was an imperious order, sent by the Peishwa, on the 6th of November, to Mr. Elphinstone, the resident, to dismiss the Bombay European regiment, and make an immediate reduction in his escort. The order was of course firmly resisted, when the Peishwa, impatient to commence the meditated outrage, sent a powerful body of horse to attack the residency. Mr. Elphinstone, and the officers of his suite, were compelled to retire precipitately, and effected their escape across the river on horseback, pursued by the Mahratta cavalry. Immediately after quitting his house, the Peishwa's troops plundered, and set fire to it, and we fear that several valuable manuscripts respecting the history of India, and other important papers, by Mr. Elphinstone, have been destroyed by the conflagration. The resident soon reached the brigade, commanded by Col. Barr, of the 7th regiment of Bombay native infantry. The Peishwa now being considered an open enemy, no time was to be lost, and they resolved, not to wait the approach of the Mahrattas, but to make a vigorous attack upon them. In a few moments they beheld issuing from every gate and avenue about twenty-five thousand horse, and not less than twelve thousand foot, and twelve or fifteen guns. The appearance of this tremendous force against three weak battalions of native infantry and the European regiment, did not however damp the courage of the brave little band opposed to their fury; for notwithstanding this vast disparity of numbers the resident and Colonel Barr, determined to strike the first blow. They advanced with firm resolution; a smart cannonade commenced on both sides, and they were repeatedly charged by the enemy, but their line remained unbroken. The struggle was severe, and the Mahrattas were at length routed and thrown into a state of confusion; they had lost three of their best Sirdars; and they fled back tumultuously to the city. Night coming on, darkness favoured their escape, and enabled the infantry to carry off their

guns without molestation. Unfortunately Colonel Burr had no cavalry to pursue the flying enemy, and was therefore obliged to return to his lines. The battalion of the 7th, Colonel Burr's own corps, is said to have fought on this occasion, with admirable bravery. In the midst of the contest, they were carried forward with such ardor and impetuosity, that they found themselves, separated from the European regiment, and surrounded by a strong body of horse, and the only battalion of the Mahrattas, that remained undispersed, commanded by experienced chiefs, who made a desperate charge and broke through them. Undismayed by this sudden and alarming event, Colonel Burr rushed forward to the spot, attacked the enemy, and so steady and well disciplined was this excellent corps, surrounded and broken as it had been, that the Sepoys instantly re-formed, and moved against their antagonists with such alacrity and vigour that they were soon complete masters of the field. Such is the brief report of this brilliant affair, in which the highest degree of coolness, prudence, and valour, were eminently displayed. No further conflict is mentioned in the letters before us up to the 14th, when General Smith is said to have joined the force at Poosah. His march had been considerably impeded by large parties of Mahrattas, and on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, he had several skirmishes with them. Our letters add that reinforcements were pouring in from every quarter.

Extract of a Letter, dated Upper Provinces, Bengal, Dec. 9th, 1817.—“Your last welcome letter reached me as I was on my march towards Hatras, a very considerable mud fort in the Doab. The service on which we were then bound was to reduce the fort in question, the proprietor of which thought fit to resist the demands made by the Marquis of Hastings, to dismantle it and disband his troops, while at the same time he should suffer our police to be established throughout his territory. This person was hitherto recognised by our government as an independent chief, and, for his former services to us while Lord Lake was before Bhutpoor, allowed to retain possession of this fort, in the centre of the ceded provinces; and he still might have remained in all his splendour and security, if he had not refused to accede to the above demands. But by some strange infatuation he chose to resist, and the consequence has been that he is now a wretched fugitive in the Mewar Hills, being reduced from the pinnacle of wealth and grandeur to dependance and beggary; his name is Dyrum Jakoor. The fort in the estimation of the natives

was impregnable, and a second Bhutpoor. In our opinion it was thought likely to stand a siege of several months, but Providence ordered it otherwise; for after a bombardment of eleven hours their grand powder magazine blew up, with the most awful and terrific explosion ever witnessed by the oldest soldier then in the trenches, where there were not a few who had served with Wellington. I was on duty at the head of the trench nearest to the fort when this dreadful explosion took place, which was effected by one of our shells penetrating the roof of their magazine. It is computed that from four to five hundred souls, besides cattle of all descriptions, were buried beneath the ruins. Quite astounded at the moment, I fell flat on my face to the ground. So tremendous was the shock that it was felt sensibly at Delhi, Merat, Agra, and several other places, at an incredible distance. You may suppose what I felt who was within an hundred yards of the spot. For my conduct at this siege I had the satisfaction to receive the personal thanks* of Major-Gen. Marshall, who commanded, in the presence of several of his staff. I went one night with Capt. Tickell, of the engineers, to measure the ditch; it was eighty-one feet deep and nearly four hundred wide. We discovered the enemy making a mine in the counterscarp of their ditch towards our trench; and we purposed commencing a countermine the next night, had not this explosion taken place; but as soon as night came on those who were rescued from destruction began to evacuate the fort, and we gained quiet possession about three o'clock in the morning of the 3d of March 1817. After this we proceeded to a neighbour of Dyrum's, who held a similar kind of fort; but this man, whose name was Bagwent Sing, was so completely dismayed by our success at Hatras, that he surrendered the fort of Moorsoon without firing a shot. The army then returned to cantonments, and I was left with five companies of pioneers to raze these forts to the ground, which I have completely done, as well as seventeen smaller ones belonging to the same chiefs. The last named chief, Bagwent Sing, had beaten us before at Sarney and Bidgelghur a few years ago. He then held two immense mud forts, but which he afterwards evacuated. I returned to the headquarters of the pioneer corps at Delhi, and we are now marching towards Etwah to join the Marquis, who has taken the field in person against the Mahratta states, who have hitherto harboured a race of atrocious freebooters called Pindarces, who make occasional incursions

* This meritorious young officer is the son of Mr. Holland, of Tewksbury, and the brother of Mr. Holland, the solicitor, who resides in London.

into the Company's frontiers, burning and destroying every village that comes in their way, at the same time not forgetting to carry off every thing to which they attach any value. However, the Marquis has taken such measures, as, he says in his proclamation to the army, will prevent the necessity of their taking the field again, and must strike terror into these brutal marauders. The Mahratta states have agreed to all the terms he proposed, on which occasion we fired a royal salute, and we are now hovering about till the places ceded to us are taken possession of by our troops; for which purpose two or three divisions of the grand army are now marching. But our military successes have been considerably damped by an epidemic, which has made dreadful ravages among the troops. It made its appearance on the day we received the ratification of a treaty of peace with Scindeah, and immediately raged through the camp. The estimated casualties of fighting men and camp followers are two thousand and upwards. It was at first mistaken for the cholera morbus, but now the medical men say it is not that disorder. The patient is usually carried off in two hours after the first attack, and the disease for a long time baffled all medical skill, though it now begins to yield to calomel and opium."

From the following extract of a private letter, with which we have been favoured, we are concerned to find that a most atrocious attack was made on the life of a gallant young officer, Lieut. Francis Wiggins, of the 15th Bengal Infantry, by a party of Mahrattas. He rescued himself, however, from the hands of the assassins, by an intrepidity and firmness from which we cannot withhold our highest admiration.

Lucknow, Dec. 7, 1817.—"Since I last wrote to you a dreadful circumstance has happened to me, which has very nearly cost me my life. I had been paying a customary visit of respect to his Excellency the Nawab Vizier of Oude, at his palace at Lucknow, from which city our cantonments are distant about four miles, when on my return from dining with the Nawab, I was attacked about half a mile from the barracks by a body of depredators called Mahrattas, of whom there were seven in number armed with swords and daggers. I was travelling in my palkee at the time, and crossing a barren portion of land intersected with ravines, when the first notice I had of my danger was by a wound from a dagger aimed at my left breast, but which fortunately entered my shoulder. On one side of my palanquin both the doors were open, through which were presented three swords close to my

body, and on the other side, there was only one door open, through which there was also one sword presented. Perceiving that this was the weakest side, I grasped my sabre, and with violent exertion succeeded in extricating myself from the palkee; but the sabre unfortunately becoming entangled in the door-way, I was compelled to quit it to avoid being cut down by a man who stood prepared for that purpose. Supposing the banditti would have been content with the possession of my property, I attempted to make my escape by running towards my cantonments; but one of them more active than the rest, followed me up so closely, that after proceeding about two hundred yards, to prevent being wounded behind I turned round to face him, and stood upon the defensive. At this period a dreadful but unequal conflict took place, during which I was more than once very near overcoming my antagonist. My whole attention was directed to disarm him, for which purpose, for the first onset, I received his sword on my left arm, and struck him a violent blow on the face with my right hand; he appeared much confounded at this, and went three steps back, as if about to retreat; however, perceiving that I was unarmed, he again advanced upon me, when I instantly closed, intending to wrest his hand, but unfortunately my hand slipping off his passed completely down the blade of his sword wounding my hand very severely, I then made a similar attempt with my left hand, which met with the same fate. We then struggled for a considerable time, during which I received many sword and dagger wounds. At length he succeeded in cutting me down the face, from the eyebrows to the mouth, carrying away one of my teeth; the severity of this blow brought me to the ground, and before I could recover my legs, he inflicted another desperate wound on my back, which completely disabled me; when, fortunately at this moment, a party of soldiers was heard coming from cantonments, at which the whole body retreated with precipitation. They robbed me of about six hundred and fifty rupees, and on my arrival at cantonments I found that I had received in all thirteen wounds, seven of them very severe, one expected to be fatal, and it was thought at first that my left hand must be amputated. Two dagger wounds aimed at my left breast were received in my shoulder, which they pierced to the bone. This engagement, which nothing but the greatest activity and strength of arm could possibly have decided in my favour, lasted between fifteen and twenty minutes. I had ten servants with me, but, as is invariably the case, they all left me at the moment of attack. The pain that I have suffered has been intense, but my escape

from death, and my recovery which is now complete, is considered by every one as wonderful even to a miracle. Indeed, through the whole affair, the hand of Providence appears to have been evidently extended towards me for my preservation."

Copy of the Treaty concluded at Mandesoor, on the 6th January, between the British Government and Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar.

The authorities on both sides having specified their respective powers, the treaty commences:

Article 1. Peace being established with the Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar, the Company's government agrees, that it will not permit any state or any freebooter to be unpunished that shall commit any hostility against the territories of the Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar, — the Maharajah agreeing on such occasions to lend his utmost assistance, in any manner it may be requisite; and the British government will at all times extend the same protection to the territories of Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar as to its own.

2. Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar agrees to confirm the engagement which has been made by the British government with the Nabob Ameer Khan, and to renounce all claims whatever to the territories guaranteed in the said engagement, by the British government, to the Nabob Ameer Khan and his heirs.

3. The Pergunnahs of Patehpahar, Deeg, Gungrar, Aoor, and others, rented by Zalim Sing of Zotah, to be ceded in perpetuity to that chief by the Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar, who renounces all claims on these Pergunnahs.

4. Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar agrees to cede to the British government all claims of tribute and revenues which he has, or may have had upon the Rajpoot princes, such as the Rajahs of Oodeepoor, Jypore, Jondpore, Kotah, Boondee, Karowlie, &c.

5. Mulhar Row Holkar renounces all right and title to any territories, such as Rampoorah, Bassant, Rajapoorah, Balbaeeah, Neemsaraee, Indighur, Boondee, Laekharee, Samendah, Bamungama; and other places within or north of the Boondie Hills.

6. Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar cedes to the British government all his territories, and claims of every description whatever, within and south of the Santpoorah range of hills, including the fort of Scindesah, with a glacis of two thousand yards; also all his possessions in the province of Candeish and those districts, such as Amber, Ellore, and

others, intermixed with territories of the Nizam and Peishwa.

7. In consideration of the cessions made by this treaty, the British government binds itself to support a field force, to maintain the internal tranquillity of the territories of Mulhar Row Holkar, and to defend them from foreign enemies. This force shall be of such strength as shall be judged adequate to the object. It shall be stationed where the British government determines to be best, and the Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar agrees to grant some place of security as a depot for its stores.

8. The Maharajah grants full permission for the purchase of supplies of every description, for any British force acting in the defence of his territories. Grain and all other articles of consumption, and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of such force, shall be exempted from duties.

9. Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any of the honorable Company's allies or dependents, or against any other power or state whatever. In the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall have the Maharajah's entire acquiescence. The Maharajah agrees not to send or receive razeels from any other state, or to have communication with any other states, except with the knowledge and consent of the British resident.

10. The British government hereby declares, that it has no manner of concern with any of the Maharajah's children, relations, dependents, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute.

11. The Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar agrees to discharge his superfluous troops, and not to keep a larger force than his revenues will afford. He, however, agrees to retain in service, ready to co-operate with the British troops, a body of not less than three thousand horse, for whose regular payment a suitable arrangement must be made.

12. The Maharajah engages (and the British government guarantees the engagement) to grant to Nabob Ghudoor Khan, his present Jaldad of the districts of Sunjeet, Mahargerb, Taal, Mundawur, Jowrah, Burrode, the tribute of Peeploodah, the Syer of the whole. These districts shall descend to his heirs, on the condition that the said Nabob and his heirs shall maintain, independent of the Sibandy for his Pergunnahs and his personal attendants, in con-

stant readiness for service, a body of six hundred select horse; and further, that this quota of troops shall be hereafter increased, in proportion to the increasing revenue of the districts granted to him.

13. Mulhar Row Holkar engages never to entertain in his service Europeans or Americans of any description, without the knowledge and consent of the British government.

14. In order to maintain and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established, it is agreed that an accredited minister from the British government shall reside with the Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar, and that the latter shall be at liberty to send a vakeel to the most noble the Governor General.

15. All the cessions made by this treaty to the British government, or its allies, shall take effect from the date of this treaty, and the Maharajah relinquishes all claims to arrears from these cessions. The possessions lately conquered by the British government shall be restored to the Maharajah. The Purwannahs for the mutual delivery of these cessions shall be issued without delay, and the forts ceded shall be given up with their military stores, and in all respects in their present condition.

16. The English government engages that it will never permit the Peshwa, (Sree Mont) nor any of his heirs and descendants, to claim or exercise any sovereign rights or power whatever over the Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar, his heirs and descendants.

17. This treaty, consisting of seventeen articles, has been this day settled by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, acting under the direction of His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. on the part of the hon. Company; and by Tantiah Jogh on the part of Mulhar Row Holkar. Sir John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Tantiah Jogh, to be forwarded to Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar, and has received from the said Tantiah Jogh, a counterpart of the said treaty, signed and sealed by him.

Sir John Malcolm engages that a copy of the said treaty, ratified by the most noble the Governor General, in every respect a counterpart of the treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Tantiah Jogh, to be forwarded to the Maharajah within the period of one month; and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajah, the treaty executed by Sir John Malcolm, under the immediate direction of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, shall be returned; and Tantiah Jogh in like manner engages, that another copy of the said treaty, ratified by the Maharajah Mulhar Row Holkar, in every

respect the counterpart of the treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Sir John Malcolm, to be forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor General within the space of two days from this date; and on the delivery of such copy to the Most Noble the Governor General, the treaty executed by Tantiah Jogh, by virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him as above mentioned, shall also be returned.

Done at Mandesoor, this 6th day of January, A.D. 1818, on the 29th day of Sufer, in the year of the Hijera 1233.

A true copy. (Signed) J. ADAM,

Sec. to the Gov. Gen.

Published by command of the honorable the Vice-president in council.

C. LUSHINGTON, *Actg. Sec. to Gov.*

Copy of the Treaty concluded between the British Government, and Maha Rajah Dowlat Row Scindia.

Article 1. The contracting parties engage to employ the forces of their respective governments, and of their allies and dependents, in prosecuting operations against the Pindarres, and any other bodies of associated freebooters, to expel them from their haunts, and to adopt the most efficient measures to disperse and prevent them from re-assembling: with this view, the forces of the two governments and their respective allies will immediately attack the Pindarres and their associates, according to a concerted plan of operations, and will not desist until the objects of this engagement are entirely accomplished. The Maharajah further agrees to employ his utmost efforts to seize the persons of the Pindaree leaders and their families, and deliver them up to the British government.

2. The Pindaree borders having established themselves in the territories of the Maharajah, and other neighbouring states, it is hereby agreed that, on their expulsion, such of the lands occupied by them as heretofore belonged to the Maharajah shall be immediately resumed by his Highness, who engages never to re-admit them to possession. Such of the lands now occupied by the Pindarres as belong to other states shall be restored to their rightful proprietors, provided they shall have exerted themselves to the extent required in expelling the Pindarres, and shall engage never to re-admit them, or in any way to connect themselves with the freebooters. Those lands shall otherwise be delivered over the Maharajah Dowlat Row Scindia, and be held by him on the same conditions.

3. Maharajah Dowlat Row Scindia hereby engages never to re-admit the Pindarres, or any other predatory bodies, into his territories, or in any manner to give them the smallest coun-

tenance or support, or to permit his officers to do so. On the contrary, His Highness promises to issue the most positive orders to all his officers, civil and military, and to enforce them by the severest penalties, to employ their utmost efforts to expel or destroy all bodies of plunderers who may attempt to take refuge in His Highness's territories. All officers disregarding His Highness's orders, are to be considered and dealt with as rebels to the Maharajah, and enemies of the British government.

4. Maharajah Dowlut Row Scindia is the undisputed master of his own troops and resources; with a view however to the more effectual accomplishment of the objects of this treaty, His Highness agrees, that the divisions of his troops (which taken together shall amount to five thousand horse) employed in active operations against the Pindarees or other freebooters, shall act in concert with the British troops, and in conformity to the plan that may be counselled by the officer commanding the British divisions, with which His Highness's troops may be appointed to act in concert. With the same view it is agreed, that a British officer shall be stationed with each division of the Maharajah's troops, to be the channel of communication between them and the British commanding officer; and to forward the other purposes of their conjoint operations, His Highness engages that all his officers, civil and military, shall afford every degree of support and assistance in their power in procuring supplies or otherwise to the British troops operating in his territory, and any failure in this respect shall subject the offending party to be considered and treated as a rebel to his Highness, and an enemy of the British government.

5. Maharajah Dowlut Row Scindia engages, that the divisions appointed to act in concert with the British troops shall be maintained in a state of complete equipment, both men and horses, and regularly paid. In order to provide effectually for the latter object, in such a manner as shall prevent future discussion or dispute, his Highness consents to renounce for the next three years the payments now made by the British government to him, as well as to certain members of his family and ministers of his government, and that those sums shall be disbursed towards the payment of his Highness's troops, through the British officers stationed with them; and the British government agrees, at the conclusion of the war, and after his Highness's troops shall have received what may be due to them, to pay any balance that may remain to his Highness: with the same view, the Maharajah Dow-

lut Row Scindia likewise consents to relinquish in the fullest manner to the British government, for a period of two years, the tribute which he is entitled to receive from the states of Joudpore, Boonde and Kotah.

6. It is agreed, that the troops of Maharajah Dowlut Row Scindia, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, shall occupy during the war such positions as shall be designated by the British government, and shall not change them without the express concurrence of that government; any unconcerted movements being calculated to derange the joint operations of the forces of the two states, and to give advantage to the enemy. It is also agreed, in order to ensure the due execution of the stipulation contained in this article, that the British government shall be at liberty to station an officer in each of the divisions of the Maharajah's army above mentioned.

7. The force that will be put in motion by the British government, and that actually in the service of Maharajah Dowlut Row Scindia, being fully sufficient to chastise the Pindarees, and effect the objects of the present treaty, his Highness agrees, in order to prevent the possibility of collusion between his officers and the Pindarees, not to augment his forces during the war, without the concurrence of the British government. His Highness expressly engages to prohibit his officers from admitting into the ranks of his army, or otherwise harbouring or protecting the Pindarees, or other freebooters; and all persons neglecting or disobeying these orders are to be considered and treated as rebels to his Highness, and enemies of the British government.

8. With a view to the more effectual prosecution of the joint operations of the two governments, and to the facility and security of the communication of the British troops with their supplies, the Maharajah republishing entire confidence in the friendship and good faith of the British government, agrees that British garrisons shall be admitted into the forts of Hindia and Aseergurh, and shall be charged with the care and defence of those forts, during the war, and shall have the liberty of establishing depôts within them. The flag of Dowlut Row Scindia shall however continue to fly in the fort of Aseergurh, and his Highness shall be at liberty to station a Killahdar with a personal guard of fifty men in the said fort; but it is clearly understood, that the actual command of that place, as well as of Hindia, and the disposal of the warlike stores that may be found in those forts, shall be vested exclusively in the British commanding officers. Any part of those stores that

may be damaged or expended while the forts in question are occupied by the British troops, shall be accounted for and the value made good to his Highness. For the more effectual performance of this stipulation inventories shall be taken by officers on the part of both governments at the time of the occupation of the forts by the British government. The present garrisons, with the exception above stated in regard to Ascerghur, shall move out of the forts. The Maharajah will thenceforward have no further concern with the Schundies of the garrisons, but his Highness's other troops, including the Paceegah, &c. shall encamp at such places as may be prescribed by the British officers in conformity to the provisions of the 6th Article. The territories depending on the forts above mentioned will continue to be managed by the officers of the Maharajah, who will receive every support from the British government and its officers. The whole, or such portion of the revenues as may be necessary, shall be apportioned to the payment of the Maharajah's troops acting in concert with the British divisions, as stipulated in the 5th article, and a faithful account of the whole shall be rendered to his Highness after the conclusion of the war. The two forts above mentioned, and the territories dependent on them, will be restored to the Maharajah as soon as the operations against the Pindarees, or their confederates, shall be brought to a termination, in the same condition in which they may be delivered up to the British government. All private property will be respected, and the inhabitants of the towns or villages depending on the forts will enjoy the protection of the British government, or be permitted to depart with their property, if they think proper.

9. The main object of the contracting parties being to prevent for ever the revival of the predatory system in any form, and both governments being satisfied, that to accomplish this wise and just end it may be necessary for the British government to form engagements of friendship and alliance with the several states of Hindostan, the 8th Article of the treaty of the 22d of November 1805, by which the British government is restrained from entering into treaties with certain chiefs therein specified, is hereby abrogated and annulled; and it is declared that the British government shall be at full liberty to form engagements with the states of Oodypoor, Joudpore and Kotah, and with the state of Boondec and other substantive states on the left bank of the Chambal. Nothing in this article shall however be construed to give the British government a right to interfere with states or chiefs in Malwa or

Guzerat, clearly and indisputably dependent on and tributary to the Maharajah; and it is agreed that his Highness's authority over those states or chiefs, shall continue on the same footing as it has been heretofore. The British government further agrees and promises, in the event of its forming any engagements with the above mentioned states of Oodypoor, Joudpore, Kota, and Boondel, or with any others on the left bank of the Chambal, to secure to Dowlat Row Scindia his ascertained tribute, and to guarantee the same in perpetuity, to be paid through the British government; and Dowlat Row Scindia engages, on his part, on no account or pretence whatever, to interfere in any shape in the affairs of those states, without the concurrence of the British government.

10. If (which God forbid) the British government and the Maharajah shall be compelled to wage war with any other state, on account of such state attacking either of the contracting parties, or aiding or protecting the Pindarees or other free-booters, the British government having at heart the welfare of Dowlat Row Scindia, will, in the event of success, and of his Highness's zealous performance of his engagements, make the most liberal engagements for the consolidation and increase of his territories.

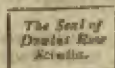
11. Such parts of the treaty of Surgee Arjungaum, and of the treaty concluded on the 22d November 1805, as are not affected by the provisions of the present engagement, remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

12. This treaty, consisting of twelve articles, having this day been concluded, subject to the ratification of the Governor-general and Maharajah Aljah Dowlat Row Scindia, Capt. Close engages to procure the ratification of the Governor-general in five days from this date, or sooner if possible, and Ram Chunder Bhaskur engages to obtain his Highness's ratification before sunset this evening.

Done at Gwalior, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1817, corresponding with the twenty-fourth day of Zehedge 1232 of the Hijra and with Boddiee Yekadusse of the month Aswin, in the year 1213 of the Arabic Era.

(Signed)

ROY. CLOSE.



RAMCHUNDER BHASKUR.

Ratified by the Governor-general in camp near Nuddreka Gong, on the 6th of November 1817.

A true Copy

J. ADAMS, Sec. to the Gov. Gen.

Dec. 20, 1817.—On the 26th Nov. the force under Col. Adams reached Bursucca, which had been the head-quarters of Khurreeen Khan's Durrah. It is said to be a large town with some good looking Pucka houses. The inhabitants did not leave the town; they were all abroad in the street through which the division passed, were well dressed, and looked contented and comfortable. The camp was formed about a mile to the west of the city close along the north bank of the Banu Nuddce, on the opposite side of which had been the Channce, where Khurreeen had passed the rainy season. The only residence of this chieftain was a mud chattered place quite open. He never slept but in the midst of his Durrah. His subjects in that quarter are said to have rather kept aloof from us. They remarked that they would be happy to live under the British Government; but aware that they would soon again be left to shift for themselves, they were afraid to appear to court the English, unless assurances could be given them of permanent protection. Our correspondent says, "on the 26th we passed through some dozen of large populous villages all belonging to Khurreeen, and the country around was in high cultivation; flour selling at sixty seers per rupee. It is a most delightful country, and a most productive soil, with wood and streams in abundance. Yesterday at 6 A. M. we had the thermometer at 38, at 8 A. M. 42, and at 2 P. M. 68." The force under Col. Adams appears to have halted at Bursucca, its movements being regulated by Sir John Malcolm, who at this time was in pursuit of Setoo towards Rajeghur. Orders to move were eagerly looked for, as Khurreeen's Durrah was reported to be within twenty-eight miles of Bursucca, and near to Shomshabad, plundering and destroying all the villages around, and moving towards Serouge, keeping the hills on the left.

The reserve under Major-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony arrived on the 2d instant at Calputty, which is within four marches of Jaypoor. We have the pleasure to state that this division of the army was in high health and spirits.

Dec. 17.—*General Orders*.—The commander in chief directs that levies of recruits, for the general service of the native cavalry and infantry, shall be raised and collected at Cawnpore and Puttygurh, as follows:

Cavalry levy, 1000 men, at Cawnpore.
—Infantry levy, 3000 men; 2000 at Cawnpore, and 1000 at Puttygurh.

A temporary cavalry depot is to be immediately formed at Cawnpore, for raising and instructing the cavalry levy.

The infantry levies for general service are to be raised as follows:

Stations.	No. of Recruits.	By whom to be raised.
Bulhanpore, Oude.	400	Capt. Baker, 41st N. I.
Joudpore	300	Lt. Williamson, 41st N. I.
Reetora	300	Lieut. Robinson, 42d N. I.
Puttygurh	400	Major C. Fagan.
Cawnpore	250	Capt. E. B. Orsidge.
Doitto	200	Capt. Gillman, 4th N. I.

2100

to which will be added volunteer drafts, selected from each of the provincial battalions at the following stations and posts:—

Seharunpore	150
Barrelly	150
Puttygurh	150
Cawnpore	150
Benares	150
Goruckpore	150

On the 18th Major General Brown left the centre division of the army on special service, in command of two regiments of cavalry, the dromedary corps, and a battalion of infantry.

Nov. 28.—Major-Gen. Dostin, with the right of the army, left Agra on the 5th, and expected to reach Dholpore, on the left bank of the Chuambal, on the 2th. On that day the centre division was only a few miles distant from the encampment of Scindiah. There was a report that his Highness intended to pay a visit to the Margals of Hastings on the 10th, in a style of great magnificence.

The Bhurtpore Rajah, who was said to have manifested great alarm on the first assembling of our army, has furnished his contingent in support of the common cause made against the Pindaree hordes. Twelve hundred of his cavalry are said to have joined General Dostin's division on the 6th. Sir David Ochterlony had marched to Rewaree.

Since the ratification of the treaty with Scindiah, another important event has occurred which will greatly expedite the objects of the present confederacy. Meer Khan, well-known for his bravery, and the predatory system of war which he pursued, has fortunately been deprived of his power to do further injury to the provinces of Joudpore and Jypore, the former scenes of his exploits of plunder and devastation. This enterprising and extraordinary chief has acceded to the terms offered to him by the Marquis of Hastings. The Rajah of Kerowley had also agreed to an amicable arrangement, and engagements with Joudpore and Jypore are expected to be immediately formed. The progress of the arrangements for the general pacification of the independent states to the westward of British India, is thus more rapid and prosperous than could have been anticipated. The zealous concurrence of Scindiah in the endeavour to suppress the power of the Pindarees, and other associated freebooters, is a fatal blow to the

robbers, who had hitherto looked upon him as their protector; and those bands of them which were moving precipitately towards Gwalior, in hopes of the aid of their ancient friend, must now be involved in confusion and despair. They are said to be flying in all directions, and have no settled aim or plan of operations. We now look with particular interest to the military proceedings north of the Nerbadda. The division under Sir John Malcolm was moving on Ashra, a Pindarce position recently occupied by Setton.

It is expected that in a few days we shall hear of the head quarters of the Governor General being on the left bank of the Betwah river.

Extract of a Letter from China, dated August 25.—“You will of course have been apprised of an American ship having been boarded by a gang of thieves in Macao Roads, who wounded five of her crew, and stole twenty-five chests of Turkey opium and a cask of dollars. The offenders were afterwards taken, and five of them suffered death, agreeably to the Chinese law, life for life; the Hong merchant who generally serves the Americans, was squeezed by the Chinese government for 1,50,000 taels. The Hong merchant after this endeavoured to compel all our commanders to give a bond, making themselves liable for the whole, if detected smuggling; from the judicious interference of the select committee it has been got over. The trade, however, was stopped for three weeks.

“Herewith I send the list of country ships arrived here from Bengal and Bombay, with their cargoes.

Rules of Cotton.

“From Bengal:—Hope, General Palmer, Philippa, Mysore, and Misson ships, with 22,300
“From Bombay:—Byramgore, Solamancy, Hoe, Lowjee Family, Orion, Ann, Milford, Pascoa, Friendship, and Macoa ships, with 33,500

55,800

“The price of cotton I am afraid will fall, from what I know is expected still to arrive from Bengal and Bombay.

“Estimate from Bengal including the Company's ships, in all Sept. and Oct. 64,500

“Eastern passage 6,800

“From Bombay, including the six Company's ships, in all September 43,700

“Eastern passage 13,500

57,900

Expected in the market .. Rules 1,28,200

“H. M. ship Orlando arrived at Macao, about the 17th instant.

“Syce Silver I am afraid we will not be able in a hurry to get smuggled. We are looking out for government bills.”

Letters from Cuttack state that Jugbundoo has now only about fifty followers, and that, like the mysterious stranger in the forests of Ceylon, he is constantly moving from one jungle to another to avoid the parties that are detached against him. The Rajah of Khoordah, who was originally supposed to have given countenance to the insurrection, died lately.

It is reported that government have resolved, in consequence of instructions from the court of directors, to create a new rank of native military officers, under the name Subadar Majorships.

The most noble the Marquis of Hastings has allowed the 29th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry to wear the same facings as his Lordship's regiment in the King's service, viz. light buff and gold.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 12.—John Adam, Esq. to be chief secretary to the government.

G. Lushington, Esq. to be secretary to the government in the public department.

W. B. Bailey, Esq. to officiate as chief secretary to the government.

C. Lushington, Esq. to officiate as secretary to the government, in the secret, political, and foreign departments.

A. Trotter, Esq. to officiate as secretary to the government in the public department.

Mr. F. C. Smith, register of the Zillah court of Bundelcund and joint magistrate stationed at Calpee.

Mr. T. H. Maddock, second register at the Sudder station of Bundelcund.

Mr. J. V. Biscoe, register of the Zillah court of Goruckpore.

Sir John Stonehouse, Bart. register of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Benares.

Nov. 14.—Mr. W. E. Rees, a puisne judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamat Adawlut.

Mr. E. Watson, third judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Calcutta.

Mr. H. Hodgson, fourth judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. R. Walpole, judge and magistrate of the district of Midnapore.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 2. At Patna, the lady of John Shum, Esq. of the Unit Service, of a daughter.

4. The lady of C. W. Syce, Esq. of a son.

— Mrs. E. Bonnet, of a daughter.

6. Mrs. Joseph Greenway, of a daughter.

— The lady of John Smith, Esq. of a daughter.

8. The lady of E. R. Barlow, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
- The lady of H. Young, Esq. of a son.
- The lady of G. Abbot, Esq. of a son.
- The lady of W. Sherer, of the Civil Service, of a son.
9. At Kanagar, the lady of H. Imbachi, of a son.
10. Mrs. Joseph Stapleton, of a son.
11. The lady of Lieut. Col. Young of a daughter.
- The lady of Lieut. G. G. Denbi, N. C. of a daughter.
12. At Tumloak, the lady of W. Adamson, Esq. of her seventh daughter.
- The lady of Capt. F. Balston, of a daughter.
30. Mrs. James Edwards of a daughter.
- Dec. 4. At the Government House, Mrs. J. G. Hunter, of a son.
- At Serapore, (Oude,) the lady of Lieut. and Adj. W. Turner, 27th N. I. of a daughter.
- At Luckpore, the lady of R. Flacey, Esq.
- At Dacca, the lady of A. Smelt, Esq. of a son.
3. Mrs. P. Gregory, of a son.
6. Mrs. C. Martin, of a daughter.
6. Mrs. H. Glasbroke, of a son.
7. Mrs. Seymour, of a son.
6. Mrs. John Greenway, of a son.
- Mrs. Walker, of a son.
10. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. R. W. Wilson, 25th N. I. of a son.
12. At Monghyr, the lady of Lieut. R. L. Armstrong, 25th N. C. of a daughter.
- Mrs. J. J. Denham of a son.
13. At Chandernagore, Mrs. A. Cartow, of a daughter.
17. The lady of Rev. H. Tawntley, of a daughter.
16. Lady Rolter, of a daughter.
19. The lady of W. H. Abbott, Esq. of a still-born female child.
20. The lady of Capt. J. W. Taylor, of a son.
- The lady of J. Kelly, Esq. of a daughter.
23. The lady of W. B. Bayley, Esq. of a daughter.
25. Mrs. F. Harvey, of a son.
- Mrs. Mary Richardson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 3. Capt. E. Meling, Paymaster at Cawnpore, to Miss H. Murray.
- Mr. J. Broderick, to Miss A. Turner.
6. Mr. J. Sharpe, to Miss J. Bartlett.
21. At Chinnah, Mr. L. Pettis, to Miss E. M. Beckwith.
23. Capt. C. P. Hay, to Miss C. Stewart.
23. Lieut. J. Leeson, H. M. 11st Light Dragoons, to Anne, daughter of Capt. Richards, of the same corps.
26. Mr. A. W. Barclay, to Miss A. Robinson.
27. Mr. J. Marriott, to Miss M. A. Bolding.
- Dec. 1. W. Miller, Esq. to Miss M. Robertson.
2. At Beaufort, J. Watson, Esq. to Harriet, daughter of W. W. Hird, Esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.
6. J. Teaster, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Malinda, daughter of the Hon. Sir F. M. Napier.
8. At Chandernagore, Mr. L. Baijoo, to Miss Ann Campagnac.
10. Capt. F. W. U. Gladwin, 12th N. I. to Miss Taylor, daughter of the late H. Taylor, Esq. Madras Civil Service.
13. Miss E. Birmingham, to J. Clark, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Clark, and Co.
22. Mr. H. Garfield, to Miss A. Evans.
- Capt. J. White, to Mrs. E. Gaston.
24. Mr. W. Dadd, to Miss E. Estlin.
25. R. De Courcy, Esq. to Miss N. Daniels, daughter of Col. Daniels, of the Madras Cavalry.

DEATHS.

- Nov. 1. At Hazareebang, Mrs. C. Rogers, aged 83.
2. Mr. F. Abbott, aged 44.
7. J. Knight, Provost-marshal.
- The infant daughter of Mr. J. Bachant.
- At Buzar, Major J. Lindsay, of the 10th N. I.
8. W. B. Gordon, Esq. of the Civil Service.
13. At Hazareebang, the infant daughter of Lieut. C. Rogers, Adj. Banchur Barr.
- Lieut. J. Elwood, 5th N. I.
- Lieut. R. A. Durham, 20th N. I.
18. At Mirzapore, Capt. A. O'Shea, 8th N. I.
- At Hooper, Capt. J. Hunter, late commandant of the Invalid Establishment, at that place.
19. At Diamond Harbour, Mr. T. Sims, partner of the H. C. Ship William Pat.
- Mr. J. Jahane.

20. D. Thripleland, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Calcutta.
22. Mrs. W. King, aged 53.
23. Mr. Asst. Jacobson.
- At Parryghur, the youngest daughter of R. Cartow, Esq.
24. The infant son of Mr. Jacobs.
- Dec. 2. Mr. H. Jarvis, aged 22.
- Mr. J. Harris, aged 19.
3. Mrs. G. Yeoward, aged 23.
- Cornet Hill, late of the 2d N. C.
7. Mrs. Elizabeth Durinda.
10. Mr. Edward Kierland.
12. In Camp at Taughy, J. T. Whitehead, Esq. Assist. Surg. 18th N. I.
- Lieut. S. Tynon, 29th N. I.
14. At Cawnpore, Capt. John Stuart Schnell, Sub. Asst. Commissary General, aged 37.
21. Lieut. E. Gylford, H. M. 14th regt. aged 29.
23. Ensign E. A. Hall.
26. The infant son of Mrs. F. Harvey.
26. Mrs. Ann Lawder.

MADRAS.

Jan. 16.—The following is a short account of the action fought between Holkar's army and that of the British, at Mahidpoor.

Holkar having engaged in the great Mahrattæ's confederacy, was moving to join the Peshwa with an army consisting of fourteen battalions infantry, forty thousand cavalry, and eighty guns. The approach of the British forces checked his advance. The Mahrattæ took up a strong defensive position near Mahidpoor. Along its front is a deep ravine, and in a convex direction runs the Soopra. At this season the sides of the bed of this river are dry, and there is a ford for infantry on the left flank, and two for infantry and one for cannon on the right. The left flank was defended by batteries encircled by a ravine, these guns enfiladed the ford; on the right were three small hills which were protected by innumerable cannon, all bearing point blank on the ford at which the British passed; beyond this again there is a long ravine which covers the extreme right. Holkar's front line consisted of infantry and cannon, his second line of some guns and cavalry. To counteract the enemy's hostile intentions, Sir Thomas Hislop collected at Oolcin the 1st and 3d divisions of the British; they consisted of about four thousand infantry, one thousand three hundred cavalry, a troop of the rocket corps, and fourteen guns. From this place Sir John Malcolm opened his negotiation with his usual ability; but the military oligarchs who had usurped Holkar's government, sincere in their hatred to the British, and confident that their position was impregnable, evaded all his just proposals, plundered our camp, and carried on a war in disguise. To prevent the continuance of such a system it became prudent, as a preliminary measure, to defeat their army. To this end, the British marched from Gunny at six o'clock on the morning of the 21st instant. As they approached Mahidpoor the enemy's hovered round

them; many turned their longing eyes and their horses heads towards the baggage, many too appeared on our right flank, but some of the bravest rode up close to our cavalry and fired their matchlocks, fluttered in their front, and insulted them. To check their bold arrogance, and at all times to maintain a superiority, it became necessary to disperse them by firing a few shot. It is in this species of warfare that the natives excel; they are individually brave, but they hate all discipline and are a cowardly body. By eleven o'clock the stores and baggage being placed in security, the enemy's position having been reconnoitred and the army formed in order of battle, the Commander-in-Chief determined that it should cross at a ford on the right of the enemy's position. To cover this movement a few of our guns opened on the enemy. The troops descended the steep ghaut, and the passage of the river was effected under a tremendous cannonade. As the troops passed they deployed to the left under the steep bank of the river, the cavalry on the left, the 2d division in the centre, and the 1st on the right. During this hazardous enterprise, seven out of fourteen of our guns had been disabled. The order was now given to charge the enemy's cannon at all points. The troops started from the bed of the river, and, exposed to a shower of grape, rushed on with impetuous fury, and stormed and carried all the cannon on the left of Holkar's position. His infantry was destroyed, his horse chased from the field, and pursued for miles by our cavalry. The British then formed two divisions, moved down the enemy's position in line and stormed their cannon on the left. Thus at about four o'clock terminated the battle of Mahidpoor, and the day closed with rain and thunder. The British lost 13 killed and wounded about thirty-eight officers and seven hundred and sixty men; they captured seven elephants and seventy guns. The loss of the enemy was immense. The remains of Holkar's army have moved on towards Rampore. Wherever the fugitives passed the villagers turned out and plundered, and insulted and murdered them. Sir W. Keir has arrived at Hulim, two days march from this. The sick of the army are to be left at Mahidpoor, and a battalion in charge of them.

It is said that the division under General Smith has captured a great number of camels belonging to the Peishwa, and laden with jewels and treasure, the value of which is reported to be several lacks of rupees. There is a rumour that five or six of our officers have been massacred by the troops of the Peishwa in a manner peculiarly cruel, but we trust that subsequent accounts will not authenticate this statement.

Capt. Fitzgerald commanded the cavalry in the brilliant action at Nagpore.

The Bacc of the Holkar family was proceeding, like an amazon, to the aid of the Peishwa, and had actually reached Indroke, full of ambition and valor; but when she received the intelligence that his Highness had been defeated and forced to fly, her confidence and resolution disappeared, and she sent, without loss of time, a message to Sir John Malcolm, begging to be pardoned for the hostile disposition she had displayed, and promising to remain quiet within her own territory.

Extract of a Letter.—We have the greatest satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a letter from the camp of his Excellency Sir Thomas Munro, near Meladapoor, dated 1st January 1818, with which we have been favoured, announcing the termination of hostilities with the government of Holkar, by a treaty, the terms of which are left to our discretion. Dated, Camp near Mundaspoor, 1st Jan. 1818.

"I have only two minutes to inform you that our labours are at an end, and crowned with the most complete success.

"The left division, under Sir John, has always been a match a head of us, since we left Mahidpoor. On our approaching this ground, about three o'clock this afternoon, Sir John met us, and, taking off his hat, reported that he had yesterday come up with and captured the whole of the enemy's hazaar, camels, seven thousand bullocks, &c. &c. Their rear were taken, disarmed, and sent about their business. The light division had re-formed, to advance again, when Vakeels came in to say that Holkar's government gave up the contest, and threw themselves on our mercy the terms dictated to them have been signed, and it is understood that one of the articles is, that Holkar is to be brought up by us till of an age to assume the reins of government; in fact every thing is most complete. Kunum Carrar, the Pindaree chief, with his Dharrea (followers), had joined Holkar some days ago; he also has sent in; he begs mercy, and offers his nephew, &c. &c. as hostages for his good conduct; he states that he is from this moment our very humble servant, and only waits our orders to march against the other Pindarrees."

Nagpore, Dec. 17, 1817.—On the 12th of November we received intelligence of the scandalous attack made by the Peishwah on the resident at Poonah, and his battalions there, and immediately marched to take up a position more at hand if called for. Jafferabad, a large town formerly though now going fast to decay, was the post chosen, and we there re-

remained in camp, anxiously awaiting orders, until the 29th, when a morning order gave us an alert. We marched at ten o'clock, every body eagerly enquiring the cause of his hasty movement. We marched thirteen miles that day and twenty the following morning, and as our direction was quite away from Poonah, people began to marvel where we could be going to, and what to do: I was among the wonderers until the evening of that day, when I was informed of the Nagpore business and all its villainy, and that our object of course was to get there in time. Of this transaction you have no doubt heard, but it will not be uninteresting to bear it again from one who was upon the spot. After the Peishwah's attack upon our troops at Poonah, the resident here began to look very sharply to the conduct of the Rajah, and had many reasons to suspect his good intentions towards the English. He accordingly more narrowly watched him, and at length discovered that a second edition of Poonah was to be struck off here. Near his residency are two small hills, and these he immediately occupied with his troops—no premature movement, for next evening at five o'clock they were furiously cannonaded, and several assaults made, which fortunately they repulsed. During the whole night a heavy firing was kept up, and next day at eleven o'clock they saw the enemy encompassing the hills around, and gradually closing in. Conceive their situation; only two battalions of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, and four guns, surrounded by sixteen or eighteen thousand horse and foot! The guns placed on the least of the two hills, were at this time charged most furiously by one thousand or twelve hundred Arabs, and taken. One of our timbrels in the middle of them most fortunately blew up, and caused such confusion, that our poor fellows charged again and retook their post: the Arabs coming up again, were then charged by the cavalry and driven down among their huts, where they were a good deal cut up. To decide the day, the same three squadrons boldly and effectually charged the horse that were surrounding them, and drove five thousand dastardly souls before them. Here the business paused, and, as at Poonah, the same unaccountable indecision prevailed; forbearance it cannot be called: neglect in such a case is impossible, for they permitted seventeen days to pass between the assault and our arrival which was on the 13th December, after hard marching, never less than eighteen, twenty, and twenty-one miles a day. A fatigue, the cause once generally known, that none felt but the poor cattle. Our impatience for revenge was checked by the resident, who was obliged to maintain

his diplomatic character, and, as the Rajah had used for terms, he was under the necessity of drawing some up. They were, as you may suppose, rigorous enough. During the 14th our brigadier general reconnoitred their ground, and with the assistance of those who have been here before, got a very correct idea of it. On the 15th the Rajah considered the terms, and we prepared for the result, let it be what it would. At half past four in the evening the troops fell in, tents were struck, and the baggage sent off to the two hills, which since our arrival had been rendered much stronger by a ditch and breastwork, with more guns, under protection of the two battalions that originally defended them. Our force was about nine thousand strong. The line for attack consisted of four brigades of horse artillery, five squadrons of native cavalry, eight companies of the royal Scots, four battalions of native infantry, and four brigades of foot artillery, with some pioneers and thirty-four European sappers and miners. Our reserve was composed of three battalions of native infantry, one squadron of cavalry, the park, stores, and five or six hundred irregular horse, distinguished by a yellow handkerchief tied over their turbans. This, assembled upon a good plain, made a display of more military at once before my eyes than I have ever yet seen, and though a mere escort to the immortal Wellington when at Waterloo, was a stronger body than that which won him Assaye. The order of battle being now fairly drawn out and understood, the men piled their arms, and we had a cool bivouac; this was rendered ten times more cool and disagreeable by a report that the Rajah had given in, which, when the morning broke and the troops stood to their arms, was confirmed by a note to the general. We then primed and loaded, and marched off to form a line directly opposite the enemy's camp, there to await the Rajah's decision. At nine A.M. the news came that he had submitted, and with his war minister had arrived at the residency; that his army was to be dispersed, and that his guns, fifty or sixty in number, would be delivered up to us. At twelve o'clock a messenger and guide were to point out the guns to us, and we once more took our arms. Although the idea of battle had been done away, yet were we to deal with Mahattas, and precaution was necessary. We therefore marched down upon their camp in open columns of battalions, and correct distance of formation. No disposition could have been better made to meet the reception prepared for us. Their first battery a very large one, was given up without any resistance, and the fellows abandoned it at once, as we supposed, according to order. We still moved

on regularly, leaving a battalion in charge of it: and at a little distance we saw amazing numbers assembled in three different divisions. In a few minutes a smart cannonade was heard upon our right, and a staff officer rode down, and told the general that a battery had opened upon our cavalry: this he ordered to be stormed immediately. Hardly had he spoke when three batteries opened on our front and flanks, a most tremendous fire; at least, it was so called by those who have seen shot fired before, for it has not been my good fortune yet to have such experience as to justify me in giving an opinion.

Our brigade went steadily and coolly on till we got the general's order to form and charge. This we did under a truly heavy fire, gave a cheer, and carried the guns. The other two batteries were carried at the same instant; but oh the cowardly villalies! not one single soul stood. Their guns gave the poor treacherous slaves dead, and for the brave fellows whom we lost through their villalies we had no revenge. From the position which they had taken up their escape was easy; their right was close to the city of Nagpore, and the adjoining gardens favoured their retreat. Our cavalry, which was first fired upon, soon cleared the guns, and then formed in line to charge the Rajah's horse; but having to form it in their camp, among the tents, some delay took place, and they could not cope in speed with the fresh horses of the enemy, who fled in all directions. Our horse artillery made some impression upon them, but nothing else; a number of their infantry were cut up, and forty elephants were captured. The number of guns taken amounts to sixty; I believe, all behind. The affair has thus ended with honour and success to us. I must do our foes the justice to say, that never was there such a set of villalies and fools. After they attacked the resident and his battalions, why did they not try it again? When they opened their heavy fire on us, why did they not send their horse down to charge our left flank? But we are contending against slaves, and cannot expect they should act or fight like men. One thing is to be said, no army will fight without a head, and the Rajah had deserted them; but where were their different heads of divisions? they surely were on the ground. One principal indeed excepted, the war minister, and he was sitting in the residents's hall, assuring Mr. Jenkins they would not fire. The moment however the fire commenced, four sentries were placed over the Rajah and him; one or two circumstances very fairly argue that what took place was well understood. A man dispatched in presence of the resident to conduct us to the

guns never came, but sent another person; in presence of the minister, some one said he was convinced the Rajah's troops would fire, and mentioned the very place from which they would fire. The minister said there was not a single man there, and there would be no firing. Lying wretch! it was the very spot. Their intention was clear enough: if our troops had fallen back sufficiently on the opening of the cannonade, though it must have been scandalous conduct on our part, that would have given them courage; they would then have charged, and having the advantage of the ground, they might have cut us up a good deal before we could have recovered.

We remained last night on the ground which they had quitted, and to-day we were to bombard the city: however, I believe some treaty to save it has been entered into already. I am not certain of the extent of our killed and wounded, but I fear we have lost a good many. We were eight or ten minutes exposed to this hot fire of shot, grape, and rockets. It is wonderful how every officer escaped. The steady advance made on the line must have saved many lives; any hesitation would have been destructive.

Dec. 18.—I fear the town is to be bombarded: two thousand desperate Arabs have possession of it. They stipulated to abandon it for the payment in full of their arrears: this condition was granted, yet they refuse to move. The streets are too narrow to admit of our attempting to drive them out with the bayonet without considerable loss.

Extract of a Letter from Huzarabad, dated Dec. 16th.—We are now certain of crossing, and commencing business before the 12th instant, though as yet no particular day has been specified. The under-mentioned corps, &c. are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice; and a remarkably fine efficient force they form, I can assure you: fifth N. C. under Maj. Clarke, three troops of sixth drag. under Capt. West; and first Rohilla cav.

The whole of the above to be commanded, I believe, by Col. Gahan, commanding the sixth N.C.

Artillery.—Fifth company artillery; fifth pioneers, increased by twenty men; gun lasers, &c. &c.; four twelve pounders, four five inch and a half howitzers, two six pounders.

The above is to be complete in every respect.

Brigade of Infantry.—Second battalion N. 1., under Maj. McPherson; first ditto, nineteenth ditto, under Maj. Logle; first ditto twenty-third ditto, under Maj. Popham, who commands the brigade. Besides the above, the two grenadier comp-

panies of the first battalion twenty-second N. I., and the Light Inf. batt. under Capt. Dovetown will cross; the light Inf. form part of the brigade under Col. Gahan, which will be denominated the reserve. Col. Adams and the principal of his staff accompany the above force. It is thought we shall move direct to Bilsah, but we have no certain information. The first battalion twenty-third moved from Solagapoor this morning towards this, and the three troops of the sixth cavalry arrived this morning. We are all in high spirits, and exceedingly anxious to increase the fame of the Bengal army.

Extract of a private Letter from Madras, dated 24th Jan. 1818.—Our Governor-general is engaged in a most extensive Malhatta war, and I hope and think he will make it of short duration, for he has a most formidable force in the field, and several signal defeats of the enemy have already taken place. They can make no kind of stand against us. The Peishwa and the Bhonsla (Rajah of Berar) violated their treaties in the most treacherous manner, endeavouring to take us by surprise, but they have suffered most severely, and will in all probability be annihilated as political powers. Holkar may be considered as completely overcome. Scindiah has kept to his treaty, being quite overawed by the havoc which he saw making all around him, among those who had pursued a different line of conduct. The main object of the war is the destruction of those merciless freebooters the Pindarees. This step had become absolutely necessary for the protection of our own territories against their cruel and wide-wasting devastations. They had grown truly formidable to all around them, but the Marquis will soon dislodge them from all the fastnesses which used to afford them shelter. The extirpation of such monsters will be a work of infinite relief to suffering humanity. Sir John Malcolm has been most active and successful against them; and, indeed, on all occasions of difficulty and danger he has been foremost. I will send you more particulars by the fleet of Indiamen which is to sail shortly. The Princess Charlotte and Marquis Wellington have already sailed for Colombo to take in cinnamon; the Rose and Miserra are immediately to follow. Yesterday evening arrived the Admiral Cockburn, five trader, from England; she left Portsmouth on the 29th of Sept. and is the first arrived here this season.

Extract of a private Letter, dated Taha, Jan. 5th 1818.—The second bat. of the first of Bombay N. I. reached Serur the day before yesterday, at seven

in the morning, with every bayonet stained with blood up to the hilt. These weapons must have been buried in the breasts of many hundred Arabs; besides which sixty thousand rounds of ball were fired, which did great execution among the Peishwa's horse. The following are the particulars of this sanguinary affair. On the first of this month, at ten in the morning, Capt. Stannton, with this gallant corps, together with a few Madras artillery and about seventy auxiliary horse reached Corygam, where he was immediately attacked by the whole of the Peishwa's army, consisting of about fifteen thousand horse and three thousand Arabs. He fought them till night, and then drove them off. At first, the Arabs charged up to the muzzles of our six-pounders, but after leaving five hundred dead in the village they went away disgusted. Three of our officers, Swanton, Connellon, and Surg. Wingate, were lying wounded in the Pagoda when the Arabs charged into it, and would have murdered them all; but Capt. Stannton in person, with a few men, charged in after them, and succeeded in saving Swanton and Connellon. The surgeon these wretches had stabbed in several places.

The following day, the second, our men were not molested, but left the village, bringing with them their guns, battalion tents, and all their wounded, and having previously burnt their dead.

Our loss in the whole of this affair was about fifty killed and one hundred and twenty wounded of the Bombay native infantry; of the Madras artillery twelve Europeans killed and eight wounded, including Lieut. Chisholm, who was shot dead through the temple, and his head afterwards cut off and sent to the Peishwa. Of the auxiliary horse I know not the loss; they in general behaved well, but some of them deserted.

General Smith was on the third at Ahudsee, about twelve miles from his Highness (the Peishwa,) and yesterday morning (the fourth) a heavy firing was heard in the direction of Poona.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Nagpoor.—An attack was made on us by the Rajah on the evening of the 26th Dec.; he has not dared to renew it, and there is little chance of his making another attempt as we have since been joined by Col. Gahan with his companies of Bengal infantry, and three troops of cavalry with their gallopers. The remaining four companies, with the battalion guns, will be up in the course of the day; our position too has been much strengthened; so that they would not have the most distant chance of success. The Rajah, indeed,

seems well aware of this, as he removed all his guns and troops from the vicinity of our position, and is humbly begging to be forgiven for an attack which he says was made without his order. There can of course be no doubt of the falsehood of this declaration, but it is at present prudent and politic not to drive him to despair. The attack commenced on the evening of the 26th, and the firing did not cease till about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the next day; our positions were on the two hills Secra and Buldan; the main body on the hill close to the residency, and the remaining part of our troops on that to the left as you look towards the city. This part was desperately attacked by the Arabs, and taken about ten o'clock on the following morning. This was a signal for a general charge on the part of the enemy, who closed around us in every direction. A more gallant and brilliant charge of three troops of Beugal cavalry in front repelled the enemy in that direction, and they then drove upwards of three thousand horses before them in grand style. They took a couple of field pieces from them, cutting down the infantry who supported them, and brought the guns into the residency compound; at this moment a tumbril blew up belonging to a gun of ours that the Arabs had taken on the hill they had taken possession of. We now charged them in turn and drove them down the hill, retaking our own guns and capturing a couple of guns of theirs which they brought to bear upon us. The cavalry now charged them in flank, which completed their route and confusion; we also at this time attacked with a small party some men who were defending two other guns, drove them from them, and spiked the guns, the Rajah's troops now moved off in every direction and the battle terminated. We lost about three hundred men killed and wounded, which is about one-fourth of our number. Poor Sotheby was killed by a cannon ball as he was encouraging our Sepoys to stand to their posts. Capt. Sadler of the 24th, Dr. Treven, Lieut. Clarke of the 20th, and Lieut. Grant of the 24th, have been killed; Capt. Charlesworth and Lieut. Theulier 24th, are wounded, the former severely; Capt. Pew 20th is severely wounded; Lloyd of our escort and Barly are also wounded, but not dangerously: the escort has lost forty-five men killed and wounded out of 120 or 130; neither myself or brother have received any injury. You are moving up by this time to support us without doubt, and I have little doubt we shall be able to repel with ease any other attack he may make on us before we receive farther reinforcements. M'Dowall with his corps ought to be here by the 10th of next month at furthest; I should

imagine that troops will move down to support us from the north.

Accounts from Poonah of the 28th of November state, that the Peishwa's troops are reduced to fifteen thousand. General Smith was preparing to march against him. The merchants and bankers had returned to Poonah, and every thing was as quiet as before the battle.

On the 7th of December affairs at Nagpore were equally prosperous. The solicitations of the Rajah had been refused, there being reasons to suspect his sincerity. Troops were pouring in, and when the whole was collected, it was the intention of the resident to attack him.

Brigadier-General Hardyman had taken Jubblepore after an obstinate resistance by the chief of that place, who is an adherent of the Rajah of Nagpore.

It has been reported that Scindiah has recently shewn some indications of equivocation, and that he is not sincere in his professions. The latest letters from Head-Quarters are not in unison with this report. He had just sent a contingent of two thousand cavalry under Capt. Blacker, and the whole force had actually arrived in camp.

The Rajah of Jypore has manifested the most friendly disposition to the troops under Sir David Ochterlony, and every facility has been afforded by him in providing supplies. The General had directed the Vakels who were deputed to wait upon him, to proceed to Delhi for the purpose of concluding the treaty with the resident. A letter from the camp near Jypore, dated the 15th, states that "Jugut Singh the Rajah is averse to a subsidiary force, but wishes to cede territory, which is to be granted to Meer Khan. He is to be created a Nawab by the king of Delhi, and to assist in the extirpation of the Pindarees, which he is very willing to do, as they have lately plundered a great part of his country. No arrangements have yet been concluded with the chiefs of Joudpore and Oudipore. Sir David delivered over the command of the division to Brigadier General Arnold, and proceeded seven koss this morning to meet Meer Khan, who comes the same distance from his own camp. The escort of Sir David is composed of only two hundred of Skinner's horse, and his sepoy guard doubled."

Extract of a Letter dated Camp at Mahedpore, 21st December 1817.—I have great satisfaction in informing you that all attempt to make an amicable arrangement with Holkar's government having failed, we advanced to-day in the position his army occupied at this place, and gained a complete victory, taking, I should suppose, the whole of their guns, about forty in number, and driving them

from every point. Our loss has been considerable; their troops, horse and foot, having behaved with greater courage and conduct than was to have been expected under all the circumstances of their situation. They have gone off in a northerly direction towards Rampoore, and our cavalry are in pursuit. Lieut. Coleman of the M. E. regt. Lieut. MacLeod of the Royals, and Lieut. Glen of the 3d N. C. are killed; many are wounded: I have heard of Capt. Elliot, A. D. C. merely a contusion, Major Brown, 16th N. I. Capt. Hunter, 3d N. I. Capt. Norton, 19th N. I. Lieut. Noble, H. A. Lieut. Lyon, 8th N. C. Lieut. Gibbings, 18th N. I. Lieut. Guénone, R. C. Lieut. Drake, R. C. Lieut. Campbell, Royals, Lieut. Palmer, 15th N. I. Lieut. Calder, B. C. Lieut. Hancorn, M. E. regt. Lieut. MacKintosh, 14th N. I. and Doctor Stevenson; in general the wounds are not dangerous. The enemy was strongly posted on a river unfordable in most places. I had no idea that Holkar's disorganised army could have given us such a field day, but the storming of guns in position is always serious—the enemy's loss is not great.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

General Orders, Dec. 2.—Lieut. John Power, 25th regt. N. I. Fort. Adj. at Bellary, to act as paymaster in the Ceded Districts, during the absence of Capt. Lee with the force in advance.

Lieut. Henry Holmes, 16th N. I. to be Adj. to the 2d batt. of that corps, vice Torrano.

Cavalry.—Sen. Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) J. Russell, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Walker, deceased.

3d N. C.—Sen. Capt. (Brevet Major) M. West to be Major; Capt. Lieut. R. Outlaw, to be Capt. of a troop; Sen. Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) R. Parker, to be Capt. Lieut.; and Sen. Cornet H. P. Kelghly to be Lieut.

Medical Department.—Mr. Sen. Surg. Wm. Colbourn to be a superintending surg. on the establishment, vice Steddy deceased.

Mr. Sen. Assist. Surg. R. Gibbon to be full surgeon.

The promotion of Capt. and Brevet Major W. Woodhouse to be a Major in the 7th N. I. is cancelled; Capt. and Brevet Major B. B. Paribby is promoted to the rank of Major in that reg. vice Keates, promoted.

Inf.—Sen. Major M. L. Pereira to be Lieut. Col.

11th N. I.—Sen. Capt. (Brevet Major) J. Wolfe to be Major; Capt. Lieut. W. T. Saunders to be Capt.; Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) R. Edmonds to be Capt. Lieut.

and Sen. Ensign J. F. Bird to be Lieut.; Sen. Major Thos. Pollok to be Lieut. Col. vice Thompson, deceased.

12th N. I.—Sen. Capt. Geo. Cadell to be Major; Capt. Lieut. W. P. Cunningham to be Capt.; Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) R. J. Tabois to be Capt. Lieut.; and Sen. Ensign H. Gen to be Lieut.; Lieut. Gen. F. Turrens is transferred to the Senior List, vice Pater, deceased; Sen. Lieut. Col. and Col. G. Bowness to be Col.; Sen. Major C. Hodgson to be Lieut. Col.

13th N. I.—Sen. Capt. (Brevet Major) G. L. Lambert to be Major; Capt. Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) L. Cooper to be Capt.; Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) C. W. Yeates to be Capt. Lieut.; and Sen. Ensign Charles Evans to be Lieut.

The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates affixed to their respective names.

Lieut. Col. B. Podmore, 31st May 1816, vice Sir Robt. Barclay, K. C. B. retired.

Lieut. Col. A. Molesworth, 28th Nov. 1816, vice De Morgan, deceased.

Lieut. Col. G. Keates, 14th April 1817, vice Croker, deceased.

Lieut. Col. J. Gennys, 19th May 1817, vice Munro, deceased.

Lieut. Col. C. T. G. Bishop, 19th July 1817, vice Fletcher, cashiered.

10th N. I.—Major H. G. A. Taylor, date of rank 31st May 1816, vice Podmore promoted; Capt. C. S. Lynn, date of rank 31st May 1816, vice Taylor promoted; Capt. Lieut. E. Richardson, date of rank 31st May 1816, vice Lynn promoted; Lieut. A. Burnett, date of rank 31st May 1816, vice Richardson promoted; Capt. E. Richardson, date of rank 4th July 1816, vice Morrill deceased; Capt. Lieut. R. Bell, date of rank 4th July 1816, vice Richardson promoted; Lieut. M. Lonsdale, date of rank 4th July 1816, vice Bell promoted.

5th N. I.—Major C. Marriot, date of rank 28th Nov. 1816, vice Molesworth promoted; Capt. R. Guille, date of rank 28th Nov. 1816, vice Marriot promoted; Capt. Lieut. F. M. Whitehead, date of rank 28th Nov. 1816, vice Guille promoted; Lieut. W. Buck, date of rank 28th Nov. 1816, vice Whitehead promoted; Lieut. A. M. Farlane, date of rank 2d April 1816, vice Logan deceased.

7th N. I.—Major B. B. Paribby, date of rank 14th April 1817, vice Keates promoted; Capt. P. Fraser, date of rank 14th April 1817, vice Paribby promoted; Capt. Lieut. E. Fitzpatrick, date of rank 14th April 1817, vice Fraser promoted; Lieut. M. K. Young, date of rank 14th April 1817, vice Fitzpatrick promoted.

5th N. I.—Major H. Durand, date of rank 10th May 1817, vice Gennys promoted; Capt. F. M. Whitchhead, date of

rank 19th May 1817, vice Durand promoted; Capt. Lieut. T. Fair, date of rank 19th May 1817, vice Whitehead promoted; Lieut. W. D. Dalzell, date of rank 19th May 1817, vice Fair promoted.

19th N. I.—Major Geo. Hare, date of rank 19th July 1817, vice Bishop promoted; Capt. D. C. Smith, date of rank 19th July 1817, vice Hare promoted; Capt. Lieut. W. Milne, date of rank 19th July 1817, vice Smith promoted; Lieut. James Allan, date of rank 19th July 1817, vice Milne promoted.

Dec. 18, 1817.—Major Gen. Bell, commandant of the artillery, is appointed to the garrison of Fort St. George.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Wm. Harington, junior, assistant to the register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Jan. 24.—Arrived the free trader *Admiral Cockburn*, Captain Briggs, from England.

Passengers.—Lieut. J. Anderson, 5th N. I. and Mr. Assist. Surg. R. England, for Madras, Mr. T. Jennings, for Bengal.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 13. At Colimabore, the lady of J. Cooke, Esq. of a son.
 Nov. 11. At Calicut, the lady of Capt. Frown, of the H. C. Marine, of a son.
 18. At Tellicherry, the lady of Wm. Sheffield, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a son.
 — At Vizagapatam, the lady of R. Clerk, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.
 19. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. McCaskill, H. M. 33d regt. of a son.
 — At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. Col. Freese, of a daughter.
 19. The lady of J. Gwatkin, Esq. of a daughter.
 19. At Palamcottah, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Smyth, 7th regt. of a daughter.
 20. At Chingleput, the lady of Lieut. J. Taylor, 30th N. I. of a son.
 21. At Pangnongor, Mrs. Vanderwart, of a son.
 22. At the house of P. H. Strombon, Esq. the lady of Thos. Barlow, Esq. of a daughter.
 23. At Chingleput, the lady of H. R. Kensington, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.
 — At Vellore, the lady of Adj. Green, 3d V. B. of a daughter.
 29. The lady of John Shaw, Esq. of a daughter.
 Dec. 3. At Mangalore, the lady of Capt. J. C. Hurdis, 10th N. I. of a daughter.
 5. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. Col. Moat, of a daughter.
 9. At Vellore, the lady of Major Pault, 25th regt. of a daughter.
 10. At Tinnevely, the lady of R. H. Young, Esq. of a son.
 19. At Vizagapatam, the lady of R. Clerk, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
 22. At St. Thomas, the lady of Lieut. Willers, 10th N. I. of a daughter.
 26. At Pondicherry, the lady of the late Lieut. J. G. Festing, 11th N. I. of a daughter.
 27. At Poornooramukam, Mrs. Zachberd, jun. of a son.
 Jan. 1. At Quilon, the lady of the Rev. Dr. J. Hatchings, of a son.
 3. The lady of Lieut. Talk, 7th N. I. of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 1. At Tanjore, Lieut. Michael, commanding the Resident's Escort, to Miss Grant, daughter of the late Dr. Robert Grant, of Insensar.
 3. Mr. Nicholas Hazely, to Miss Mary Vanculster D'Oroa.
 — Lieut. D. O. Holst, H. M. 53d regt. to Miss Hotchinson.
 8. Paul Johnston, Esq. to Miss Marian Gomer.
 Dec. 3. At Manipalatom, Mr. James Summers, Assist. in the Surveying Department, to Miss Pitton.
 8. Lieut. Stewart, R. M. 30th regt. to Miss Rose Bower.
 26. At Trichinopoly, Thos. Boulton, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Mary Anne, daughter of A. Millar, Esq. H. M. 33d regt.
 21. Mr. H. Taylor, of the Madras Hotel, to Mrs. S. Waddell.
 Jan. 1. C. F. Gordon, Esq. to Miss Flood.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 21. At Cochlin, C. Groenoude, Esq. aged 79 years, late Fiscal, Master of Police, Attorney General and Vice-President of the Court of Justice in Civil Causes at Cochlin.
 26. In Camp at Basim, Lieut. John Herring, Palamcottah Light Infantry.
 Nov. 4. At Vepery, the Rev. C. W. Parzold, Missionary.
 — At Trichinopoly, Lieut. Edw. Barlow, H. M. 33d regt.
 5. At Bangalore, the infant daughter of Major Abmity, 6th N. I.
 — At Hyderabad, Mary, daughter of Capt. Gibson, of the H. C. Madras European regt.
 6. At Calcutta, in Travancore, Chris. Biederbeck, Esq.
 3. At Cullion, the infant son of Capt. H. C. Harvey, 19th N. I.
 13. John Chinnery, Esq. H. C. Civil Service.
 — At Kaira, Lieut. Col. Carden, H. M. 17th Dragoons, commanding the Northern Division of Gujarat.
 — At Vizagapatam, Lieut. Chas. Ferguson, H. C. Military Service.
 14. At Vizagapatam, John Steady, Esq. Superintending Surg. of the Northern Division of the Army.
 16. April 23. Mr. Rd. Davidson, Sub. Assist. Surg. of the Female Asylum.
 18. At Nagpore, Lieut. W. Reid, 10th N. I.
 27. At Goranada, the infant daughter of H. R. Oakes, Esq.
 29. At the Presidency, Lieut. Col. J. R. Vernon 23d N. I.
 Dec. 1. At Vizagapatam, Mr. J. B. Riccioley.
 — At Ruyapatom, the infant daughter of Lieut. O'Connell.
 2. Mrs. Joanna Maria Price.
 3. At Tellicherry, the lady of W. Sheffield, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.
 — At Berhampore, Lieut. and Adj. W. Armstrong, 2d N. I.
 4. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. Geo. Trimmer, 1st N. I.
 — At Berhampore, Lieut. John Jas. De Paiba, 1st N. I.
 — Sub. Rickett's, Esq. Prothonotary and Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency.
 — At Arcot, T. Bonaplan, Esq. Assist. Surg. on the Pension Establishment.
 6. At Arcot, R. Grant, eldest son of Cornet R. H. Russell, 6th regt. Light Cavalry.
 9. Lieut. Col. Keates, 25th regt. commanding Bangalore.
 19. At Vellore, the infant daughter of Major Pault, H. M. 34th regt.
 13. Mrs. Miss Wainhouse, widow of the late Capt. J. Wainhouse, C. E. V. Batt.
 15. In Camp at Hindinb, Chas. Stewart, Esq. Assist. Surg. 14th N. I.
 17. In Camp at Ichilapoor, Capt. Lieut. J. P. McCormick, 9th N. I.
 18. In Camp at Ichilapoor, J. G. Mason, Esq. Assist. Collector at this place.
 27. Mr. Jas. Thacker, aged 59 years.
 28. Mr. Thos. Moody, Contributor of Ordnance and Head Assst. in the Office of the Town Major of Fort St. George.
 30. At Ruyapatom, Mr. James Cochran.

BOMBAY.

JAN. 10.—Scindiah having manifested symptoms of evasion in furnishing the five thousand horse stipulated by the last treaty, and the Killadar of Asseerghur refusing to surrender that fortress, on the plea that his master was not sincere in the cession of it to the British, the Marquis of Hastings advanced on the 14th of last month to Antry, about six coss to the eastward of Gualior. Scindia was making every preparation to fire a shot for the honor of the cause; and should such be his real intention, the energy of his lordship's character will ere this have reduced Scindia's means of counteracting the accomplishment of his lordship's plans.

The battle was fought on the left bank of the Siffra or Scprece river. At 6 A. M. on the 21st Sir T. Hislop advanced from Arwa to attack Holkar. He received two expresses from that young prince in the course of his march, the one stating that he was under restraint; and though disposed to be in terms of peace with the British, he could not yet check the ardour of his troops; the other warning us to remember that we had not to deal with cowardly Pindarees, but with the veteran troops of Holkar. The enemy's light troops hovered about our baggage, but did nothing. Near Mhindpoor a large body of cavalry was discovered in a tope; a regiment of cavalry, and two companies of riflemen were detached against them. The enemy received us with the utmost coolness and intrepidity. Our cavalry having no carbines, were of little use, but our riflemen soon dispersed them. At about eleven we passed the ghaut under a most heavy cannonade. We found the enemy in a very strong position. On our approach he opened a tremendous and well-directed cannonade upon us, and the best proof we can afford of its efficacy is the fact that seven out of fourteen of our field pieces were rendered useless. His right, which was defended by a battery of forty guns, was first stormed and carried, Holkar's Goluindacs nobly standing and dying by their guns. After these were carried, the army moved in two compact lines along the enemy's position, and stormed the left batteries and dispersed his force, and encamped in his position.

A royal salute on the 4th announced another victory obtained by Brigadier General Doveton over another branch of the Marhatta confederacy, and confirmed the report of the Berar Rajah being our prisoner; and we sincerely congratulate our countrymen on what we consider to be the happy termination of the contest with that government. General Doveton

reached Nagpore with a part of his force lightly equipped on the 12th, and was joined on the following day by the remainder. Thus reinforced, the Resident on the 14th announced to the Rajah the terms which he would grant to him; the brigadier general supporting the overtures by a proper disposition of troops. Information was received early in the morning of the 16th, that the Rajah had complied with all our demands, and was hourly expected at the residency, which he did not, however, reach until noon, and having surrendered himself to the Resident, issued orders for delivering up to General Doveton the whole of his artillery, and sent an agent to his camp to enforce those orders. The brigadier general advanced to attend to the execution of those instructions, and, having approached the first battery rather unexpectedly, the enemy abandoned their guns and retired. Having taken possession of this battery, our force continued its march, when a heavy fire was opened upon us by a large body of troops posted in the Sucker Durry gardens, which was followed by a general discharge from the whole of the batteries. The divisions of infantry under the command of Colonel Macleod and Mackellar, supported by a battery of reserve under Colonel Crossdell, and the reserve of infantry under Colonel Stewart, continued to advance until the ground admitted of a formation in line, when the enemy's batteries in front were carried in the most gallant manner at the point of the bayonet. The horse artillery under Lieutenant Poggenpohl, and the cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Gahan, supported by their reserve of gallopers and cavalry under Captain Smith, having made a detour round a tank in front of the Sucker Durry gardens, charged and carried the batteries opposed to them, driving out at the same time an immense mass of the enemy's cavalry before them, which they routed and pursued as long as there was any chance of doing them any mischief. A few of the enemy's guns, which had been charged by the cavalry, but had reopened their fire upon the latter advancing in pursuit, were again charged and recaptured by five companies from the reserve under Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, with the artillery and a party of reformed horse under Captain Poillar; and by half past one the whole of the enemy's guns and camp equipage was in our possession, with upwards of forty elephants. The number of guns taken was seventy-five, and we rejoice to add that the killed and wounded do not exceed 130, among whom we understand there is not one officer.

We are concerned to state that fifteen sepoy of the 7th Madras regiment, who

quitted Surat on the 14th ultimo for the head quarters of the Deccan army, as an escort to the Dawk which had been laid from the city to Burhampore, were murdered near the village of Lamuknee, about forty coss beyond Borsá and ten east from Soughur and Parola; the havildar Shalk Ibrahim, it is reported, effected his escape. This party is supposed to have been destroyed by Godajee, a nephew, and Kakajee, a relation of Trimbockjee Deinglin.

The fort of Kottlghur, in the Northern Concan, we have the pleasure to announce, was retaken on the morning of the 30th, by a detachment under the command of Captain Brooks. The enemy at first appeared determined to offer considerable resistance; they made a sortie on the advance of the detachment, but they were driven from every position they attempted to maintain, by the superiority of our fire, and by two gallant charges made by Ensigns Jopp and Siordet, when finding themselves unable to resist the detachment on the outside, they precipitately abandoned the fort and fled up the ghats. The fort of Kottlghur is at the summit of a very high hill, and difficult of access; there is an upper and lower fort, and the place is in all respects so situated, that unless the enemy had been disheartened by the spirited advance of the detachment, it would probably have been extremely difficult to have dislodged them.

Extract of a Letter, dated the 23d Dec. 1817, from Malhedpoor, twenty miles North of Oojein.

"On the morning of the 21st we marched at six o'clock from Arnea, about six miles south from this place, and proceeded about three miles and a half without any thing particular having occurred. On reaching that distance we came in sight of a considerable body of horse on our front and on our right, and from the top of a small hill on the left of the road, which Sir John Malcolm ascended to reconnoitre, we had a view of Holkar's camp about two miles and a half off, with the Soprah (or Seprah) river along his front and left flank, and a ravine on his right. We halted here in order to let the baggage be collected in as compact a body as possible, and it was ordered to be taken forward to the village of Deolact, which had the Sopra river between it and the enemy's position, and also the advantage of having a number of trees about it, which must have prevented many of the enemy from seeing where the baggage was placed.

During this halt, the horse above-mentioned (the Khan's pagah I believe), got very insolent, hovering all around, and coming near enough for us to hear

their abusive language quite distinctly. Two small parties of light infantry, however, being sent out against them, brought down three or four, and made the others keep a most respectful distance.

The baggage being now pretty well up, the line advanced along the road leading to the ford of the Sopra, about half a mile south of the town of Malhedpoor, and Sir John Malcolm moved down with a brigade of guns and a regiment of cavalry, merely to attract the notice of the enemy's horse, the better to secure the safe deposit of the baggage on the left. Whilst we were making this demonstration, we kept an equal pace with the line, and joined it again when within half a mile of the ford where we were to cross; two corps of light infantry and the rifle corps were then pushed across the river, and posted in a ravine which runs out of it at right angles and close to the ford; the artillery followed, and were posted about fifty yards across, a situation which they had no sooner reached, when the whole of the enemy's artillery, from which we had hitherto received but a few shots directed at the body of the troops crossing the river, opened upon all troops that were within their sight. The cavalry crossed next, and were immediately moved up the bed of the river to the left, under cover of the left bank; and after going off in that direction about half a mile with the Mysore horse on their left, they were halted until the infantry could arrive to attack the guns. The left brigade arrived next at the ford, and were moved off to the left of it, when they were also halted until the right brigade, consisting of 420 Europeans and the 2d battalion of the 14th, should arrive to be formed on the right. The fire by this time, both round and grape, was extremely heavy from the front and right, particularly from a ruined village in that direction, about five hundred yards from the ford where we crossed; Sir John Malcolm then proposed, as the greatest part of the infantry had arrived, that he should be sent with the right brigade to storm the ruined village and take the guns, and the commander-in-chief might at the same time order the attack on the left, for which they were all ready. The proposal was immediately assented to: orders were sent to the left, and Sir John immediately brought the Europeans up the bank. We no sooner shewed ourselves than the men were knocked down very fast, and Sir John, finding that the rifles and light infantry were close at hand, and that they were suffering severely in the Nulian, ordered them to take the place on the left of the Europeans that was at first intended for the two battalions of the 14th, which could not come

up the bank for some minutes more; and he immediately ordered the advance on the guns, the rifles being directed on the enemy's battery on their right of the village, the light infantry on the village itself, and the Europeans on their left battery; four companies of the 14th also arrived in time to charge with the Europeans. The charge was made in the most gallant manner possible; the enemy's guns were so well served, that the dust was constantly knocked up in the men's faces, and great numbers of them hid every instant, but there was not the slightest appearance of hesitation any where; on the contrary, all continued the most steady advance, and Sir John Malcolm encouraging them when he got about half way with a huzza, they rushed on and carried all before them; the enemy's golandauze standing many of them to be bayoneted at the guns. There were not less than forty-three guns at work on the right and left of this village, besides some infantry in the village itself. The havoc made upon our men in the advance was great, as you will see in the subjoined extract.

Went Into action. Killed and wounded in advance.

The flank companies of		
the Royals	169	— 31
Madras Europ. Regiment	250	— 63
16th Light Infantry	500	— 72
3d do. do.	460	— 107
Rifle Corps.....	300	— 130

The horse artillery also suffered a very severe loss; almost all their guns were dismounted by the enemy's shot.

The left brigade moved out at the same time we did, and attacked a battery of twenty guns, supported by a body of infantry; the enemy at that battery, however, soon deserted their guns and retired upon their infantry, and our cavalry, on seeing their guns in possession of the left brigade, charged the enemy's infantry, and cut great numbers of them down. The enemy's cavalry were well mounted, and as they started off the moment they saw the advance the infantry made on their guns, they escaped almost entirely untouched, with the exception of a few overtaken in the pursuit by the Mysore horse under Captain James Grant, who captured seven elephants, upwards of 200 camels, and a great many tatoes and bullocks. The infantry in rear of the guns which Sir John Malcolm stormed behaved very shabbily; they gave their brave Golandauze no support whatever, so that after the guns were taken we had little to do on the right. We advanced immediately afterwards to the infantry camp, where we expected they would be drawn up, but on the contrary we found but a few empty tents; beyond that was a battery

of thirteen guns, from whence we had a few rounds at a distance, which did little execution, and when they were taken possession of the battle may be said to have ceased.

Sir John Malcolm went in pursuit with a brigade of cavalry and two battalions of light infantry, across the Sopra, about four coss, but with no success. We were much detained by the passage down to the river being very narrow and the ford bad; and the enemy had too great a start of us. The Mysore horse pursued to the N. W. without crossing the river, and were more fortunate, as I mentioned before.

Upon the whole, the day was a creditable one for the Madras army. We had in action but 5,500 regular troops, fourteen light guns, and 3,000 Mysore horse, against an enemy in a strong position, with fourteen battalions (averaging, I fancy, about five hundred each), seventy guns, and about 10,000 horse. We have taken sixty-four guns (the remaining six likewise have been thrown into the river), a number of standards, &c. and a great proportion of their cattle, and have killed and wounded from 2 to 3,000 of their troops, the greatest proportion of that number being killed. Our loss has been severe; we had upwards of 700 of the regular troops and thirty European officers killed and wounded, also about seventy Mysore horse.

I ought to have mentioned, that while the right brigade was forming in the river our foot artillery opened a fire from the right bank, on the enemy's batteries at the ruined village; and the rocket troop, which moved to the left with the cavalry, fired on the enemy's right, and kept a body of the horse in check until our infantry charged."

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions and distribution of officers are ordered, in consequence of an augmentation which has taken place to the Bombay army.

General Orders, Nov. 4.—Infantry.—Senior Lieut. Col. and Brevet Colonels Samuel Wilson and John W. Morris to be Colonels on the augmentation.—Senior Major M. Kennedy, John A. Wilson, Francis Warden, Dominic S. Follou, Wm. Imlach, C. B. and John Lyall, to be Lieut.-Colonels on the augmentation.

Europ. Reg.—Senior Capt. A. W. Brown to be Major, vice Wilson promoted; Capt. Lieut. J. McDonnell to be Capt., vice Brown promoted; Lieut. David Barr to be Capt. Lieut., vice McDonnell promoted.

1st N. L.—Capt. Lieut. H. Montresor to be capt., vice Midford removed to the cavalry; Lieut. J. Brown to be Capt. Lieut., vice Montresor promoted; Ensign

A. N. Riddell to be Lieut., vice Brown promoted; Capt. Lieut. J. Brown to be Capt., vice Dutton removed to the cavalry; Lieut. J. Morin to be Capt., Lieut. vice Brown promoted; Ensign T. Tylecote to be Lieut., vice Morin promoted; Capt. Lieut. J. Morin to be Capt., vice Miles removed to the 10th regt.; Lieut. J. B. Dunsterville to be Capt. Lieut., vice Morin promoted; Ensign J. Reynolds to be Lieut., vice Dunsterville promoted; Lieut. W. Perkins to be Capt. on the augmentation, and removed to the 10th regt.; Ensign J. Connellon to be Lieut., vice Perkins promoted.

2d N. I.—Senior Capt. A. Aitchison to be Major, vice Warden promoted; Capt. Lieut. G. P. Seward to be Capt., vice Aitchison promoted; Lieut. D. H. Bellasis to be Capt. Lieut., vice Seward promoted; Ensign C. B. Rabon to be Lieut., vice Bellasis promoted; Senior Capt. Adam Hogg to be Major, vice Fulsach promoted; Capt. Lieut. D. H. Bellasis to be Capt. of a Company, vice Hogg promoted; Lieut. Charles Gray to be Capt. Lieut., vice Bellasis promoted; Lieut. R. Thomas to be Capt. Lieut. on the augmentation, and removed to the cavalry.

3d N. I.—Senior Capt. Brackley Kennett to be Major, vice Kennedy promoted; Capt. Lieut. H. Deschamps to be Capt., vice Kennet promoted; Lieut. Thomas Pierce to be Capt. Lieut., vice Deschamps promoted; Ensign J. L. Mathews to be Lieut., vice Pierce promoted; Senior Capt. J. P. Dunbar to be Major on the augmentation, and removed to the cavalry; Capt. Lieut. Thomas Pierce to be Capt. of a company, vice Dunbar promoted; Lieut. P. Fearon to be Capt. Lieut., vice Pierce promoted; Ensign S. S. Cates to be Lieut., vice Fearon promoted; Senior Capt. Wm. Turner to be Major on the augmentation, and removed to the cavalry; Capt. Lieut. P. Fearon to be Capt. of a Company, vice Turner promoted; Lieut. J. Gibbon to be Capt. Lieut. vice Fearon promoted; J. Gibbon to be Capt. of a company, vice Deschamps removed to the 10th regt.; Lieut. J. Carter to be Capt. Lieut., vice Gibbon promoted.

4th N. I.—Senior Capt. J. A. Kempe to be Major, vice Fallon promoted; Capt. Lieut. T. Morgan, to be Capt., vice Kempe promoted; Lieut. J. J. Barton to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Morgan promoted; Ensign F. Sharp, to be Lieut., vice Barton promoted; Senior Capt. W. Hull, to be Major on the augmentation, and removed to the 10th regt.; Capt. Lieut. J. J. Barton, to be Capt. of a company, vice Hull promoted; Lieut. George Tweedy, to be Capt. Lieut., vice Barton promoted; Ensign G. H. C. Rodger, to be Lieut., vice Tweedy promoted; Lieut. T. C. Gravenor, to be Capt. Lieut. on the

augmentation, and removed to the 10th regiment.

5th N. I.—Capt. Lieut. Connolly McCd. Leekey, to be Capt., vice Litchfield removed to the cavalry; Lieut. B. Barnwall to be Capt. Lieut., vice Leekey promoted; Ensign J. A. Cosby to be Lieut., vice Barnwall promoted; Lieut. George E. Gordon, to be Capt. Lieut. on the augmentation, and removed to the cavalry.

6th N. I.—Captain Lieut. James W. Graham to be Capt. of a company, vice Smith removed to the cavalry; Lieut. W. Gilkrist, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Graham promoted.

7th N. I.—Capt. Lieut. Gideon Hutchinson, to be Capt. of a company, vice Delamotte removed to 10th regt.; Lieut. James McMurdo, to be Capt. Lieut., vice Hutchinson promoted; Ensign W. C. Leun, to be Lieut., vice McMurdo promoted; Capt. Lieut. J. McMurdo, to be Capt., vice Hutchinson removed to the 10th regt.; Lieut. R. M. Grindlay, to be Capt. Lieut., vice McMurdo promoted; Ensign William Clarke to be Lieut., vice Grindlay promoted; Ensign W. F. Dunlop to be Lieut., vice Wells removed to the 10th regt.; Ensign W. Burrows, to be Lieut., vice Roome removed to the 10th regt.; Ensign W. Norton, to be Lieut., vice McIntire removed to the 10th regt.

8th N. I.—Sen. Capt. J. J. Smith, to be Major on the augmentation and removed to the 10th regt.; Capt. Lieut. Jos. Smith to be Capt. of a Company, vice Smith promoted; Lieut. B. Ambrose to be Capt. Lieut.; vice James Smith promoted.

9th N. I.—Capt. Lieut. P. W. Pedlar to be Capt., vice Marshall removed to the 10th regt.; Lieut. A. Anderson to be Capt. Lieut., vice Pedlar promoted; Ensign A. Jellicoe to be Lieut., vice Anderson promoted.

Marine Batt.—Sen. Capt. Kingston Egan to be Major, vice Lyall promoted; Lieut. F. Farquharson, to be Capt., vice Egan promoted; Ensign W. Campbell to be Lieut., vice Farquharson promoted; Lieut. George Noble, to be Capt., vice Taylor removed to 10th regt.; Ensign A. T. Beld, to be Lieut., vice Noble promoted.

Medical Establishment.—Sen. Assist. Surgeons William Pantton, John Strachan and John Armstrong, to be full Surgeons to be officered as follows.

The 1st and 2d regts. of N. C. and 10th regt. of N. I. are on the augmentation.

Cavalry, 1st Regt.—Major J. P. Dunbar, Capt. G. Midford, and Henry Smith, Capt. Lieut. B. Thomas, Lieut. J. T. Solleux, R. Dawson, W. Wilkins, G. Melville, W. Homond, and B. Sandwith, Cornets J. Williamson, P. Hunter, T. Mylne, E. Sparrow, G. J. C. Paul, and C. J. Conyngham.

2d Regt.—Major William Turner, Capt. B. Dutton, and G. A. Litchfield, Capt. Lieut. G. T. Gordon, Lieut. J. W. Edgington, R. Rose, W. C. Bingham, J. Michie, J. Bayly, and T. C. Rybolt; Cornets H. Jameson, C. Terrington, P. P. Wilson, T. Wilkinson, M. Stack, and D. Cunningham.

10th N. I.—Majors W. Hull (posted to the 1st bat.) and J. J. Smith do. 2d, Capt. P. Delamotte, do. 1st, W. Marshall, do. 2d, J. Taylor, do. 1st, W. Miles, do. 2d, H. R. Deschamps, 1st, G. Hutchinson, do. 2d, and W. Perkins, do. 2d, Capt. Lieut. J. C. Gravener, do. 1st, Lieut. A. J. O. Brown, do. 1st, J. S. Bamford, do. 2d, W. Nash, do. 1st, S. W. Wells, do. 2d, J. Jones, do. 1st, B. Gerrans, do. 2d, T. Roome, do. 1st, W. Ogilvie, do. 2d, J. McIntire, do. 1st, A. Seymoure, do. 2d, W. McDonnell, do. 2d, A. Adamson, do. 1st, D. H. Shaw, do. 2d, B. A. P. Billamore, do. 1st, W. Nixon, do. 1st, William Bannister, do. 2d, S. T. Hynes, do. 1st, N. Forster, do. 2d and four vacant, Ensigns ten do.

Staff.—Adjut. R. A. P. Billamore, 1st batt. vacant, 2d do; Linguist, A. Adamson, 1st do., B. Gerrans, 2d do.

All officers of cavalry without exception, and officers of the 10th regt. not on furlough, or staff employ, to join their corps forthwith.

The promotions and officerings the new regiments have been made on the following principles.

1st. Promotion to the rank of Colonel and Lieut.-Col. by seniority in line.

2d. Vacancies in the ranks of Majors, Capts., Capt. Lieuts. occasioned by promotion or transfer, have been filled up by promotion by seniority in the regt. in which they occurred.

3d. After the vacancies occasioned by the promotion of officers to the ranks of Col. and Lieut. Col. were filled up, the four senior Captains in the army have been promoted to the rank of Major, and posted to the new regiments.

4th. The transfer of Capts. in the augmentation has been regulated as follows:—first, to retain the present Capts. of cavalry in that service; second, to remove as nearly as practicable those who could have been removed had no selection been made; third, to preserve the promotion to the rank of capt. in every instance to those old regiments that would have been entitled to such promotions by a strict adherence to system.

5th. The four senior lieuts. in the army are promoted to the ranks of captain and capt. lieut. and posted to complete the new regiment.

6th. The subalterns at present on the strength of the squadron of cavalry, together with such others of that rank who are qualified, and willing to enter this

new branch of service, are taken out and posted to complete the two cavalry regts., according to their relative standing on the general list of the army.

7th. After the selection for the cavalry, the two senior lieuts. of infantry who stood third in their corps have been transferred as first and second lieuts., the two seniors of the fifth class as third and fourth, the two seniors of the seventh class as fifth and sixth lieuts. in the 10th regt., and so on as far as the strength of corps will permit.

The officers of cavalry to rise in their respective regts. to the rank of major, and then in the line with the field officers of infantry.

The foregoing arrangement of officers has been made according to the state of the army as reported to the Adj. Gen. on the 29th of last month, all casualties which may have taken place prior to that date, but of which no report has been received, will be considered as affecting those regts. to which the officers have been removed without reference to the corps from which they have been taken.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to give the necessary orders for embodying the corps with all practicable expedition.

The augmentation is to have effect from the 1st of this month.

Nov. 8th.—The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Lieut. Ambrose's resignation of the office of Adj. of the 1st batt., 7th regt. N. I., and to direct the following appointment to take place in consequence.

8th N. I.—Lieut. F. Tredell to be Adj. to the 1st batt. vice Ambrose, resigned.—Date of rank 1st Oct. 1817.

8th N. I.—Lieut. B. McMahon 2d batt. 8th regt. N. I. is appointed Linguist in the Mahratta language to the 1st batt. 8th regt. N. I. from the 31st ult.

Nov. 11.—The right hon. the Governor in Council having resolved to augment all the battalions of N. I. on this establishment to a field establishment of one thousand privates each; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to give the necessary orders for recruiting the battalions accordingly.

The undermentioned officers having accepted the rank of cornet in the cavalry regts., their commissions as lieuts. in the infantry are cancelled.

Lieut. Jameson 1st N. I., Lieut. Williamson, 9th N. I. Lieut. Hunter 2d N. I.

The following appointments are ordered to take place in the N. C.

1st N. C.—Lieut. W. Hammond to be Adj.—Date of appointment 3d April 1815.

Lieut. B. Sandwith to be Q. M. 1st Nov. 1817.

2d N. C.—Cornet H. Jameson to be Adj.—1st Nov. 1817.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 20.—The after-packet for the H. C. extra ships Carmarthen and Huddart will be sent down, as we understand, by the Ernand, which ship will sail tomorrow. The free trader Herald, for London, goes we believe to sea this day; and the Hannah, for Liverpool, and Lord Sidmouth, for London, will get away in all this month; we are also informed that the Apollo, Captain Talbot, for London, is expected to sail hence early in January.

A free trader, called the Jupiter, is said to be shortly expected from Europe.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 2. At Surut, the lady of Capt. Monier Williams, of a daughter.
 Nov. 8. The lady of J. D. De Vire, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
 8. At Colaba, the lady of Capt. R. Robertson, Assistant Adjutant General of a son.
 11. The lady of G. L. Pendergast, Esq. Member of Council, of a daughter.
 —. The lady of Sir Roger De Faria, of a daughter.
 —. The lady of the Rev. G. Hall, of a daughter.
 Dec. 2. The lady of Capt. Malcolm McNeill, of H.M. 11th Light Dragoons, of a son.
 22. The lady of Nicolas de Lima d. Souza, Esq. of a daughter.
 Jan. 1. The lady of Mr. A. Keyroz, Armenian Interpreter and Translator to the Recorder's Court, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 11. Mr. H. Wooley, to Miss Whitehill.
 18. John Green, II Esq. Assistant Surgeon Horse Artillery, to Miss Guillemard.
 Nov. 1. Capt. J. Longlands, to Miss Mary McKinnis.
 3. At Tanah, A. Bell, jun., Esq. of the Hon. H. C. Civil Service, and son of Major Gen. Bell, Commandant of Artillery at Madras, to Miss Catherine Baynes.
 Dec. 14. At Kaira, Capt. Robertson, to Emily Giovanni, youngest daughter of the late John Goodhue, Esq.
 22. Edward Ironside, Esq. Judge and Magistrate at Kaira, to Miss Ann Caroline Rawlin.
 26. Mr. Roque Barretto, to Miss de Melis.
 27. At Malwan, W. Stabbs, Esq. of the Civil Service to Miss Charlotte Payne.
 Jan. 3. Mr. G. Higgs, to Miss M. A. McGrath.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 10. At Camlay, Lieut. W. Smith, of the Marine Battalion.
 Dec. 1. The lady of J. R. Snow, Esq. C.S.
 14. The lady of Capt. Stroker, of the Honourable Company's Artillery on the Establishment.
 Jan. 4. On board the Apollo, David White, Esq. M. D. Member of the Medical Board on this Establishment.

CEYLON.

Feb. 21.—It is with much regret we inform our readers, that notwithstanding, from the general appearance of submission and tranquillity which we are assured continues in the country surrounding Badulla, and the provinces of Wellesse, Bintenne, and great part of Wallapana, we had reason to hope the flame of rebellion was fast subsiding, it has within the last week broke out in the provinces of Hewahette and Doombena; in the former, as far as our information goes, in consequence of an irruption into

it, from the west of Wallapana, on the night of the 12th current, of a body of rebels, who carried off forcibly the Rata-Mahatmeyo of the province: as soon as a report of this outrage reached headquarters, on the 13th, a force was detached to Hangrankette (a central position in Hewahette) under Capt. Glenholme, of the 73d regt. who the first night he established himself there, was attacked by a large rabble and fired on from all sides, but succeeded in driving them off with the loss of a man killed and three wounded on the side of the rebels, and no casualty on ours; Capt. Glenholme next day sent a patrol towards Materale, which fell in with a Lascarreen and a Cooly who had escaped from the insurgents, by whom they had been stopped while bringing the post from Badulla, which was taken from them; a Caffree who was with them was knocked down with bludgeons, and afterwards killed; this event is the more to be regretted, as the detail of Major McDonald's proceedings in Ouva, which has been ascertained to have been in the packet, is for the present out of our reach; all that is known is, that (as we above stated) every thing was quiet about Badulla, and that the native armed force of Saffegam was actively employed in Lower Ouva.

Capt. Glenholme was not molested the next night, and moved on the 15th to open a communication with Gonedamme: that post had been reinforced by a party sent from Kandy, commanded by Capt. Kettlewell, royal artillery, who from thence proceeded by Kimbulgantotte, a ferry on the Mahavilla gunta, leading from Doombena into Hewahette. From that place, on the 16th instant, an escort was sent with ammunition and provisions to Panella, under the command of Lieut. Hingston, 83d regt., which was attacked by a numerous assemblage of rebels near Appaheware, and the firing kept up for near an hour on both sides. The loss of the rebels is not known, as they were hid in jungle; on our side three European privates were wounded. Capt. Glenholme had at the date of our last account returned to Hangrankette, without meeting any opposition to his road.

The same horde of insurgents at Appaheware, had, on the 14th instant, made an attack on a party escorting provisions into Panella, on which occasion we regret to state that Lieut. Sloper, 2d Ceylon regiment, was severely wounded by a musket ball, which is lodged in his elbow, and a sergeant of 2d Ceylon also wounded, who is since dead.

Jan. 31.—There has been no material alteration in the state of affairs in the disturbed provinces since our last gazette.

The flame of rebellion seems confined to the eastern and southern parts of Oova, where the pretender and his chief adherent, the rebel Dessave, are using their most strenuous efforts to keep it up, by continuing to hold out to the people delusive hopes of our troops shortly being compelled to quit the country from sickness and want of provisions. The fallacy of their former predictions of the same nature, and the retreat of the Pretender from Wallapana on the occupation of different posts in it by our forces, are universally stated to have operated very unfavourably to the rebel cause in the minds of the inhabitants, and it is to be reasonably expected that an attention to their several personal interests will at length overbalance their bigotted ideas of passive obedience to their chiefs, which alone keep them in attendance on such of those as are with or near the Pretender, and belonging to the part of the country where the insurrection continues.

Information having reached Lieut. Col. Kelly from various quarters that the Pretender and rebel Dessave were at Dombagalla and Mooneragalle, on the borders of Oova and Wellasse, a detachment was prepared, under the personal inspection of that officer, to proceed on the night of the 18th, from Medegawwelle to Dombagalle for the purpose of surprising the rebel leaders: the information, however, although correct as to their having been at Dombagalle, had not been received sufficiently early, and the party returned the next night, having found at Dombagalle an extensive range of buildings of recent erection, and which appeared to have been occupied a few days before, but were perfectly deserted; these they set fire to. On their march to Dombagalle, they fell in with some armed people, of whom they killed three: one, from the attendance of a round talpot on his person, is conjectured to have been of rank.

After the return of this party, Lieut. Col. Kelly moved from Medegawwelle to Alliput; the road had been in some places blocked up by the felling of large trees across it, but the obstructions were easily removed. Some arrows were shot at the party from different places, but without effect: one of the rebels was killed by a shot from our troops.

Lieut. Col. Kelly proceeded by Passera to Badala, where he received the report of Major McDonald, who was moving through the country most disaffected. The Major had moved from Alliput on the 15th from Bootle; during his march to which he had met considerable obstacles from large trees being thrown across the road, which rendered it impassable for bullocks till cleared, to do which took much time

and labour. He met with no opposition from armed insurgents till about a mile and a half from Bootle, when a few shots were fired from a rock, from which our escorts had been before annoyed: a road was therefore cut round it, to enable parties to be sent to protect the line of march in future. Major McDonald met Captain Pike at Bootle, who stated he had been fired at on his march from Kastragam, and had lost a cooly, killed.

A small party, sent out that evening, under the command of a native officer, surprised some rebels, and took two prisoners. On the 17th another detachment under native Captain Boram, proceeded towards Alliput, to join Lieut. Raymond, who was moving thither from Badulla, and on the way he destroyed a deserted village, to which his attention had been directed as the residence of some rebel chiefs, but who had deserted it. Major McDonald himself marched for Hereboka on the 18th, during which day he was fired at from the jungle, but without loss. At Hereboka, he found Lieut. Raymond and the 1st Adigar; the rebels were supposed to be in some force in the vicinity, for the Adigar when hatching was fired on, and one of his attendants had his arm fractured by a musket ball: two parties were sent out, one to Pilwatte, four miles south of Hereboka, in which native Captain Boram succeeded in taking four prisoners, and another to Oolevitte a village three miles S.E. which was found deserted.

Major McDonald moved at 8 A.M. 19th, with the first Adigar, towards Randemys, the road was much blocked up by trees. Near Oolevitte the Adigar, who was in the rear, was sharply attacked by ginjals and musketry from the opposite side of a river, and he stated, on coming up with the advance, that he had seen the rebel Dessave and had been requested to join him with his banners and followers. As no advantage was to be expected from an attempt to pursue the rebels, none was made: but on their re-appearance on the side of the mountain, a shell was thrown among them which fell dead. The party came to their ground at Randeniya at 4 P.M. near which another shot was fired at the Adigar, which struck his palanquin: on the 20th they reached Henapatowa, where Lieut. Pretz had arrived on the 19th, having on his march down the Bamberagam Pass met with much opposition, and a private of the 73d having been severely wounded in the arm by a musket ball, on the 12th, at Galgodde. Major McDonald intended to proceed up the Hapootale Pass by Welte-way, having sent the 1st Adigar by the Bamberagam Pass to meet him.

Maj. Hayley reports from Godlagamme, in Wellasse, that every thing was quiet.

and the inhabitants supplying him with grain in large quantities.

An escort, protecting provisions between Gponomalle and Mindagunne, met with considerable opposition after crossing the Badulla; Oya—a bombardier of the royal artillery, and a private of the 1st Ceylon regt. were severely wounded by arrows, and Lieut. Green, on his way from Nindagunne to Badulla with a party, was also attacked in Weyahova, and had one man slightly wounded; they however succeeded in killing the only two insurgents they saw. Intelligence has also been received that in the attack made on Captain Blankenberg, in the defile between Tonnalva and Happutagum, (in which that officer was wounded) five of the insurgents received mortal wounds.

Captain Cleather, who remained in charge of the post at Ahapola during Lieut. Colonel Kelly's absence, has reported the success of a small but well concerted and executed night attack on two royal headmen concealed in a jungle nine miles distance from the post. Having received intelligence from different quarters that the Ratterale of Patepola and Kurugahavelle were concealed with their families in huts or in caves in the jungle of Kurugahavelle, and that their huts or caves were at a distance of a mile from each other, Captain Cleather sent a detachment of a small party of Europeans and Caffres under Lieut. Foster of the 2d Ceylon regt. which moved at half past six in the evening of the 20th January, with directions to proceed to the farthest hiding place first: the party returned the next morning having, after leaving Ahapola at four miles distance, entered into a very close thick and almost impenetrable jungle, the narrow footpaths through which were intersected by large rocks. This they passed through in the greatest silence, and at midnight came to a spot where an advanced sentinel was found, but asleep, with bows and arrows about him: he was awake and kept quiet by threats, and the party proceeded, and at different distances of a quarter of a mile, fell in with three more sentinels also sleeping: the last was posted forty yards from a cave, situated in a rock of difficult ascent with a stream of water running over it: this the party ascended in silence, and entered a recess, where they found Patepola Ratterale and his family asleep. The Ratterale surrendered himself: and after destroying a quantity of paddy stored there, and a number of bows, arrows, and spears, the party returned to Ahapola the next morning by 8 A. M. the desertion of the guide having prevented their search after the other headman. This is the second instance of a surprise of the rebels in their concealments, and must have a strong effect by showing them that even

in places which they considered inaccessible they are not secure from the effects of the activity of our troops, and the diligence and intelligence of their officers.

The reports received from Lieut. Col. Hook at Madulla, and Capt. Fraser at Wattamoolle (to which place he had removed from Tibbologoda, as a more eligible situation for a post), are very favourable; with the exception of a partial attack made on a convoy proceeding on the 18th towards Madulla from Wallemoolle, by which a pioneer was wounded, every thing was quiet on that road, and Lieut. Colonel Hook mentions with much satisfaction that he is assisted by the people at Madulla in procuring Olas to cover the buildings erecting there, and in reaping and bringing in paddy from lands belonging to the rebels in arms, which they pointed out themselves. On the 22d Lieut. Col. Hook in concert with Capt. Fraser made an incursion towards Yatomada and Oodoomada, as well in expectation of finding some rebel headmen concealed as to explore an unknown tract of country. Lieut. Col. Hook detached a party under Capt. Coome of the 73d to proceed by one route while he went by another, and both were found very rugged and rocky, and the jungle very close. The three parties joined at the village Oodoomada, about nine o'clock, having met with no opposition: it was perfectly deserted, and as the Mohottale was a principal rebel his house was burnt, with a great deal of paddy which could not be carried away: the other houses were left standing, with a notice that they would share the same fate unless the inhabitants came in: on their return by another route some shots were fired, and in return the party killed a number of buffaloes grazing about, as a punishment on the inhabitants of the village, who were justly suspected of being the persons in arms. Capt. Fraser separated from Lieut. Col. Hook, and both parties returned to their respective posts in the afternoon, having sustained no injury.

In the Saffragam province, which borders upon Ouva, and where a considerable observing force is stationed, Lieut. Col. Cocher meets with the readiest assistance from the chiefs and natives. An armed party of Kandyanos, under the command of a chief, Eknelligodde Nilame, had moved from that province to Ouva to join our force.

Notwithstanding the absence of many of the principal chiefs from the capital on duty, the feast of the Aloot Sala, or presentation of the first fruits, was celebrated with due solemnity on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th January. On the first evening the officers of the royal store and the temple proceeded in state from

the square before the palace to the villages belonging to government, from which the first paddy was to be brought. The procession in returning on the 26th in the evening, was met by the 2d Adigar and the chiefs in Kandy, at some distance from the town, and by them accompanied to the Maligawa or principal temple, whence the usual distribution to the different temples was made. On the 27th, in the morning his excellency received the portion formerly laid before the King, consisting of new rice, and a selection of all the various vegetable productions of the country. The ceremony closed the 28th, in the morning, by a discharge of gljals.

The hospital returns still continue to evince the excellent state of health which the troops enjoy, under Providence, to the surprise and disappointment of the insurgents.

January 17th, 1818.—On new year's day the Kandyan chiefs Eybeylepola, the second Adigar, the Gajenayke Nilainé, the Uda Gabade Nilainé, the Ratamahatme of Harispattoo, and some others, were assembled in the audience hall. The meeting was not so full as upon some former occasions, because many of the chiefs are absent from Kandy, either in the field, or in their several districts. His excellency the Governor soon entered the hall, attended by his staff, and accompanied by the honble. the Resident, the second commissioner, the commandant of Kandy, and most of the officers of the garrison. His Excellency then addressed the chiefs in a speech to the following effect.

"Kandyan chiefs, I have abstained for some time from calling you together in the hope that I should have it in my power to announce to you that the insurrection in the disturbed provinces had been suppressed, but I am concerned to inform you, that owing to the severities used by the rebel leaders to force the people into insurrection, and in consequence of the barbarities committed by their orders on some of the well-disposed inhabitants, who have solicited the protection of His Majesty's arms, the rebellion still continues in the Veda Ratta and Yatta Kinda of Oure, and in Wallapane; but the utmost exertions are using to subdue this daring rebellion, which, with the blessing of God, I trust will shortly be accomplished, when those who have stood forward as the leaders and promoters of it will suffer the punishment due to their atrocious crimes.

"I had flattered myself that the Kandyan people, living as they have now done for nearly three years under the benign government of His Majesty the King of

Great Britain, would have been so sensible of the benefits and security which they enjoy in their religion, persons, and property, that there would have been no Kandyan wicked and base enough to plunge his country into all the horrors of war, in a feeble attempt to set up a pretender to the crown, and least of all a Malabar, of the family of the late king, from whose insupportable tyranny and oppression the Kandyan people were rescued by the power of the British government; but this vain attempt will speedily be overcome, and the Kandyan people may rest satisfied that Great Britain will never relinquish the sovereignty which she has acquired by the voluntary consent of the chiefs and people.

"I shall now cause to be read to you a proclamation, which announces the names of the traitors who have shown themselves the leaders in rebellion, and who have in consequence forfeited their lives, lands, and properties."

After the proclamation had been read in English by the honble. John D'Oyly, the Resident, and interpreted to the chiefs in Cingalese by the second Maha Modliar, His Excellency the Governor resumed, and concluded his address nearly in these words.

"This list will now be published of those traitors, who, swayed by no other motive than the suggestions of their own turbulent ambition, have plunged their country into the miseries of civil war. The present rebellion is an act of the greatest ingratitude, for while every exertion has been made to improve the condition of the people, no new tax has been levied, no new service has been required. It becomes your duty to exert your utmost efforts in aid of the British government. Whatever influence you may possess in your respective districts, let it be shewn by your encouraging the people to seize and deliver up to condign punishment the traitors who would mislead them to their ruin; be assured that the British government knows how to distinguish between a zealous supporter and a lukewarm friend or secret foe; favours and rewards shall be given to those who stand forward to deserve them; I tell you this for your own sakes, that you may know beforehand what sort of conduct it is that will be remunerated with honours and promotion; I tell it to you for the sake of your country, which may be the sooner restored to tranquillity by your loyal exertions, for however you may act I have no fear for the result; I have in my own hands, by God's blessing, ample means to crush this insurrection; it is humanity alone that has hitherto prevented me from using them to their full extent, but if I am compelled, I will shew you that I have the power without

your assistance to put this rebellion down, and I will put it down."

The chiefs listened to his Excellency's speech with great attention, but made no formal reply; they treated the present insurrection as a disturbance that could not be formidable, but must soon be quelled, as it was not supported by any persons of consequence; they spoke of it as rising from the dregs of the people, who would themselves ere long put an end to it, as salt that was made from water was easily dissolved by water again.

The very heavy rains which lately fell among the mountains have almost suspended all military operations in the disturbed provinces. Lieut.-Colonel Kelly marched on the 30th ultimo from Kiwulgedera to Hapatagamme, from whence, after giving his directions to the several officers commanding at those posts, he proceeded to Badulla, where he arrived on the 1st instant, and on the 3d he returned by Taldinia to his camp at Ahapola. On the 5th instant, Major Macdonald marched to Passera on his way to that part of Ouwah lying below the mountains, where the rebels it was reported had begun to shew themselves in some force. Intelligence was in the meantime received of the pretender being in the neighbourhood of Akeria, which lies N. E. from Badulla, distant about fourteen miles upon the Meda Oya. An express was sent after Major Macdonald, to acquaint him with this information, which he received at Passera. Major Macdonald, with his usual activity, directly hastened to Akeria, in spite of the most unfavourable weather. Major Bayley, who had received Lieut.-Col. Kelly's directions to this effect, moved from Gonamalle on the morning of the 8th, to co-operate with Major Macdonald. When Major Bayley arrived on the left bank of the Meda Oya, he found that river quite impassable. It was extremely rapid and ten feet deep; an expert swimmer took across a note, which a native promised to carry to Major Macdonald. The native was as good as his word and soon brought back an answer, which stated that Major Macdonald had arrived that morning, after a most laborious march, at Akeria, which he found deserted.

The last reports are that the pretender is secreted near Boetle, the rebel Dessave in the district of Pattedepa in Wellase, and that Kiwulgedera Mohottale is returned into Walapane.

We are sorry to learn that some attempts have been lately made to cut off our convoys in the neighbourhood of Oosawelle and Katabowa. The rebels

have entirely failed in their attempts, but six of our men have been wounded, two severely; Lieut.-Colonel Kelly was going immediately himself to suppress these disturbances in a part of the country which has been so long quiet, but is again agitated by the presence of the rebel Dessave. We were much pleased to learn that the Vidahn of Komarika was lately surprised and taken at his house in that village by Lieut. Raymond of the 73d. It may be recollected that it was in the village of Komarika that the late Mr. Wilson's Mohandiram interpreter and several others were inveigled into a house, where they were surrounded by a party of Vedahs and delivered up to the pretender, who put the Mohandiram to death. The Vidahn was the chief actor in this treacherous business. He is now a prisoner at Badulla; Capt. Owen and Lieut. McConnell, we are sorry to learn, have been suffering from illness, and are advised to go to Batticaloa for the recovery of their health. In the southern part of Ouwah the rebels have not lately appeared in any force, and we have heard with pleasure that Capt. Pike is well enough to return to his command at Boetle.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

73d Regt.—Lieut. George Minter, from the 1st Ceylon regt. to be Lieut. vice John Mackhaine, killed in the field.

1st Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. Thomas Hogg, to be second Lieut. vice Minter promoted.

Capt. Bates, Royal Artillery, to be Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, vice Capt. Fraser, who resigns.

Capt. Bates to be Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, vice Captain Fraser.

Capt. Fraser 1st Ceylon regt. to be Aid-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces, vice Capt. Bates.

83d Regt.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Richard Kelly, from the half pay of the late 4th Ceylon regt. to be Major, vice Brunt, who exchanges.

73d Regt.—Lieut. Henry Munick from the half pay of the regt. to be Lieut. vice Taylor deceased.

19th Regt.—Lieut. Col. Donald, M'Bean from the 29th regt. to be Lieut. Col. vice Ransford, who exchanges.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 20. Ensign H. W. Eldcroft, to Miss Waring.
Jan. 13. Adj. Hough, Royal Artillery, to Miss Braham.

DEATH.

Jan. 13. A. White, Esq. late Surgeon 1st Ceylon regt. aged 36 years.

COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

On the 28th May last a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the College, for the purpose of receiving the report of the general examination of the students.

On that occasion the college was honored with the presence of the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, the President of the Board of Control, Lord Binning, another member of that Board, Thos. Peregrine Courtenay, the Secretary to the Board, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Wyatt read an English Essay of his own composition, on the connection between intellectual and moral excellence, which afforded great satisfaction.

The students selected for the purpose read and translated in the Sanscrit, Bengalese, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages, in a manner which was very gratifying to the auditors and highly creditable to themselves.

Prizes were distributed according to the following list.

List of Students who have gained Prizes and other honorable Distinctions at the Public Examination, May 1818.

Mr. John Pollard Willoughby, medal in political economy, medal in Persian, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. George Robert Gosling, medal in classics, medal in law, and with greater credit in other departments.

Mr. John Trotter, medal in mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. Andrew Grote, medal in Sanscrit.

Mr. William Raikes Clarke, prize in Bengalese, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. Richard Wells, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. John Rycroft Best, prize in classics, in political economy, in law, in French, and with greater credit in other departments.

Mr. George Ramsay Campbell, prize in Bengalese, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. Thomas Wyatt, prize in Hindustani, and in English composition, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. George Cheap, prize in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. James Shaw, prize in Bengalese, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. Francis Anderson, prize in mathematics, in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. Peniston Lamb, prize in law, in French, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. William Richard Morris, prize in history, in Sanscrit, in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Mr. William Simson, prize in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. Henry Frederick Dent, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Mr. Edmund Holland, prize in mathematics, in Hindustani.

Mr. Edward Bradford, prize in classics.

Mr. Sullivan Davis, prize in Bengalese, in drawing.

Mr. Henry Harlington Glass, prize in Persian writing, in drawing.

Mr. Robert Eden, prize in drawing.

Mr. John Goldingham, prize in French, highly distinguished in other departments.

The following students were highly distinguished:—

Mr. William Gordon,

Mr. Lestock Davis,

Mr. George Alexander Bushley,

Mr. Alexander Cumming,

Mr. George Augustus Chicheley Hyde,

Mr. Charles John Wheler,

Mr. Evelyn Meadows Gordon,

Mr. George Anthony Smith.

And the following passed with great credit:—

Mr. Henry Smith Lane,

Mr. Frederick Mortimer Lewis,

Mr. John Andrew Shaw,

Mr. Harry Borradaile,

Mr. Robert Keith Arbuthnot,

Mr. David Anderson Blane,

Mr. Alfred William Begbie.

The twelve best Persian writers:—

Mr. Henry Harlington Glass,

Mr. Richard Wells,

Mr. Thomas Wyatt,

Mr. George William Bacon,

Mr. David Anderson Blane,

Mr. Sullivan Davis,

Mr. Harry Borradaile,

Mr. John Francis Griffith Cooke,

Mr. William Parry Okeden,

Mr. James Shaw,

Mr. George Cheap,

Mr. Henry Patrick Russell.

The following students who had voluntarily pursued the study of Sanscrit, consistently with their attention to their other studies, though excluded from the prize, were recommended by the council as furnishing a very favorable pledge of their zeal and assiduity in the Company's service.

Mr. Clarke,

Mr. Willoughby,

Mr. Gordon,

Mr. Davis,

Mr. Campbell,

Mr. Borradaile.

Rank of Students now leaving College, as determined by the College Council.

Bengal.—1st Class.—Mr. William Raikes Clarke, John Trotter.

2d Class.—Leacock Davis, Henry Smith Lane.

3d Class.—John Theophilus Rivaz, William Parry Okedon.

Madras.—1st Class.—Mr. George Robert Gosling, Andrew Grote.

2d Class.—Frederick Mortimer Lewin.

Bombay.—1st Class.—Mr. John Poland Willoughby, William Gordon.

2d Class.—George Alexander Bushby, John Andrew Shaw.

3d Class.—Henry Harrington Glass, William Sprott Boyd.

The Chairman, James Pattison, Esq. addressed the students as usual, and was followed by the Right Hon. President; we regret that our limits prevent us giving the details of these speeches. Both gentlemen expressed the high gratification they experienced at the exhibition of talent and literary attainment which had been made that day, and also took occasion to observe

on the firm determination which there existed, both on the part of the authorities more immediately concerned in the superintendence of the college, as well as where power was placed as a last and final resort, that the establishment should continue to receive every support, and that the Professors should on all occasions be maintained in the exercise of their functions and authority, &c.

After which the business of the day terminated.

The next term commences on Monday the 27th inst. The days for examining the Students at the India House, are Wednesday the 15th, and Wednesday the 23d of this month.

Hertford College.—Alexander Hamillmilton, Esq. the Sanscrit professor at that institution, has retired, and is succeeded by Lieut. G. C. Haughton.

The Rev. Henry George Keene, formerly of Madras, a fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, has been appointed assistant oriental professor at Hertford College.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, on the 24th June, when the following ships were taken up for our voyage in the Company's service, viz. the Regent, 916 tons, and the Moffat, 776.

Capt. Fitzclarence arrived on the 16th inst. in town with dispatches overland from India. He left Nagpore on the 5th January, at which time we are enabled to state, for the consolation of their friends, that all the wounded officers there were doing well, and that several of them were nearly recovered. The officers who were wounded at Coregaum, under Capt. Staunton, were also doing well on the 29th of the same month at Secroot.

On Thursday night, June 18, about twelve o'clock, Mr. Evans, surgeon in his Majesty's navy, arrived at the Secretary of State's office for the Colonial Department, with dispatches from New South Wales and Calcutta.

The following members of the Court of Directors have been returned to the new parliament:—

George Smith, Esq., *Wendover*,
Wm. Astell, Esq., *Bridgewater*,
Sir John Jackson, Bart., *Dover*,
Col. J. B. Taylor, *Hythe*,
Col. Allen, *Berwick*.

Mr. Grant retires from the representation of Invernesshire, and will be succeeded by his eldest son; his second son,

Mr. B. Grant, will come in for Fortrose, Inverness, &c. Mr. G. A. Robinson has also declined offering himself again for Honiton.

General Macaulay and Colonel Batlie have sailed in their contest for seats, the former stood for Stafford, and the latter for Heydon in Yorkshire.

Mr. Money has been returned for Wotton Bassett, Lord Binning for Rochester, Mr. P. Moore for Coventry, Mr. Howorth for Evesham, Mr. Courtenay for Totness, Sir James Macintosh for Knarborough, Mr. S. R. Lushington for Canterbury, Mr. James (of Broad Street) for Grampound, Mr. Chas. Forbes for Malinsbury. We hope to give a correct list in the next number of all members of the new Parliament who are, or have been connected with East-India affairs.

The university of Oxford has conferred the degree of doctor of divinity, by decree of convocation, on the Rev. W. L. Loring, M.A. Archdeacon of Calcutta, Rev. John Molesly, M.A. Archdeacon of Madras, and the Rev. George Baroes, B.D. Archdeacon of Bombay.

The following were among the presentations at the Prince Regent's levee on the 4th instant.

Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief Justice of Ceylon, on his arrival from Ceylon, by Earl Bathurst.

Major Sir T. Ramsay, Bart. on his return from command at the Moluccas.

Capt. Galt, of the Bengal Establishment, commanding the Governor General of India's body guard, on his arrival from India.

Capt. Basil Hall, R. N. by Viscount Sidmouth, on promotion and return from India.

Mr. Edward Sirestell, late Advocate-General in Bengal, by Lord Viscount Carleton.

Governor Parquhar, on his return from the Mauritius on leave of absence.

We are concerned to notice the death of Major Gen. Sir John Chalmers, R. C. B. on his passage homewards. There are now two vacancies in the list of India Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath; besides a Knight Companion, vacant by the death of Col. East of the Bombay establishment.

The arrival of Major Moodie, on the 6th inst., with dispatches for Lord Balthurst from Sir Hudson Lowe at St. Helena, has excited some speculation in the city, coincident as it is with the account of the landing of a sailor at that island. The sailor had been one of the crew of the Northumberland man of war, which carried Bonaparte from Europe to St. Helena, and in that situation had formed an acquaintance with Bonaparte's servants. This sailor afterwards became one of the crew of an East-Indiaman, which being at St. Helena, the sailor in the night contrived to swim from the vessel, clamber up the rocks, visit and pass some hours gaily among Bonaparte's domestics. This he did two several nights without being discovered or noticed; but in conversation on board of ship he boasted of his adroitness, and told confidentially to his messmates what he had done. Knowledge of the transaction transpired; he was arrested and examined, and conducted home to England in confinement; but it has not appeared that he had any sinister intention, or more in view than an innocent frolic. It is not believed Bonaparte knew of his being among his servants; however, the occurrence is supposed to have demonstrated the possibility of Bonaparte's escape on board of any English vessel, the captain of which might be inclined for a bribe, or otherwise, to convey him to Europe or America. Indeed, it is reported several such occurrences have taken place at St. Helena, as have induced Sir Hudson Lowe to decree to the government at home, that if vessels are allowed to come to that island as at present, he cannot answer for the security of his prisoner. It is reported in the city that Major Moodie is come home to make representations on this subject, and it is supposed another place of refreshment will be ordered for our East-Indiamen.

The Spartan, Capt. Wise, C. B. arrived at Plymouth on the 14th June from Algiers, whence she sailed on the 17th May. A letter from an officer says, "the plague was raging with unabated fury when we left; the deaths were from eighty to one hundred and twenty daily. The Dey lost an only son and two daughters whilst we were there. Our consul and family were well. On the 11th May two Algerine corvettes sailed for Bonn with troops. On the 8th we saw two Sicilian ships of the line go into Algiers Bay. The Dey presented Capt. Wise with two beautiful Algerine stallions, and a very handsome dagger. The late Dey, in the space of six months, decapitated upwards of fourteen hundred of his subjects, whose heads he piled up in one place and hung on tenter hooks. The present Dey is of more mild manners; he may be called, in fact, a tender-hearted barbarian."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 27th.—*India House.*

Mr. Maitland, from the India House, presented a copy of the regulations of the Court of Directors concerning the warrants for payment of pensions and salaries granted by the Company.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The East-India Marriages Bill was read the third time, and passed.

The East-India Shipping Bill was re-committed, reported, and ordered for the third reading on the 30th.

June 7.—*Affairs of India.*

Lord Morpeth asked, whether the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) had received all the documents relative to the war in India; and if he had, at what time they would be laid before parliament?

Mr. Canning replied, that many of the documents had arrived, and been printed. The most important paper was the treaty with Holkar, which was not yet officially under consideration.

Mr. Howarth asked, whether arrangements had been made for giving effect to the private accounts?

Mr. Canning answered in the affirmative.

The following is the substance of the Bill passed in the last session to remove doubts as to the validity of marriages solemnized in British India.

That all marriages heretofore had and solemnized, or which shall hereafter be had and solemnized, within the British territories in India, before the thirty-first day of December next, by ministers of the Church of Scotland, shall be adjudged to have been, and to be of the same effect, as if such marriages had been had and solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England; and that after the said thirty-first day of Dec. next, all

marriages between persons, both or one of such persons being members or member of the Church of Scotland, and which shall be had and solemnized within the British territories in India, by ministers of the gospel regularly ordained under the authority of the Church of Scotland, and appointed by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, to officiate as chaplains within the said territories, shall be adjudged to be, of the same force as if such marriages were had and solemnized by clergymen of the Church of England, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England. The parties are enjoined to subscribe a declaration previous to the solemnization of the marriage, proving one or both of them to be members of the Church of Scotland.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

India Board, June 8, 1818.—Dispatches have been received at the East India House, from the several Governments in India, of which dispatches and enclosures the following are copies and extracts—

General Order, by his Excellency the Governor General, dated Camp Sonaric, 17th Dec. 1817; enclosed in a letter from Mr. Lushington, Secretary to the Vice-President in Council at Fort William, dated 7th Jan. 1818, to Mr. Cobb, Secretary to the East-India Company.

The Governor General experiences the most lively satisfaction in announcing the repulse and entire defeat, by the British troops at Nagpore,* of the forces of the Rajah of Berar, by which they were attacked without any previous declaration of hostilities, or the slightest act of aggression on the part of our government or troops.

The conduct of the Rajah having afforded decided indications of an hostile design, the brigade of British troops, consisting of two weak battalions † of Madras native infantry, and three troops of the 6th regiment of native cavalry, the whole amounting to not more than 1,200 fighting men, took post at the Residency on the 25th of November, and during that and the following day occupied themselves in strengthening their position. On the evening of the 26th they were attacked by the enemy, with a force computed at upwards of 20,000 men, who assailed them at all points with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The action lasted eighteen hours, and the repeated charges of the enemy were sustained with the greatest gallantry and perseverance by our troops, who succeeded, after a most desperate contest, in completely repulsing and de-

feating the enemy with great loss, capturing eight of their guns. Captain Fitzgerald, of the 6th Bengal Native Cavalry, is reported as having particularly distinguished himself in a most spirited charge against the enemy's cavalry, in which he captured four of their guns, and immediately turned them against the enemy with great and decisive effect. At this period the enemy appeared to be thrown into confusion by the blowing up of a tumbrel. The advantageous moment was nobly seized, our troops charged and broke through the enemy, and pursued their success until the fortune of the day was completed decided in their favour. Our loss was considerable, but the amount has not been exactly ascertained. After the action the Rajah sent in Vakeels to sue for a suspension of hostilities, but the Resident, Mr. Jenkins, refused to communicate with him until all the troops were withdrawn from the vicinity of the Residency, which was accordingly done. Reinforcements are on their march to Nagpore from several quarters, and a considerable British force will shortly be assembled there. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to direct a royal salute to be fired from the Artillery Park.—By command of his Excellency the Governor General,

J. ADAM, Sec. to the Gov. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Force under the command of Brig.-Gen. Doveton, in the Action of the 16th Dec. 1817, with the Troops of His Highness the Rajah of Berar, at Nagpore.

N.B.—A copy of the dispatch from Brig.-Gen. Doveton, dated at Nagpore the 19th Dec. 1817, containing the details of the action above alluded to, was published in the Gazette of the 6th May 1818, but the following return of the killed and wounded, which should have accompanied it, had not then been received.

Lieut. Col. Gahan's division.—Horse Artillery—1 horse wounded. Bengal gallopers—1 horse missing. Coast gallopers—1 horse missing. 6th regt. Bengal Cavalry—1 havildar, 4 sepoy wounded; 10 horses killed, 6 wounded, 11 missing. 6th regt. Coast cavalry, 1 subidar, 1 naigee, 3 sepoy wounded; 14 horses killed, 3 wounded, 6 missing.

Lieut. Col. Macleod's division.—H.M. Royal Scots, 6 companies—6 privates killed; 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 21 privates wounded; 1 private since dead. 1st batt. 12th regt. or B.L.I.—2 naigees, 12 sepoy killed; 1 havildar, 2 naigees, 17 sepoy wounded. 2d batt. 13th regt. N.I.—1 sepoy killed; 1 naigee, 4 sepoy wounded. 1st batt. 22d B.N.I.—2 jemidars, 6 sepoy killed; 1 subidar, 2 naigees, 14 sepoy wounded. Flank Company, 1st batt. 2d regt. N.I.—1 sepoy wounded.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's detailed account of this action, dated 29th November, 1817, was published in the Gazette of the 6th May last.

† The 1st of the 60th, and the 1st of the 24th.

Lieut. Col. Mackellen's division.—1st Company of H.M. Royal Scots—2 privates killed, 5 wounded. 2d batt. 24th regt. N.I.—1 sergeant-major wounded; 1 havildar, 1 naig, 1 sepoy killed; 1 jemidar, 12 sepoys wounded; 2 sepoys missing; 1 sepoy since dead. Brigade Horse Artillery—1 horse killed; 4 horses missing.

Lieut. Col. Scott's division.—1st batt. 11th regt. N.I. 1 havildar wounded. 1st Company, 2d batt. 14th regt. N.I.—1 havildar, 2 sepoys wounded; 1 sepoy missing.

Reformed Horse, under Capt. Pedler—7 sepoys wounded; 8 horses killed; 1 horse wounded.

Europeans. Total—3 privates killed; 1 sergeant-major, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 27 privates wounded.

Natives. 2 Jemidars, 1 havildar, 3 naigues, 20 sepoys, killed; 2 subdars, 1 jemidar, 4 havildars, 6 naigues, 63 sepoys, wounded; 3 sepoys missing; 33 horses killed; 11 horses wounded; 23 horses missing.

For the Deputy-Adjutant-General,
J. MORGAN, Capt. Maj. of Brig.

N.B.—The horse of Lieut. Homes, Adj. 1st batt. 22d regt. Bengal N.I. killed, not included in the above.

Copy of a dispatch from Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor General, to Mr. Lushington, Acting Secretary to the Government at Fort William, dated Camp Oochar, 31st December 1817.

Sir,—I have received the commands of the Governor General to request you will lay before the Hon. the Vice President in Council, the enclosed copy of a dispatch from His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Thomas Hislop, reporting the details of the victory achieved by the army under his Excellency's personal command, over the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, on the 21st of this month, at Maheldpore, near Ougein. The Governor General has already had the honour of conveying to the Honourable the Vice-President in Council the first notification received of this brilliant and important event, and his Lordship is assured that the perusal of the details now transmitted will create in the breast of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council sentiments of admiration and applause for the heroism of the officers and troops engaged in this memorable action, not less unqualified and cordial than those which have been excited in his own.

—I have the honour to be, &c.

J. ADAM,

Secretary to the Governor-General.

Copy of a Report from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated camp on the Soopra (opposite Maheldpore), 23d December, 1817.

My Lord—In my dispatch to your

Lordship of the 13th instant, from Ougein, I had the honour to report the junction on the preceding day of the third division with that under my personal command, and the then uncertain state of our negotiations with the government of Mulhar Row Holkar. In my subsequent address to your Lordship of the 18th instant, from Paun Behar, I described the further progress of these arrangements; and I now beg to refer you for all the details connected with the origin, progress, and ultimate failure of the overtures in question to the correspondence of Brig.-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, your Lordship's political agent at my headquarters, which he has regularly maintained since their commencement with Mr. Secretary Adam, as also to his final report thereon, stating the termination of every prospect of amicable adjustment. Thus situated, there appeared no alternative left to me for the vindication of the honour of the British Government, and of your Lordship, than that which I determined upon, and which was instantly followed up by the attack of Holkar's army in the position it occupied, and of which event I had the satisfaction of apprising your Lordship on the evening of the 21st instant, by a few lines from the field of battle. On the 20th instant I moved to within seven miles of the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, in the hope that this advance might alarm the counsellors of that prince into more pacific measures; but in this expectation I was disappointed, as my pickets were attacked in the course of the day by a considerable body of horse. I moved in consequence on the following morning towards the enemy, and had advanced but a short distance when my line of march was attacked by their horse. On approaching the main body of their army, I found it advantageously posted on the left bank of the Soopra, nearly opposite to Maheldpore, their left flank protected by the bed of the river, and their right by a very difficult ravine; while their line, which could be approached only by one ford practicable for guns, was protected by several ruined villages.

After reconnoitering their position, and finding that to turn either flank would require a long detour, and perceiving at the same time that the bed of the river afforded considerable cover for the troops during their formation, I determined to attack them in front, and ordered the advance of the columns to the ford; some light troops immediately passed, and were followed by the horse artillery, which opened on their guns—another battery of the foot artillery played from the right bank of the river in a situation which enabled some cannon the enemy had placed upon his left, and which had opened a heavy and well-directed fire upon the ford. The troops as they crossed, were success-

sively formed in the bed of the river, and took up the positions assigned to them, the cavalry and Mysore horse on the left, where the enemy's principal body of horse were stationed, and the second brigade of infantry and the light brigade in front of the ford. The first brigade of infantry after being formed ascended the bank, and in co-operation with the light troops, moved rapidly to the storm of the enemy's batteries on the left of his position; the advance of these corps being the preconcerted signal for the general attack of the whole line.

This operation was performed with an ardour of gallantry that could not be surpassed. The fire of the enemy was most destructive, but the troops pressed forward in the most undaunted manner, and although the enemy served their guns till they were bayoneted, their whole line was forced at every point, while a charge of cavalry at the same moment completed the route.

My attention was at this period drawn to their camp, at some distance on our right, and the opening of some guns near it, led me to suppose that we had still a second position to attack; the troops which had separated in the several assaults upon the enemy's line were accordingly reformed.

The camp, however, was found deserted; and the guns, which appeared to have been posted to cover the retreat across the river, were soon taken. The field being now abandoned, the cavalry, supported by two corps of light infantry, were ordered in pursuit on the right bank of the river, and the Mysore horse on the left.

The baggage, during the action, was once or twice attacked by the enemy's horse, but the steadiness of the rear-guard, and the activity of a party of Mysoreans, who covered it, completely succeeded in saving the whole. The results of this action, which lasted from noon till about three o'clock, p. m. have been the capture of the whole of the enemy's artillery, amounting to twenty pieces of ordnance (several besides those already reported having been thrown into the river), and the complete defeat and dispersion of his army, with a loss of not less than 3,000 men. No distinct accounts have since been received of the fugitives; but the general direction of their flight was towards Rampoorah.

[The remainder of the Gazette in our next.]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

June 6. The lady of Mr. Tuttle, Surgeon, Brompton, Herts, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

His honour Emanuel Samuel, Esq. President of the Courts of Justice in the Colony of Barbadoes, and formerly in the Hon. East-India Company's Law Department at Madras.

June 14. At Kinsale, in Ireland, on his way from Barbadoes to London, for the recovery of his

health, James Hart Davis, Esq. son of Thomas Hart Davis, Esq. of Madras, aged 19 years.

21. At Lambeth, Wm. Kitchen, aged 10 years, eldest son of the late Major Wm. Wilby Kitchen, of the Bengal Establishment.

23. Rich. Miles Wynne, Esq. of Beaufort House, Denbighshire, many years Governor of Cape Coast Castle, Africa.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, June 10, 1874.

Cotton.—The extensive sale of Cotton this forenoon at the India House has gone off at a great depression, and only about a fourth of the quantity sold; the remainder was taken in on account of the languid demand, and the great depression of the prices; the reduction generally may be stated at from a halfpenny to one penny per lb.

Sugar.—There has been a better supply of Muscovades in the market this week; the fine descriptions fully support the late prices; the brown qualities continue heavy, and are offered on rather lower terms without facilitating sales. The business done in refined goods has been considerable; several extensive shipping houses have purchased freely, but no alteration in the prices can be stated.

Coffee.—The quantity of Coffee brought forward this week by public sale has been very limited; the demand has, however, been very trivial, owing to unfavourable reports from the continental markets; the prices generally may be quoted at a reduction of 3s. per cwt.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 23. — *Gravesend, Spiker, Quinton, from Bengal.*

22. — *Portsmouth, Harrier, Moore, from Bengal.*

21. — *Gravesend, Iris, Hebert, from Cape of Good Hope.*

June 1. — *Lord Suffield, Brown, from Bengal.*

— *Portsmouth, Yansittan, Dalrymple, from China.*

4. — *Gravesend, Bridgewater, Hughes, from China.*

— *Princess Charlotte of Wales, Griddle, from Bengal and Madras.*

5. — *Portsmouth, Watson, Perry, from South Seas.*

5. — *Gravesend, Cyrus, Davey, from South Seas.*

— *Thomas Grenville, Alanger, from Bengal.*

6. — *Atlas, Mayne, from China.*

— *Carnatic, Banahard, from Bengal.*

9. — *Hibernia, Lennon, from Bengal.*

— *Portsmouth, Thalia, Harbert, from Bengal.*

6. — *Plymouth, Lord Selkirk, Gunmer, from Bombay.*

— *William Pitt, Transport, from Bombay.*

— *Medusa, Transport, from Bombay.*

— *Neptune, Transport, from Bombay.*

7. — *Deal, Sir S. Lushington, Clermont, from Bengal.*

10. — *Gravesend, Haldert, Wellet, from Bombay.*

11. — *Plymouth, Curmishen, Ross, from Bombay.*

9. — *Royal George, Backle, from South Seas.*

10. — *Countess of Morley, East, from South Seas.*

11. — *Marelius, Oxnard, from Batavia.*

13. — *Deal, Lord Wellington, Waase, from Bengal.*

— *Ferry, Aldham, from Bengal.*

Departures.

May 26. — *Gravesend, Victoria, Brathwaite, for Bombay.*

— *Waterloo, Hepburn, for Madras.*

24. — *Asia, Baidarston, for India.*

25. — *Warren Hastings, Larkins, for India.*

26. — *General Hewitt, Camerton, for India.*

29. — *Hyperion, Laidley, for Madras and Bengal.*

— *London, Driscoll, for Bombay.*

30. — *Charles Mills, Jackson, for Madras and Bengal.*

June 2. — *Providence, Banyon, for Batavia.*

— *Phoenix, Cozins, for St. Helena.*

5. — *Dent, Cornwall, Harris, for Madras.*

12. — *Cerberus, Fotheringham, for Madras.*

13. — *Earl of Morley, for South Seas.*

14. — *Caledonia, Wales, for Bengal.*

— *King George, Kemp, for South Seas.*

20. — *Gravesend, Margaret, Allan, for Batavia.*

21. — *Portsmouth, Elisha, Cogent, for Bengal.*

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochinalllb.	0	5	6	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffee, Java...cwt.	8	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Cheribon.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Bourbon.....	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Mocha.....	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Extra No. 1.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Bengal.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Bourbon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.													
Alcea, Spicata.....cwt.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burax, Redwood.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Urethra, or Tinea.....	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camphire unrefined.....	10	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cardamom, Malabar.....lb.	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Ceylon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cassia, India.....cwt.	10	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— L-guac.....	14	0	0	0	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	11	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
China Root.....cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocculus Indicus.....	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columba Root.....	0	15	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dragon's Blood.....	30	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Arabic.....	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Amalut.....	11	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Benjamin.....	8	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Anil.....cwt.	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Galbanum.....	34	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Gambogium.....	12	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Myrrh.....	7	10	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Olibanum.....	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lac Lake.....	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Dy.....	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Shell, Black.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Shivered.....	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Stick.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Musk, China.....lb.	1	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Cassia.....lb.	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Cinnamon.....	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Cloves.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Mace.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Nutmegs.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opium.....lb.	1	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhubarb.....	0	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Ammoniac.....cwt.	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senna.....lb.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— China.....	1	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zedoary.....	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galls, in Sorts.....	11	0	0	0	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Blue.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Blue and Violet.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Purple and Violet.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Good Ditto.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Fine Violet.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Good Ditto.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Fine & Good Copper.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Niddling Ditto.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Ordinary.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Fine Madras.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Manila.....	0	15	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rice.....cwt.	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Safflower.....cwt.	1	11	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sago.....	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, Bengal Silks.....lb.	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Novelty.....	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Doria White.....	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— China.....	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Organain.....	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	11	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Cloves.....	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Bourbon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Mace.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Nutmegs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Ginger.....cwt.	1	15	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Pepper, Company's lb.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Privilege.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— White.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— White.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Brown.....	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	4	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Congou.....	0	2	11	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Souchow.....	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Campol.....	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Twankay.....	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Pekin.....	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Hyson Skin.....	0	3	11	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Hyson.....	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
— Gunpowder.....	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tortoiseshell.....	1	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woods, Sandera Red, ton.....	10	10	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale: July—Prompt & October.

Company's—Java Coffee.
Licenced—Sago—Coffee.

For Sale: August—Prompt & October.

Private Trade.—Nankens—Wrought Silks—
Silk Handkerchiefs—Black Silks—Bandannoes—
Calicoes—Gauze Cloth.

For Sale: 13 August—Prompt & November.

Company's—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Mace—
Cloves—Oil of Mace—Black Pepper—Keemoa
Shells.Licenced and Private Trade.—Cassia lignea—
Ginger—Whellac—Safflower—Bricklac—Lac Dye—
Benjamin—Rhubarb—Fishing Lines—China Ink
—Seed Corn—Mats.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

Cargoes of the *Hercfordshire*, *Bridgewater*, *Par-
sittari*, and *Leather Castle*, from China.Company's—Tea—Raw Silk—Nankens.
Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—
Wrought Silks—Nankens—Rhubarb—Cassia
lignea—Gamboge—Cinnamon and Anniseeds—
China Ink—Table Mats—Madeira and Sherry
Wine.Cargoes of the *Thomas*, *Grosvenor*, *Carnatic*, *Prin-
cess Charlotte of Wales*, and *Atlas*, from Ben-
gal, Madras, Ceylon, and China.Company's—Bengal and Madras Piece Goods—
Tea—Bengal and China Raw Silk—Nankens—
Saltpetre—Madeira Wine—Remp and Sain—
Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Cinnamon.Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—China Raw
Silk—Nankens—Silk Piece Goods—Sewing Silk—
Gamboge—Rhubarb—Cassia lignea and Oil—
Anniseeds—Oil—Bengal Piece Goods—Shells—In-
digo—Camphor—Bricklac—Rice—Mangoes—Tur-
meric—Red Wood—Madeira Wine—Sherry—
Mats—Hara.Cargoes of the *Hudders*, *Cornwall*, and *Maryon
Wellington*, from Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and
Ceylon.Company's—Sarat and Cambay Piece Goods—
Madras Piece Goods—Sagar—Cinnamon—Pepper
—Saltpetre—Mocha Coffee.Private Trade and Privilege.—Bengal Raw Silk—
Indigo—Matabar Cinnamon—Red Gum—Ben-
jamin—Cotton—Sain—Piece Goods—Cassia lignea—
Rice of Back Wood—Shells—Pearls—Jewels—
Madeira Wine—Sherry.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

No accounts have been received from India
under this head since our last report.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Ship's Name.	Time of Sailing
Cap of Good Hope.	
British Colony.....	178 .. July 20
Isle of France.	
Alexander.....	445 .. July 26
Isle of France and Caledonia.	
Sterling.....	707 .. July 13

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of May to the 25th of June 1818.

1818.	Bank	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	2 p. Cent.	1 p. Cent.	Long	Short	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New Ditto.	1 per Cent.	2d per Dy.	Exchequer	Credit	for Account	Lottery	1818.
May 26	279 278	78 779	78 781	96 961	107 107	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	94 93p	19 17p	79 791	19 10 0	May 26		
27	278 1	78 781	79 781	96 961	107 107	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	93p	18 16p	79 791	19 10 0	27		
28	—	77 777	78 778	96 961	107 107	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	88 91p	18 20p	79 791	—	28		
30	—	78 781	78 779	96 961	107 107	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	89p	17 20p	79 791	—	30		
June 1	—	78 781	79 791	96 961	107 108	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	19 16p	79 791	19 10 0	June 1		
2	280	78 781	79 781	96 961	108 107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 89p	19 16p	79 791	—	2		
3	280 179 1	78 781	79 781	96 961	108 108	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	87 88p	18 18p	79 791	19 10 0	3		
5	—	78 781	79 781	96 961	108 108	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	90 91p	17 20p	79 791	20 14 0	5		
6	—	78 781	79 781	96 961	108 108	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	90 92p	17 20p	80 791	—	6		
8	—	78 781	79 781	96 961	—	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	92p	20 17p	79 791	—	8		
9	—	78 781	79 781	96 961	—	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	90 92p	20 17p	79 791	20 14 0	9		
10	—	78 781	79 781	96 961	—	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	91p	17 20p	79 791	—	10		
12	280 279	78 781	79 781	97 961	—	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	90 91p	20 16p	79 791	—	12		
13	—	78 781	79 781	96 961	—	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	91p	19 16p	79 791	—	13		
15	—	78 781	79 781	96 961	—	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	88p	19 16p	79 791	20 14 0	15		
16	279 1	78 781	79 781	96 961	—	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	87 88p	19 16p	79 791	—	16		
17	—	77 778	78 778	96 961	107 107	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	83 86p	14 16p	79 791	25 18 0	17		
18	—	78 781	79 781	96 961	—	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	87p	17 14p	79 791	25 18 0	18		
19	270	78 781	79 781	96 961	—	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	88p	14 17p	79 791	—	19		
20	—	78 781	79 781	96 961	—	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	88p	14 16p	79 791	25 18 0	20		
22	—	78 781	79 781	96 961	—	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	—	—	—	—	88p	14 17p	79 791	25 18 0	22		
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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—One of Sir William Jones's grand desiderata in oriental literature was a translation, and he wished it to be a verbal one, of the *Farhang-i Jihān-giri*, or a dictionary of the ancient and pure Persian language, before it was inundated with the Tazī or modern Arabic; and the writer of these essays having been for many years engaged in this work, had some time ago prepared his fair copy of a verbal translation of the text for the press, when several literary friends, for whose judgment in oriental lore he could not but have the profoundest deference, persuaded him to incorporate with it all those more common and easy words, which eastern lexicographers are in the habit of leaving out for the sake of conciseness: and having collected from the *Kitāb al-Lughat*, *berhan qāṭeʿ*, and other Persian dictionaries, such words as his author had omitted, on the margin of his MS., he has only to make out a fair copy. As many of those words, however, are of doubtful authority, he means to distinguish them from his text by special marks; and his text he

will confirm with all those beautiful and appropriate examples, that Jamāl-ad-dīn Hossain Anjū, its author, has quoted with exquisite taste from the chief writers of the classic era of Persian literature, together with verbal translations into English; a task which, however much other scholars may have been deterred from undertaking, the multifarious translations presented to the public through these essays may warrant his capacity of accomplishing. As from his residence in a remote province of the kingdom, and as the state of his health disables him from visiting the metropolis, he can have no assistance either in a Persian amanuensis, or otherwise, this will occupy him perhaps a year and a half more; but with one advantage, that he will not have to trust to the bad taste, pedantry, and ignorance of a munshee. In the course of such studies as a work of this nature led him to, he had collected many curious materials, which he meant to reduce into a prefatory dissertation similar to that prefixed to Richardson's Persian Dictionary; but they have grown into such a bulk, as will

form a large volume of themselves. On the subject of the following essay, like that of some preceding ones, he can touch but incidentally and slightly, leaving the details, illustrations, and proofs to that work.

Speech distinguishes the thinking man from the percipient brute, and writing the civilised human being from the rude savage : thus Málóví Manóví :

فرسته رست بعلم بهیمه بجهل * میان هر دو منازع بماند مردم زاد

"The angel grows up in divine knowledge, the brute in savage ignorance, and the son of man stands hesitating between the two." *Language* is, I am well persuaded, an act of nature, and not founded on compact, as the Rev. Horne Tooke, and many late philologists, would insinuate, from their heedlessly, and perhaps *profandy*, considering a savage the *original*, and not the *degenerate state* of man, which might readily be proved by marrying the deaf, dumb, and blind Scotch lad Mitchell to a deaf and dumb young woman, and confining the progeny of that marriage to the society of their parents, till they attained the age of reason, when they would be found to possess a language peculiar to themselves, yet perfectly rational, and which they might thus improve, though they could not acquire it, by imitating each other : also, the mother should be as much as possible in a state of nature.

The art of representing his ideas and of exhibiting his mental conceptions by legible characters to the eye, or by *tangible characters* to the touch, is, on the other hand, the noblest and most beneficial invention, for this is really the invention of man. The Egyptian hieroglyphic, the Chinese character, and the Mexican picture-writing might, in their respective regions, have been of previous use ; but they have no relation to the alphabetical letter of Persia and Hindustan, the former being the marks of ideas and things, and the latter the marks of sounds. Thus was speech the gift of God to man, and the special sign of his rationality, in contradistinction to the

brute's perceptivity, though not of his imitation : and thus was the formation of an alphabet, however wonderful, the result of human art : yet many of our divines insist, that the decalogue, as communicated immediately from God to Moses, was the first alphabetic writing, notwithstanding it appears from Exod. xvii. 14. and other previous passages, that Moses could write before the Israelites arrived at Mount Sinai ! Also the Pagans assign this invention to their gods, as Plato says of his countrymen ; "when they cannot unravel any difficulty, they bring a god down from heaven to cut the knot of it for them ;" yet it is curious, that neither Homer, Ovid, nor any of the poets of rude and barbarous times, ever allude to this art in their compositions ; nor, as I noticed in a former essay, did they *compose* their poems in writing. On the other hand, the Persians neither claim the invention, nor pretend to have had divine instruction in it, but modestly say, as Firdosi records it of them, that they learnt this and the other arts, of the Dives دیوان.

Words are significant sounds, and letters are the marks of such sounds ; whereas hieroglyphics and picture-writing confine the writer's ideas to the figure or object itself ; consequently, hieroglyphic marks are innumerable, but the marks of sounds are only few. An ingenious writer in your Journal of November 1816, makes the distinct elementary sounds of speech to be thirty-nine, Bishop Wilkins makes them thirty-two, Sheridan twenty-eight, Harris twenty, and

Dr. Kenrick eleven; but I question if they were originally more than ten, or the number of the decimal cyphers; and we well know how they can be combined and multiplied. The gamut of music, which is another invention of the Persians, consists of only seven notes; and these, by various arrangements, represent every variety of harmony; and the gamut has, in fact, become an universal musical language; and what a prize, when we can decipher them, if it should be discovered, that the characters on the ruins of Istikhar, Petropolis, and on the bricks at Babylon, were as much with the ancient Persians a pasigraphic character in oriental writing, as the gamut was in music? Among other branches of ancient oriental learning transmitted to him by his nephew ارسمندش Calisthenes, Aristotle had the means of knowing this, and must have suppressed it, either through wilfulness, or more probably from not fully understanding it. Among the Greek philosophers, his predecessors, there was a tradition, that a man from the east, whose real name was not known, first introduced letters among them; and more desirous of making him a countryman than of ascertaining his true origin, they gave 𐤎𐤑, the Syriac word for east, a Greek termination, and made Κადμος Cadmus of it!

Artifice and affectation may increase and vary them, but from the confined nature of the organs of speech, natural sounds, to be distinct, must be few. A language to be perfect ought to have a mark or letter to stand for each distinct sound, and Sir William Jones says, "in this respect the old Persian" or Zand approaches to perfection; not, of course, meaning the present Persian character, which was an invention during the Khalif government, and since the

era of Mohammed, but the Persian character in which the Pabloví and Zand dialects were written, or the language of the laity and priesthood, when the Persian monarchy was overthrown and its language and religion, science and literature, finally and well nigh entirely destroyed.

On studying the modern Persian language, I was soon attracted by its frequent coincidence in its words and idiom with the English; and how much must this coincidence have been observable between the Pabloví and the Anglo-Saxon? In a former essay I had occasion to remark how disgracefully, nay ridiculously imperfect our English alphabet and orthography are, which according to Sheridan's scheme ought to have nine additional letters to complete it. This deficiency originated with our ancestors having adopted the Roman instead of the Anglo-Saxon notation for a language, so evidently unsuitable to it; and hence arose that anomaly, which the intelligent Mohammed Rashed pointed out to me, and considered as a mark of the semi-barbarism of our written or printed character. Grammarians have classed the simple alphabetic sounds into vocal, guttural, lingual, labial, dental, and nasal: and the Persian grammarians, independent of their vowels, which are not included

among their *حروف الهجاء* harúf-al-hajá or alphabetical characters, consider seven of their thirty-three letters as gutturals, viz. *ع ح ح ه ه و و*, &c. where, as Sheridan in his scheme of twenty-eight simple English sounds gives nine to the vowels, none to the gutturals, to the linguals and labials only four each, but three to the nasals, and seven to the dentals! Not that all the motley inhabitants of this otherwise favorite island are incapable of articulating the manly

guttural, for had he repaired to the northern and unsubdued part of it, he might have heard the independent and aboriginal Highlander still able to bring up from the bottom of his chest the خ and غ of the Persians in numerous Celtic words, or in the English words *rough*, *enough*, and *laugh*, as also the ش and ژ from the deep seated corner of his cerebellum: but the Danes and Normans in their conquest of the south forced us, as the Arabs did the Persians, to sputter and hiss the last like a choleric snake, and grunt and twang the other like an angry hog or the cracked drone of a bag-pipe. The Persian language has also its solitary nasal twang in the و and ي when ساکن *sákin* or mute before an *zabán* زبان as in the words زبَان زبَان and زبُون زبُون, but so unfavourable are their best writers and poets to this swinish sound, that they consider it a blemish when occurring as a rhyme more than once in the course of a long poem; and still worse if it were made to rhyme with a word having the same termination, but in the penultimate, not being mute, the terminating *nún* having its natural sound; and even in those words it assumes this natural sound, whenever the word is مضاف *masáf* or the governing substantive in construction, as زَمِينِ ايرَان *the land of Iran*, which is pronounced *Zamini Irán*.

The modern languages of the south of Europe are derived immediately from the Latin, and those of the north from the Gothic; and the Italian and Saxon are the purest modern dialects of the Latin and Gothic: but etymologists expect too much, when they look for the origin of every

Italian word from the Latin, and of every Saxon word from the Gothic; for though the bulk and perhaps foundation of the Italian be Latin, as those of the Latin were Greek, and the bulk and perhaps foundation of the Saxon be Gothic, yet much of both come from another source; but whether they fetch them direct from يُونَان *yúnán*, Ionia or Asia Minor, or give them a circuit round by the north, wherever they are duly founded in oriental lore, they may be able equally to trace them to the fountain head of the human species and of human knowledge, and that is to antient Persia: and when such excellent Greek and Latin scholars as Jacob Bryant and Horne Tooke failed in their etymological researches, this arose from their ignorance of the Persian language. While I admire the ingenuity and learning of the last, I cannot but suspect him of a want of candour; for when he can no longer pretend to originality, like the Greeks of old referring us to the Egyptians as the source of that information they really and immediately had derived from the Persians, he sends us to the Saxons as the source of his etymological notions, when he had, I am well convinced, also drawn them through the same medium that the Greeks had theirs; for to the Persian language and idiom I can readily and directly trace every new suggestion respecting his abstract substantive nouns, his adjective nouns, his participle nouns, and his verb; and at the same time admit, that, had he been ingenuous, enough remained to have done infinite credit to his profound learning and laborious diligence.

Etymology has its use; and whenever it can be combined in such scholars as a Bryant and Tooke with a profound knowledge of the oriental as well as the European languages, it will assist us much in tracing the origin of lan-

guages and in historical researches; but from our yet almost total ignorance of the former, or perhaps more now to an indifference, where this curious branch of knowledge has been able to elucidate one fact it has obscured a thousand, and has more often bordered on the ridiculous, than led to any useful conclusion. The Greeks were the first to plunge us into this error; for after a long, and seemingly familiar intercourse with, and a final conquest of Persia, they continued so perversely ignorant of its language, that not having letters in their alphabet to spell it, and unable to pronounce the real name, because it had a deep guttural letter in it, they called the capital of that country Persepolis or the City of Persia; and it was only of late that we ascertained its real and native name to be استخر Istikhar, or the place of cisterns, from having many such excavated in its rocks. With a like perverseness

they converted آردشير Ardishair or intrepid as a lion, (Mirkand derives it from آرد bread and شیر sheer, milk) and the king who made Philip of Macedon tributary to Persia, into Artaxerxes! From a people that could take such freedoms with language, we can expect no assistance in etymology; and yet we continue to copy all their absurdities, and consider their romances as history! They were more fortunate in Euphrates, the name of the great river which bounds Persia to the west, and which, divested of its first and last syllables, gives us its real appellation فرات Farat or پرانت Parat. By the bye, in the last word I recognise, what has puzzled all our oriental historians, the Roman appellation of Parthia and Parthians, as designing the monarchy and people of Persia, or more properly آرمينية Arminia and Media during

the اشك Ashk or Ashkanian dynasty. Two-thirds of the Persian letters are mutually convertible into each other, of which ب into و is an instance in the word آب into آ water, or a river; and on a Greek asking the name of the Euphrates a native would naturally answer آفرات dōw-furāt, or the river Farāt! And the *ay* and *es* are the common Greek and Latin termination of many such exotics. Thus Persia and Arabia are known to a native only as پارس Pars and عرب Arab, the *is* being the Greek and Latin additions; yet a late very ingenious etymologist, who is happy in deriving the names of ancient nations and places from the Celtic, is rather unfortunate in giving an etymological import, and that of the first interest, to this *is* of the words Persia and Arabia,

to the *us* of دمشق Damashk, or what we call Damascus, and many other such exotic additions! The names of the chief cities of ancient Persia are monosyllabic, but their significations are lost in their antiquity; such as يزد Yazd the capital and chief residence of the Guebres; كم or كنب Komb or Kum, in Arabic قم, the capital of Media; ري Raf the capital of Parthia (Rheges) during the Ashkanian dynasty; بلخ Balkh (Bactria) that of Khorasan; كش that of Transoxania, &c.; unless where the idiom requires such explanatory compounds, as أبرکود Abar-kōh, in Arabic أبرقود, the city on the mountain, or ancient capital of Persia; تبریز the Tab-reiz and تاوریس, or fever-dispelling, so

called on account of its healthy situation, being the capital of Adzur-bijân, and the Ectabana of the Greeks; تفریز Tif-ris, or storm-exciting, being the capital of the hilly and boisterous province of Georgia: اصفهان in Arabic اصفهان Ispahan, being the plural of اسپه Sepâh, a cavalier (our sepoy), and the residence of the Persian court; کرمان Karman or Carmania, being the plural of کرم a silk worm, and the province where silk worms were originally bred; گزستان Gazistan or Kazistan, the province, where the کز Kaz or tamarisk tree best flourishes, &c. Other provinces derived their names from their situation in respect of Pars, thus خراسان Khorâsân, the region of the خور khôr or the sun, as lying to the east; and شام Sham, or Syria, as lying to the west, &c.

The Persian language is above any other simple in its form and facile in its construction; recognising only three parts of speech, the اسم Ism or noun, فعل Fyâl or verb, and حرف Harf or particle. Copying this, Plato and Aristotle had made general grammar to consist of three parts. The term Fyâl comprises only the tenses and imperative mood of the verb: the Ism not only comprehending the substantive and adjective noun, adverb, and pronoun, but also the infinitive and participles, and several declinable prepositions: and the Harf all the indeclinable prepositions, the conjunctions, and certain terminations that are not significant in their own right. And in order to show the propriety of such classification, the

Persian grammarians define, 1st the verb, as having a necessary reference to past, present, and future time: the noun, as having no necessary, though it may have an accidental reference to time: and the particle, as having a reference to, and dependence on, certain words, with which it must be invariably connected.

The fact is, that the substantive noun furnishes the true and proper material from which the verb, particle, or adjective is derived, and those merely denote the various modifications of which a certain substantive is naturally susceptible; accordingly Hosain Anjû, the author of the Farhangî Jihangîrî, avails himself of this principle by including the whole at once under the substantive, whether that be the second person singular of the imperative, or the third person singular of the preterite; thus considering the verb itself as only an attribute, and that an attribute can be intelligible only in its substantive: thus after noting the word

بال Bal and بالآ Bâlâ height, extent, it were idle, he says, to repeat بالئ extent, بالید to extend, بالیدد extended, &c. and fill his book with words which the common rules of etymology can so readily supply.

With the distinction of case, which is peculiar to the noun, and that in the Persian language admits only of one change, and the distinction of mood, which is peculiar to the verb, there is no accident of a noun that might not belong to the verb, or any accident of the verb that might not be assumed by the adjective noun. That the infinite mood in all languages has the nature of the substantive, is evident from its doing the office of a substantive in different cases; thus in English in the nominative, as "To play is pleasant," and in the adjective, as

"Boys love to play," and in the Latin,

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori :

in which example the substantive *mors* or participle *morians* might equally serve the purpose, there being no real difference between death, dying, and to die, love, loving, and to love, as is most evident with our old poets ; thus Spencer :

بهر وقتي نظر فرمايد گشتني را بکشد و رها کردني را کند

"On every occasion he is circumspect in his conduct, for he will put to death such as deserve death, and he will forgive such as merit pardon."

In like manner the اسم فاعل or active participle and the اسم مفعول or passive participle, assume occasionally the nature of the substan-

که نه تنها منم ربوده عشق : هر گلي بلبل غزلخوان داشت

"For it is not I that am alone the victim of affection, but every rose has a nightingale to deprecate its tyranny:" thus in the same idiom we say in English : "He was sent to prepare the way by the preaching of repentance, or by preaching repentance:" or "The chancellor's being attached to the king secured his crown:" "The general's having failed in this enterprise occasioned his disgrace." In both the last examples the *being attached* and *having failed* are not only the nominatives of the verbs *secured* and *occasioned*, but also the مصاف or governing substantives of their respective محاب الیه *chancellor* and *general* in the genitive case ; idioms which the English language, or rather its parent language the Saxon, could have borrowed only from the Persian.

In Persian there is no grammatical term corresponding with our word *adverb*, for words of that class are chiefly adjective and substantive nouns, thus it says :

"For not to have been dipt in Lethæ lake, Could save the son of Thetis from to die."

We also use the adjective as a substance and say, "Such a thing borders on the ridiculous." This idiom of making a substantive of the infinitive mood a participle, is to be met almost in every page of classic Persian : it also, like the Greek, admits the definite distinction, a sign of the oblique case : thus Sadi

نویسنده a writing man or a writer : نوشته a thing written, or a letter, or in more direct English a writing and a writ : also گوینده a speaking man, or speaker : گفته a thing spoken, or speech : thus Sadi

مرد سخت کوش a hard labouring

man ; مرد برگوي an evil-speaking

person : and مطلبش نیک دریافتم

I understood his meaning well. This also was the idiom of the antient English ; and our best poets, aware how much a useless syllable might enfeeble their best lines, still retain it, as may be seen in every page of Pope ;

"First robd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the cosmetic powers."

This nymph, to the destruction of mankind,

"Nourish'd two locks, which graceful hung behind

In equal curls, and well conspir'd to deck
With shining ringlets the smooth Ivory neck."

"Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play,

Belinda smiled, and all the world was gay."

Yet Bishop Lowth has told us that adjectives used thus adverbially

ally are improper, since when, how have the admirers of the sterling English idiom been annoyed by such awkward words as *conformably, independently, agreeably, &c.* intruding themselves upon every other paragraph of modern composition; while in our familiar dialect, in despite of such pedantic coyness, we can turn *when, while, how,* and many such adverbs into substantive nouns; thus, "a little *while* and I shall not see you," "it is *worth their while,*" "to do a thing *some how or any how:*" and, as I have given an example, our adjectives into substantives.

Besides the indeclinable prepositions, the conjunctions, and certain terminations, the Harf or particle is considered in Persian as comprehending the substantive verb است *is*, as distinct from its signification of existence, and when employed to form a variety of prepositions, the truth of which has no dependance on time: as خدا کریم است God is beneficent: زيد نویسنده است Zaid is a writer, &c. In this idiom the English verb *to be* precisely corresponds in the following examples: "I *am* he: it is impossible *to be* they: I understood it *to be* him: I believe it *to have been* them: he is not the person who it seems he *was:* whom do you fancy him *to be?*" where it appears that like the Persian است the verb *to be* throughout is a رابط or connective for the different cases, whether nominative or objective, but has no control over their government. Another resemblance between the Persian است and the English *is*, is, that both may equally coalesce with a noun significant of any given period of past, present, and future time: as دیروز است and فرداست of which the idiom of the French language

affords us literal translations: as, "C'est hier, c'est demain, and c'est aujourd'hui!" We also asked in English, what day of the week *is to-morrow?* and used *innocently* to answer, *to-morrow is Wednesday*, till our grammarian the good Bishop instructed us to say, *to-morrow will be Wednesday!*

The fact is, that the ancient Persians considered all time as either past or future, and had no present tense, till their language was put into the trammels of Arabic Grammar, as we have unwisely put the English language into those of Greek and Latin, and the modern Persian, by repeating the pronoun

and putting the particle *ی* before what we call their aorist, converted their future into a present tense. Any person that will attend to the principles of the Arabian inflexion must be convinced that *art* had the chief hand in

forming such words as, فضل or فضیلت excellence, or he excels,

and its derivatives فاضل, فاضل, فاضل,

افاضل, افاضل, افاضل, افاضل,

افاضل, افاضل, افاضل, افاضل,

&c. On the other hand how simple and *natural* is the formation of the Persian verb, not from the infinitive as we among other foreigners have endeavoured to do it for them, but from the second person singular of the imperative, or the third person singular of the preterite, both of which are respectively their abstract substantive

noun, as رنج grieve thou, or grief, گفت fear thou, or fear, &c. گفت he spoke, or speech, کشت he sowed, or tillage, فروخت he sold, or a sale, &c. This third person requires in the preterite no farther

addition, but has thus in itself any accident that can befall the noun, and any accident that can befall the verb; and the five other persons are formed by affixing the *مهاير* or personal pronouns: *ي* for the second person singular, *م* for the first person singular, *ند* for the third person plural, *يد* for the second person plural, and *يم* for the first person plural: if the second person of the imperative, which the Persians consider as the proper root of their verb, the third person singular is formed by adding a *د*, and the other five persons by affixing the personal pronouns as above; and were this rule generally adopted, grammarians would find that the *verbal radicals* of most languages are less encumbered with terminative additions to the imperative, than to the infinitive: thus *Tima-i* and *Xpoto-i* form simpler and shorter roots to conjugate the verb from, than *Tima-eiv* and *Xpoto-eiv*: ama and audi, than amare and audiri; and *بال* and *دان* Bál and Dán, than *بالیدن* and *دانستن* Balídan and Danístan, &c.

The second person singular of the imperative is the only part of

the Persian verb in the formation of which various rules are applicable to various verbs; and as those rules are generally considered to apply to the infinitive as the root of the verb, we have only to reverse them, and make them applicable to this imperative. The Persian verb has, properly speaking, only one conjugation, and three, or rigidly speaking, only two changes of the tense, the past and future, all the other changes being formed with auxiliaries; as the passive voice is throughout with the inflexions of *شدن*, to be, affixed to the past participle.

The use and repetition of *من* I, *تو* thou, &c. in modern Persian, as well as the prefix *ي* in forming the present tense, are considered as corruptions; the terminations, as mentioned above, namely, the *م*, *ي*, *يد*, and *ند*, being in fact the pronominal nominatives throughout all the tenses of the verb, as many examples from the old poets may prove, where, after being expressed in one verb, they are omitted in several others following, and connected with it by means of conjunctions: thus Anwarí:

القصه باز گشتم و آمد بخانه زود * در باز كرد و باز به بست از پس استوار

"In short, I returned and hastily entered the house, I opened the door, and made it fast again after me:"—here the *م*, or pronominal

of the first person, as affixed to *گشتم*, is omitted afterwards in *بست*. Also, Sadi:

گفتم كه گلي بچينم از باغ * گل ديدم و مست شد ببوي

"I spoke and said, I will pluck me a rose in the garden; I saw the rose, and I became intoxicated

with its fragrance:" here again the *م* is omitted in *شد*:

پشت بر صومعه كرديم وسوي بشكردروي * چاك در خرقة نكنديم و همه توبه شكست

"We turned our backs upon the house of God, and our faces towards the idol temples; we tore in

pieces our patched and monkish garments, and broke all our vows of repentance," &c. Thus, from

the 1sm or noun چين choice, choosing, or choose thou, in Saxon ceosan: we have چينم I choose or will choose: چيني thou choos-est, &c.: چيند he chooses, &c. چينيم we choose or will choose: چينيد ye choose, &c.: چينند they choose, &c.; or in the English character:
 1. chinam: 2. chini: 3. chinad:
 1. chiném: 2. chinéd: 3. chinand:
 and thus may the inflexions be formed from خاي Kháyi, a chew, in Saxon kawen, and خايدن to chew or champ: چنب champ, a jump, jumping, skipping, in Dutch gumpen; and چنبیدن to jump, leap, &c.: پف puff, a puff or blast of wind, puffing, blowing, in Dutch, pof; and پفیدن to blow with a quick blast: خف and خفه Khaf and Khafah, a cough, coughing, being suffocated with phlegm, in Dutch, cugh; and خفیدن to cough, &c.: بوس Bús, a buss or kiss, bussing, kissing, in Celtic, bus, the mouth; and بوسیدن to kiss, &c.: and scores of nouns, participles, and verbs, so similar in sound and appearance, that we should be at a loss to say whether they were English or Persian words. And it is not only monosyllables, but numerous polysyllables, that afford examples of such coincidences, as فسانیدن Fasánfidan, to fascinate: رسیدن Rasidan, to receive, &c.: these we receive immediately from the Latin fascinare and recipire; but the Latin is itself much indebted to the Persian, as ياغ Yagh or Jugum, a yoke, in Saxon, geoc: نر Náv or Náv, a

ship, or boat, navis: گال Gál, a cock, gallus: جوان Jawan, young, juvenis; in Saxon, yeong; also pronounced Yawán in Persian: پای Pái, the foot, pes: دیو Dív, a demon or spirit, deus: and many such words.

Like the English words snore, hiss, clang, crash, whistle, clatter, croak, bark, howl, bleat, &c. which convey the sense, as well as the sound of what they signify, the Persian language, as the peculiar and appropriate language of nature, abounds with such; as تراغیدن Gharídan, to growl; تراگ Tarág, the twang of a musical chord; تراک Tarák, a rent, crack, or crash; چراک Jaránk, the ginging of a bell, &c.: كالوچیدن Ka-lóchídan, to scronch, &c.: but it is in sounds that are directly imitative, or properly the language of the brute animal, and in those terms, which, if not imitative of sound, form an attempt at an analogical expression of motion, distance, impetuosity, and the tumultuous passions, that it superabounds: hence كوكو Kú-kú, or coo-coo, the sound of the dove and pigeon's usual note, is the Persian name of that bird: پوپو Pú-pú, that of the lap-wing: the hog, in snoring, makes a guttural and whizzing sound in the same breath; hence the Persians call it خوک Khok, in Celtic, hwch; and the Greeks, borrowing the idea, but disavowing the imitation, call it υς or υν; the mewling of a cat is مومو Maw-maw: calling her to you غس غس Ghis-ghis, or puss-puss; the barking of a dog هف هف Wak-wak, and هف هف Haf-haf: the cawing of a crow, or croaking of a raven, غاک غاک

Ghák-ghák: the scream of a sparrow, in terror of being seized by a hawk, چاو چاو Cháv-cháv, and of a mouse, مازموز Mazj-mozj: the clack of the hopper of a mill is تك تك Tak-tak: any bagatelle or idle gossip لك لك Lag-lag: the clucking of a hen كك كك Kok-kok: any confused and annoying noise دك دك Dak-dak: a stutterer is called تاتا Tá-tá, because he chiefly hesitates at the letter ت: when the shepherd wishes to bring his flock around him he calls هرر Hur-hur; and on desiring to pet them, he says گدگدی God-godí, or پزپز Pozj-pozj, and پچ پچ Poch-poch. It had been fortunate if in all languages such natural sounds had been recorded as proofs how this and that people pronounced them: for instance, Aristophanes in his BATPAXOI, or Frogs, makes them say: βραχύνει καὶ καὶ! and Plautus tells us in one of his plays, that the cuckoo's call is Tá-tá: and Theocritus, in his Byllia, makes a clown cry βῆ βῆ, or bá-bá, like a sheep: now though the cuckoo may occasionally begin with an accuter note, yet he soon pitches his voice, and continues it in D and F sharp of our modern scale of music; and as the sheep's note is pretty constant, by attending to those and other natural sounds, great points might be gained by ascertaining for certain how the Greeks and Romans pronounced those words two thousand years ago. The smack of a kiss is چپچاپ Chip-cháp: the giggle of a laugh كك كك Kakh-kakh: the crackling of the wet wick of a candle جك جك Jak-jak

chik-chik: the chirping of young birds چيک چيک cheik-cheik: the sharp sound of a cricket چز چز Chaz-chaz: the bubbling of a stew جز جز Jaz-paz: the whistling of spears and arrows passing through the air شپ شپ Shap-sháp, and فاش فاش Fashá-fásh: and the clashing of گرز و شمشير or maces and scimitars چكچاك Chak-chák, and چخا چاخ Chakhá-chákh: we say چل Chál, go! خل Khal, come! and بس Bas, enough!

Like the English, the Persian noun has only one variation of case, that of the genitive; and like it also all its derivative nouns are formed from their primitive, by adding a simple termination. The Persian noun forms its plural by adding آن and ها to its singular, and occasionally گان.

Like the Latin the Persian has properly no article, and manages without that part of speech with less ambiguity than the Latin where there is none, or the Greek where it is superfluous; on the other parts of speech it is needless to enlarge.

Its native history informs us that Persia has undergone seven changes of dialect, chiefly occasioned by its revolutions in government; four of which are extinct, and three of them, from Hosain Anjús account, were still known, namely, the Parsí, Darí, and Pahlóví, in his time. The سغد Soghod, one of the four extinct dialects, was the reputed language of paradise, the site of which the Persians distinctly mark at the source of the four great Asiatic rivers: the Farát and Sind running to the south, and the جیحون Jihún and

سبحون Sihón, that take their course to the north; and Mohammed notices this in one of his حديث or traditions. It would appear that in Persia the clergy and laity had always a distinct dialect; and Persian history clearly states, that from the time of Alexander till the Saracen conquest, the Pahlavi was the secular, and the Zand the clerical dialect; and I consider the hieroglyphics of the Egyptian, and the Sanscrit of the Brahmans, to be purely sacerdotal. The ancient language of چین ماچین Chín and Ma-chín was what the Persians call ترکی Turkey; and the present dialect of China, represented as a species of characteristic marks, was original-

ly the لُتْرَه Lutrah, or slang of the priesthood; but when it acquired its present unprecedented currency, to the total exclusion of the vernacular dialect, does not appear, and is an event that could have occurred only in such an out of the way region, and under a most arbitrary government. Our grammarians admire the wonderful and regular construction of the تازی Tâzi, or modern dialect of Arabia;

and by calling and confounding it with the عربي Arabî, seem to consider both as the same language, without having noticed, that Hosain Anjû, and all the best Persian lexicographers, whenever they have occasion to quote a synonyme, give us the Tâzi and Arabî as very different words. In fact, the Arabî made as free in borrowing words from the ancient Persian, as the modern Persian has from the Tâzi; whereas this, from its artificial construction, never deigns to borrow, but derives all its inflexions from indigenous roots; and it was in fact also the artificial dialect of the Korish, or sacerdotal tribe in

Hajaj, who had charge of the مَادَكْدَه Mâh-kadah, or temple of the moon, at Mecca; and Mohammed, as the chief of this tribe, made it the language of the Koran, and it has become the state and vernacular dialect since his time.

Nay, I question whether the عبري Hebrew, which was the language of the prophets, was ever the vernacular dialect of the Israelites: if it ever was it ceased being so since the Persian captivity under اردشیر Ardisheir, upwards of four hundred years previous to the Christian era; yet many insist that the gospel of Matthew was written in Hebrew, although the few words quoted in the original, as uttered by our blessed Saviour from the cross, are pure سرياني Syriac!

During the dark ages, the Greek and Latin languages having become obsolete, they were in this state suited to the mysteries of the east and west Christian churches, otherwise we should also have had a sacerdotal dialect peculiar to Europe.

There is another ancient language, once the dialect of all Europe, but now existing in its pure state only amongst the rugged and independent mountains of Wales and Scotland; and where, if not soon attended to, it must within another age become extinct, as it did, within the memory of man, in Cornwall, and that is the گالگ Galig; and its idiom is precisely that of the Persian, as appears from its forming itself on the substantive noun and pronominal nominative throughout: thus, Sgriobh-aim, I write or shall write: Sgriobh-air, thou writest, &c.: Sgriobh-aidh, he writes, &c.: Sgriobh-amoid, we write, &c.: Sgriobh-aoidhesi, ye write, &c.: Sgriobh-aidheon, they write, &c.: and I have noticed some accordance with the Persian also in its words.

Through the study of Greek and Latin our youth acquire an elegant taste for literature, and the soundest maxims of philosophy and rational government; but without intending any disparagement to them, the Celtic, as the original language of this quarter of the globe, and

the Persian, which in its various dialects superseded it, deserve equal cultivation; and if the first offer us little else than the poems of Ossian, and those sublime as any poetry we are acquainted with, only in tradition, nevertheless, in the last

در شعر سه تن پیمبرانند * هر چند ولا نبی بعدی
 ابیات و تصیده و غزل را * فردوسی و انواری و سعدی

"Notwithstanding what the prophet Mohammed has declared and said, after me there can be no other prophet, yet are there among the Persian poets three persons gifted with the faculty of divine inspiration, namely, Firdósí in heroics, Anwari in elegiac, and Sadí in lyric verses:" and these, together with Nizámi, Khácani, Jabbali, Khosrá, Jámí, Hafiz, and a numerous list besides, place the poetry of Persia on a level with that of Athens and Rome in their best days.

Salm, the eldest son of Firidown king of Persia, when he had Asia Minor assigned him as his portion, took the existing Persian dialect along with him into یونان Yúnán, or Ionia; and that formed the basis of the Greek and Latin. At a later period, another tribe of Persians, and the descendants of تور Túr, the second son of Firidown, took a mixt dialect of Turkí and Irání into the north of Europe, and that is the Saxon, whence we Englishmen have such a plentiful stock of pure Persian words, a few of which I shall here transcribe: آباد Abád, an abode or place of dwelling: كانت Khant, a country: شهر Shar, a city and shire: گال Gál, a cock, gallus: گید Gíd, a kite: سامندر Sáman-dar, a salamander: غاز Gház, a goose: شغال Shaghál, a jackall:

كرم Dálfin, a dolphin: كرم Kirm, a worm: غاو Gháw, a cow: Bog, a frog: البیل Al-fíl, an elephant: زبان Zibát, the civet cat: خرگوش Khar-gosh, a hare: نیل گاو Mósh, a mouse: نیل-gáw, a nylghau or blue cow: سیاهگوش Síah-gósh, a syagooash: وال Kalank, a crane: وال Wál, a whale: مچ Mokh, a moth: زمرد Zamard, an emerald: سفیر Safír, a sapphire: پیروزه Pírózah, a turquois: مرمر Marmar, marble: برنج Baranj, bronze: شكر Shakar, sugar, and كند Kand, sugar-candy: بلبوس Bolbús is an onion or bulbous root, رند Rind, a rind: تریاک Tiriyák, a theriac or antidote: بلسان Balsán, a balsam: انیون Pá-zahar, bezoar: افیون Afíún, opium: مشک Moshk, musk: عنبر Ambar, amber: تمرهند Tamar-hind, tamarind: لیمو Límó, a lemon: نارنج Naranj, an orange: اقاقیا Yasman, jessamine: آکاسیا Acacíá, acacia: پلپیل Pilpíl, black pepper: ترفیل Tarfíl, trefoil:

اسفنج Isfanj, a sponge : اسفنج
Isfínáj, spinage : بورق Bórac, bo-
rax : كافور Kafúr, camphor : and,
indeed, every second word in the
materia medica of Hypocrates,
Celsus, and Galen are oriental
words ; for however expert the
Greeks were in disguising their
other thefts, the names of medi-
cines and drugs, and the sciences
and arts dependant on those, de-
tected their Persian origin : هاگت
Hág, is an egg ; thus the *cockney*
is not so wrong in his pronuncia-
tion of it, and رز Riz is rice : سپهر
Sipihar, the celestial sphere : ستاره
Satárah, a star : تندر Tandor,
thunder : and هاله Hálah, a halo !
كبر Kapar, capers : الوا Alwá,
aloes : بربر Barbar, a barber : كبه
Kobbah, a cupping glass : شال
Shál, a shawl : تربان Tirbán, a
turban : موسيقى Músic is music :

ارغن Arghan, an organ, called by
them an improvement of the bag-
pipe, their most ancient and na-
tional instrument : ستار Sitár, ستر
ápa, Cithára, guitar ; another old
and national Persian instrument :
رباط Rabát, a rebeck : طبل
Tabal, the tabor : تنبوره Tambú-
rah, the tambour or lute : برو
Barū, the brow : لب Lab, the
lip : چنه Chinah, the chin : نس
Nos, the nose : سر Sar, the head,
a chief, air : ناف Náf, the navel :
كلكت Kilik, the cholic : كفن Ka-
fan, a shroud, but not a coffin :
بير Beir, a bier : چیت Chít,
chintz : قطن Caton, cotton : قهف
Cahaf, a cave : كوپله Kúpolah, a
cupola : پری Parí, a fairy : دیو
Dív, Deus : خدا Khodá, God ! شه
Shah, pshaw !

English.	Persian.	Saxon.	German.	Spanish and Italian.	Latin.	Greek.	Celtic.
Father	پدر Padar	Faeder	Vater	Padre	Pater	Πατήρ	Ahker
Mother	مادر Madar	Mother	Muder	Madre	Mater	Ματήρ	Mahir
Brother	برادر Baradar	Brothar	Brueder	Fratelle	Frater	———	Brahir
Daughter	دختر Dokhtar	Dankhtar	Tochter	Figliuola	Filia	Θυγατήρ	———

Having thus, perhaps, too fully
enlarged on man's exhibition of
his mental conceptions by cha-
racters legible to the eye, I come
now to speak of characters tangi-
ble to the fingers ; and having on
this head some curious translations

to offer, which I consider connect-
ed with interesting parts of an-
cient literature, this will form the
subject of my next essay.

I remain, your's,
GULCHIN.

12th June, 1818.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In the last number of
your valuable miscellany, on the
subject of the late epidemic in

Bengal and other parts of India,
I perceive my name mentioned as
having received benefit in an en-


larged spleen from the application of the actual cautey; I not only derived benefit, but obtained a most speedy and perfect cure of that distressing malady by that very simple process. As the circumstance is of consequence and ought to be better known, I think it right to give a particular statement of the case, for the information of medical practitioners and benefit of the public in general; and that it may be more fully understood, I deem it necessary to state every circumstance which led to the formation of the disease in question; and though nearly half-a-century has elapsed since I was thus afflicted, yet I have as perfect a recollection of the whole as I could possibly have, had it happened but yesterday. I was appointed to a situation in a district to the south of Calcutta, called the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, in the year 1770, to which I proceeded in the month of April. Perhaps there is not a spot upon the face of the globe more unhealthy than the southern parts of that district during the season of the rains. My residence, in the first instance, was upon the bank of a creek or nullah, which communicates with the Hougly river at the town of Fulta, and about twelve miles inland from that town. This creek was then dry, but on the setting in of the rains it soon filled and became navigable. This part of the country lies so low, that for several days during spring tides the whole face of the level for some hours becomes one complete inundation, nothing is to be seen but the trees, the more elevated sites on which the villages stand, and the causeways of communication from village to village; and when the tide retires, it leaves the surface of the ground covered with slime and the spawn of fish, the latter so abundant, that observing the water discoloured in a neighbouring ditch near my habitation, I put my hand in to ascertain the cause, when I found it to

proceed from myriads of young shrimps, which I strained through my fingers. You may easily imagine what sort of an atmosphere must be produced from the exhalations arising from such a surface under the influence of a tropical sun; the consequence was, that all my servants, public and private, though natives of Calcutta, my cook and head bearer excepted, soon became ill, and many died; the escape of the two latter I attribute to their sleeping in the cook-room, and the rarefaction of the air by the constant fire kept up, for I know no other way of accounting for it. In the midst of this scene of disease and mortality I remained for some time perfectly free from complaint, till towards the latter end of August; for, aware of the deadly nature of the climate, I took daily half a wine glass of tincture of bark with Madeira, and a dose of salts once a week. My stock of tincture was at last exhausted, and I neglected to send for a fresh supply; when, towards the latter end of August, about the full moon, I was attacked with universal pains in every joint of my body, with head-ache and high fever, but not accompanied with great acceleration of pulse which did not exceed ninety in a minute; my stomach was greatly oppressed, and I took the next morning an emetic of ipecacuanha; it acted copiously, and the contents of my stomach, with the remains of my meal of the former day, seemed to have been converted into one uniform mass of bile; this over, I then took a dose of salts the same day, the consequence was, that the pains in my limbs left me, but my head-ache and fever continued unabated; I repeated the same process the following day, and discharged an equal mass of bile as before; but the head-ache and fever remaining, I considered my case alarming and that a moment was not to be lost, and early the

next morning I put myself into a light covered boat, and fell down with the ebb to Fultah, where I met the flood, and it being a spring tide I was enabled to reach Calcutta that tide. I was kindly received at the house of a friend, where I had the best medical aid and attention, and at the end of about a month, during the greater part of which I remained in a state of delirium and insensibility, I began to exhibit some symptoms of recovery; and in the month of October, after being reduced to a perfect skeleton, I was enabled for the first time to quit my bed. Still I continued in a state of the most deplorable debility, no appetite, and on taking food I was liable to severe cholics, my legs swelled up to my knees in a few hours, and other parts became œdematous; the region of the stomach became unusually distended, and it was discovered on examination, that the spleen had become greatly enlarged, which could be distinctly felt to extend from the pit of the stomach to the short ribs, in shape and size like a large cucumber or plantain, attended with a dull head ache and slow fever, which as the cold season advanced, changed to a regular tertian, but without that degree of profuse perspiration which usually attends the going off of the paroxysm, for I perspired but little; the anaxarous state of my legs was generally absorbed in the night, and went off by a flow of urine, and occasionally in my sleep. I ought to mention that some days previous to the first attack of fever in August, I had perceived a dull sensation of pain about the region of the left side, near the stomach, which at the time I attributed to indigestion, but which continued fixed to one particular spot, and I have no doubt, at this moment, that the spleen was affected previously to the first access of bilious fever. Various means were employed, both by

medical men and native doctors, to remove this disease, but without success, and the cold season having set in, and the country become dry and healthy, I left Calcutta in this miserable state, and returned to my station where I was first taken ill, with my ague returning regularly every other day, my legs swelled, my countenance the colour of a guinea, and in a state of the most deplorable debility. It is proper to notice that an enlargement of the spleen is a very common disease in the lower parts of Bengal, sometimes produced by the bilious remitting fever, more frequently, as in my case, its attendant, and, as I was assured by the natives, still oftener a distinct disease of itself, attended with ague. Their common remedy, when other means fail, is that of the actual cautery to the part, and you daily see hundreds of the lower classes, and many of superior rank, bearing the marks of that operation on their bodies. Convinced, therefore, that the practice could not be so general with them unless experience had established its efficacy, I was determined to submit to the process. The next thing was to find out an operator, but in this I found considerable difficulty; at last I fell upon the expedient of offering a reward of fifty rupees by beat of tomtom next market day, to any man who was in the habit of performing the operation, and would undertake it: this had the desired effect, and the next morning, at an early hour, a little old man presented himself with the necessary instruments for the purpose; these consisted of a species of awl such as the leather-workers use in that country, not sharp pointed, but somewhat like the instrument made use of by our joiners for making holes in deal boards for brads, an instrument used by the natives for paring their nails, a horn with a hole at the small end, and his cauterizing

instruments. Some of these (all in wooden handles) were fashioned somewhat in the shape of flattish hooks, the face of them about an inch and a quarter long, and not quite half an inch broad, and about twice the thickness of a wafer, and others were round headed, and very much both in shape and size resembled the nails used by our coachmakers for fastening on the tires of wheels. The chafing-kiss was in the verandah with the kettle for breakfast, and he put his irons into the fire; he then made me strip and wanted me to be held; I assured him it was unnecessary, that my mind was made up, and he might depend upon it I would not flinch. He then felt and examined the whole region of the stomach and abdomen; the spleen could be distinctly felt extending, as I have already stated, from the pit of the stomach diagonally to the short ribs, quite hard, and so-rish upon pressure, and having fully satisfied himself as to all points, he then took out his horn and awl. I asked him what he was going to do with the latter, when he told me he was about to pierce through the integuments into the spleen itself, and draw blood from the part into the horn by suction, as long as it would flow; I objected to that part of the process, and observed to him that in my emaciated and debilitated condition, I apprehended mortification and death must be the inevitable consequence; he assured me that he had done it to thousands in his time without a single instance of the kind, and that there was no danger; however, I would not run the hazard of the consequences. He then proposed to scarify the skin over the part, to which I readily agreed, and pinching it up, he made three incisions with his other instrument close to each other as in cupping, and calling for a cup he applied the horn to the part and by suction drew blood as long as it would flow, every now and then

taking off the horn and letting it run into the cup, when he could extract no more, he then marked the parts where he meant to apply the cautery with common oil, and having so done, he then took the hooklike cautery which he applied directly over the centre of the spleen in three places thus  the base pointing towards the lower part of the stomach; he next made use of the round headed one, and applied it to four parts at equal distances over the region of the stomach, the first just above the upper angle of the former, and the other three nearly in a direct line, the last of which was nearly over the edge of the ribs, on the right-side. The instruments were red hot and held on each time for about two seconds only; the pain was pretty sharp, but I kept my word and did not flinch in the least, and it was soon over. The operation was performed on my well day; I expected my usual ague fit the next, but it did not come, nor did it ever return. The whole muscular region of the stomach and abdomen became inexpressibly irritable and sore, but did not shew any external marks of inflammation; the axillary and inguinal glands on the left side became sore and enlarged, the tendon up my neck and the gland under my ear was similarly affected, and the tendon down my left thigh and leg to my very ankle was likewise affected: the irritation of my body was so great that for some days I could only turn like a pivot; this went away in about a week. I applied nothing to the burns; these produced little or no discharge and scarcely adhered to my shirt, and they dried up and peeled off in about a fortnight. He brought me a drink which he wished me to take, but on tasting it I found it so nauseous that I threw it away. Such was the efficacy of this simple, though somewhat painful operation, that the spleen rapidly diminished and

retreated to its former place, the inflated state of the region of the stomach as rapidly subsided, the œdematous swelling of my legs disappeared, a voracious appetite returned scarcely to be satisfied, my spirits which had been sunk and depressed revived, the yellow tinge of my skin vanished and my former healthy complexion returned; in short the effect was like magic, and at the end of one month from the operation I had become so strong and hearty, that being ordered to another part of the country, I walked the greater part of the way, a distance of twenty-four miles, in boots, with my gun in my hand, amusing myself with shooting, my palanquin following me. I can be under no mistake as to the time, for I returned to my station on the 22d or 23d November and quitted it on the last day of the year. You therefore see, Mr. Editor, I did not merely obtain relief, as stated by your medical correspondent, but actually received a complete cure of all my complaints by the astonishing effect of this simple operation. I have stated nothing but the simple truth, which I am ready to attest at any time upon oath; and I carry about me the indelible marks of it, which I have shewn to many medical men to whom I have related the above particulars, and should any one of the faculty doubt the fact, I am equally ready to satisfy their curiosity. Medical men may be better able to account for the surprising effect of this process than I can; my own opinion has always been that the ac-

tive stimulus of fire gave energy to the absorbents which had become torpid and inert, that this stimulus restored their tone and action, and that nature did the rest. I agree with your correspondent that the use of the cautery is but too much neglected in modern practice, and I have no doubt would be found useful in many cases which resist the common remedies; its utility is well understood in the east, and I know an instance of a Zemindar who after a fever fell into a dropsy and obtained a perfect cure by the cautery alone; he was an old man and I had the relation from himself. I see no reason why it should not be attended with equal success here, and I have the most perfect confidence that in asthma, dropsy of the chest and heart, and many diseases of the liver, particularly in an enlargement of that organ, it would be found beneficial, and at any rate if it did no good I have no idea that it could do any possible harm. It might likewise be found useful in pulmonary complaints where blisters fail; for be assured, Mr. Editor, that there is no comparison whatever between the stimulus of the former and the active energy of the cautery, the most powerful agent in nature. In my case blistering was of no service whatever, and mercury was found rather to aggravate the disease, and therefore discontinued.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant and
constant reader,

WM. YOUNG.

Harley Street, 23d June 1818.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,—In your very useful and comprehensive miscellany, I lately read a most proper letter, stating that the half-pay of the Company's retired officers was always regula-

ted by that granted in his Majesty's service.

On account, sir, of the very great alteration in the value of money, and of the consequent

dearness of all the common necessities of life, a requisite and unavoidable addition has been made to both full and half-pay in this country: while, at the same time, the half-pay of the Company's officers remained unaltered, and according to the old standard. This bears peculiarly hard on a meritorious description of men, who have little else than their pitance of half-pay to subsist on. So very distressing a case requires only to be mentioned to excite commiseration, and a wish to be rectified, in every benevolent and feeling mind.

I am convinced, from the known

attention paid by the honorable Court, at all times, to the interests and just claims of their servants, that there is no occasion for petitioning, as any Director who reads these few words will propose a measure on which there can be but one opinion.

In common justice, the trifling (not so to those concerned) addition to half-pay, ought, of course, to be granted from the date of its origin in his Majesty's service, that being always the regulating standard.

A LIEUT. GEN.

HALF-A-CROWN A DAY.

London, 15th June, 1818.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The following idea respecting the coinage of China may be new to some of your readers; and did not the exuberant wealth of this country, and the consequent dearness of all articles of commerce, forbid, would offer an infallible remedy, by its adoption, to the disappearance of our coinage, though it must be confessed the features of the proceeding would have a very strong Hibernian cast.

The Monetary System of the great Chinese Empire, of a population estimated at one hundred and fifty to three hundred millions; their coin, computation, currency, credit, and circulation.

"Stat Nominis Umbra."—

"Eureka—Eureka!"

The Emperor of China, who is considered the great father of the nation, provides all his numerous people with an abundance, or sufficiency of "cash," a small coin so called, of a coarse mixed metal;—

10 Cash are 1 Candereen—to our 4d. nearly.

10 Candereen, 1 Mace.. =to about 8d.

10 Mace 1 Tala .. =to 6s. 8d. or one-third of 1 pound sterling.

The cash are round flat pieces, with a square of one-third their diameter struck out of their centre (for convenience to

string them, for security, and easy tale and carriage), and then stamped on both sides, with holy imperial characters of their language on one side, and a mere simple scroll on the obverse. These are never forged, hoarded, nor exported; their small value will not admit the labour and workmanship of counterfeiting. It is probable their current value is less than their intrinsic, with the cost of their fabrication considered; and their metal is not fit for domestic purposes and other uses, so that they are neither forged nor melted down.

This is the only coin of all China, the unit or lowest denomination of value: 10 cash weigh about one-third of an ounce troy, and still are in exchange considered by us as only equivalent to 4d, and 1,000 of these useful legal stamped money of currency, equal to 6s. 8d. or 3,000 to the pound sterling!

In China there is no legal or received current paper money of the state, of a corporation, or of banks.

In 1784, 1½lb. beef was worth 50 cash, or 4d nearly.

1817, the same was worth 100 cash.

1784, 1½lb. rice was worth 20 cash, or 2d.

1784, 1½lb. salt was worth 25 cash, or 1½d.

Silver and gold are merchandize in China, exchanged by weight, at a varying

market price, governed by the rate of the dollar in exchange. If a person possessing 10 cash, or about 1d., wants silver for his coin, the few grains that are equivalent are cut off for him, and delivered from the scale.

These cash are kept on strings, and carried, as occasions require, to market by porters.

For bargains in trade, commerce, or large exchanges, commodities are delivered; or silver or gold, by weight, reckoned decimally, in "cash, mandareens, mace, and tale."

Mandareens, mace, and tale are imaginary coin merely, and have no representation in coin or paper; they are money of account only, as our pound sterling.

The Chinese have personal credit, and the obligation and currency of *bills*, of acknowledgement, or of promise, which they call "chops," formally written.

The curiosity and the *felicity* of the Chinese money and currency seem to be, the *beginning* at the radicle, or germ of value, which can neither sink nor vary, and representing this by a coin in a metal of no value, or of little, whose workmanship alone defies all counterfeits, and whose non-value nearly, intrinsically, secures it from idle hoarding, conversion, or exportation.

The decimal notation is another happiness of practice; a great simplicity and facility—stringing these numerous coin, is a great economy of time, and an ease in handling, counting, and transporting.

We are more in want of *small* coins than of large, the germ or radicle of value: the lowest notation of account, is the surest, simplest, and most unvarying standard.

With us, farthings, half-pence, six-pences, and shillings, are the only *metallic* coins *essentially* necessary for us;

half-crowns and half-sovereigns may be added, for the carl-table luxury of the easy and the rich, and for the ease of our females, who can no longer carry "money in both pockets."

Silver and gold are with the Chinese, *wisely*, merchandise only, and can always be had, as much as they can be wanted, for "cash" or for commodity.

No coins are required with us, even for our great taxation: it is at present all matter of account; the balance is represented by bank-paper, and even this could be dispensed with, as in China.*

The powerful mind of the noble Earl Greyville can draw much of inference from the consideration of this system and practice.†

The facts are taken to be true as reported and here stated; and they should be contradicted, *corrected*, or corroborated, by those who have clear observation of them, with comprehension of the matter.

This system, scheme, or practice, is pregnant with *much* teaching example, and leads to many useful and consoling conclusions of analogy, in the supposed difficulty of our conditions in this important habit of our internal economy.

It is curious to observe that the great empire of China has its coin, currency, and values bottomed, and resting on a metallic basis, and an unvarying one, also, though neither of gold, silver, copper, tin, nor iron, which neither of these metals can be, except they are used in the same, and this copper and iron only can.

27th May, 1818.

R.

* The revenue of China is paid in ingots of silver, each three or four oz.—Ed.

† See the able and elaborate speech of his Lordship; it is to be hoped more recondite and ingenious than bottomed on the nature of things, and the necessity and practice of our habits, wants, and security of currency.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—A desire of the honorable regard of society, it may be affirmed, is not only felt in every breast, but is probably wound up as an inherent principle in our constitution, inseparably connected with our existence as indivi-

duals. This feeling, it is very observable, not only in general receives its character from that of society around, but has a reaction upon society in the exact line of the moral elevation of its source. I have frequently thought, that a

comparison of the phenomena, which the love of fame has produced on the stage of human history, would be, even if cursory, replete with entertainment and instruction; it would at least afford an excellent criterion of the comparative happiness of different ages and systems of religious belief; and I doubt not but the advantages of existing in these modern days would be very apparent. Of all the many crowded paths of literature and science, which have been found to lead to exalted and desirable situations in the palace of fame, none can perhaps boast of a more numerous, more ardent, or more continued line of respectable votaries than that of botany; no class of students has had greater difficulties to surmount, and none has carried on the progress of their favorite branch of knowledge with greater diligence or unanimity. I have frequently been struck with admiration at observing this latter trait; one can scarcely open a botanical work, or even the page of a magazine devoted to the notice of a botanical subject, without falling in with a passage or a phrase of commendation to some one of congenial pursuit; now this is always

very grateful to me, who am always pleased, perhaps more than wisdom, with any shew of the blossom even, of good will.

As a lover of pomology, I am more inclined to confess my obligations to the man who is at the pains of making additions or improvements in the orchard; nay, I am so enthusiastic in the cause of practical utility, that I am disposed to consider Mr. Moorecroft's discovery of a new species of currant bush, which inhabits the mountains he traversed, of more value than an accurate list of several hundred mosses and lichens observed by him, or even than their mere botanical descriptions, had he so benefited the knowledge of mankind. Science in itself never can be useless, but its application to useful purposes always indicates the man who labours to that end, of superior merit, inasmuch as he, and he alone, is capable of forming a just estimation of the end and design of knowledge; and because science has been cultivated for the improvement of the arts and manufactures, is, I apprehend, the reason that such astonishing discoveries are the residue of modern exertion.

POMOLOGIST.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

APPOINTMENT OF COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S OWN SHIPS.

THAT one general preliminary declaration and resolution do precede all others on this subject, namely, that whatever regulations the Court may lay down for the appointment of commanders and officers to the ships in the Company's own service, are to be understood, principally, as rules which are to guide the Court in making such appointments, but are not to be construed as investing the officers with any strict rights of appointments or succession in those ships. They are rules

which the Court imposes on itself for limiting and directing its discretion, not rules settling any rights on the officers.

That strict seniority be the rule of promotion in the Company's own ships at home, always supposing good character, conduct, and abilities.

That the second mates be chosen from the class of officers who have been one voyage to India or China as third mate, according to seniority in the Company's own service.

That the chief mates be appointed from the class of second mates by seniority; and if there should be no second mates at home, or fit to succeed, the selection to be made from third mates who have performed a voyage in that capacity.

That the commanders be appointed from the chief mates belonging to the ships at home, by seniority. If there be no chief mate at home, the selection to be made from the second mates (who have performed a voyage in that capacity) belonging to ships at home, according to seniority.

That the rise be from the officers of the ships at home in the same season, and not in the individual ships in which vacancies may occur.

That any commander or officer voluntarily leaving the Company's own service shall not be eligible to return to it.

That any commander or officer who shall quit the Company's own service, be considered entirely on the footing of officers in the freight service.

That an officer staying at home from ill health, be permitted to proceed in the first vacancy that may happen in ships at home after his recovery of no higher rank than he had before; but this indulgence to extend only to two following seasons.

That commanders staying at home on account of ill health be permitted to succeed to the command of the first vacant ship.

That commanders and officers desiring to stay at home on account of ill health, produce a certificate from the Company's examining physician and surgeon, clearly declaring the indispensable necessity of that measure; the said physician and surgeon being apprised, that as their certificate may affect the interests of others besides the parties claiming indulgence, they are to consider themselves as giving it under the sanction of a solemn obligation.

That no plea, except that of ill health, certified as prescribed in the preceding clause, shall entitle a commander or officer to remain at home a voyage, unless permitted to do so by the recommendation of the committee to whom his case may be referred, and the unanimous vote of the court before whom the report of such committee shall come. That this permission shall not extend beyond one voyage, after which he may be eligible to proceed

again to sea on a vacancy, but only with the rank he held before.

That the commander and officers to any ship contracted for by the Company for their own account, be selected from the Company's own ships at home, in the season wherein the new ship is to be launched, and that the said commander and officers be appointed between the 1st September and the 1st October in that season. That with respect to ships purchased for the Company, the commanders and officers be appointed according to the same rule.

That with respect to ships building, or to be built for the Company in India, the commanders and sworn officers to them shall be appointed a sufficient time, to join them respectively, before they are launched.

That when a vacancy shall happen in a 1200 ton ship, or a ship of superior class, in any one season, and any ship of an inferior class shall be at home in that season, it shall be at the option of the senior commander of the ship of the next class to that of the ship which has become vacant, (or if he declines, at the option of the senior commander of the third class,) to take the command of the ship of the superior class; and, in like manner, at the option of the senior commander of the third class to take the command of the ship of the second class, so that the officer next in succession, whether chief or second mate of a ship of each class, may be appointed to the command of the smaller ship, subject to the approbation of the recommending committee and the Court.

That officers employed in the packet service shall have no claims beyond what they may have derived from previous services in the Company's own ships, or in the freight service, according to the established regulations.

That where the Company's actual stock of officers is not sufficient to fill all the appointments in the Company's own ships, according to the foregoing principles, the selection of officers, in such case, be from the regular freight service.

That officers under the rank of commander in the freight service, on entering the Company's own service, shall not come in immediately to all the privileges of those who have been brought up in the

Company's own service, but that their appointments be subject to the regulations hereafter detailed.

That officers taken from the freight service into the Company's own service, shall be eligible to come in with the same rank they held in the freight service, dating it from the time of their entrance into the Company's service; but that the court may accept the services of such officers willing to come in a step below that which they held in the freight service, provided that they do not exceed the age prescribed for each respective station.

That the selection of officers for the Company's own ships be from the general mass of officers in the freight service.

That the Company's own service be open to all commanders of the freight service who stand eligible for commands, exclusively of those who have voluntarily retired from the service; but that a commander actually in charge of a freight ship be not, while so circumstanced, eligible to command one of the Company's own ships.

That when a commander of the freight service is introduced into the Company's own service, he be not above *forty* years of age.

That the master of a regular extra ship, on his entrance into the Company's own service as chief mate, be not above *forty* years of age.

That a chief mate of the freight service, upon his entrance into the Company's own service, be not above *thirty-five* years of age; nor a second mate above *thirty* years of age, a third mate above *twenty-six*, a fourth above *twenty-three*, and fifth and sixth mates not above *twenty-one*.

That in all selections of commanders and officers from the freight service, good character and conduct be indispensable qualifications.

That on occasion of selecting any commander or officers from the freight service, reference be had by the recommending committee to an account abstracted from the records of this house, of the character and conduct of each of the candidates.

That for the better answering the purpose of the preceding resolution, and for the guidance of the recommending committee in future, a distinct record of the

conduct of each individual commander and officer in the Company's service be kept, and that the same do also include the Company's own commanders and officers.

That any commander introduced from the freight service to command one of the Company's own ships be not allowed to continue as commander in the Company's own service more than three voyages.

That any officer who shall be promoted in the Company's own service to the command of one of their own ships, be not allowed to continue a commander in that service more than five voyages. In the case of Captains Patterson and Adams, their five voyages to commence from the season 1817.

That the recommendation of the commanders and first and second mates of the Company's own ships be in the committee of correspondence.

That the recommendation to the appointment of officers to the Company's own ships, under the rank of second mate, be with the committee of shipping.

That the number of midshipmen be,
 For ships under 800 tons 4
 ——— 800 tons and under 1000 tons 6
 ——— 1000 tons and upwards . . 7

That no appointment of supernumerary midshipman, or of succession to the office of midshipman, or of any person to act as a midshipman, beyond those above-mentioned, be allowed.

That the first appointment of midshipman to the Company's own ships be by the members of the court in succession, according to seniority, so that every member of the court may have one nomination before any member shall have a second; and that no midshipman to be appointed shall be less than *thirteen* years of age, or more than *eighteen* years of age, unless he has been at sea, in which case, for every year he has been at sea the age of admission may be extended, as far as to his *twentieth* year.

That the complement of midshipmen assigned to any ship be appointed a fortnight before the period fixed for the ship to be afloat, otherwise such to be immediately filled up by the member of the court next in rotation.

That appointments for the Company's own ships of medical men, not actually in their own service, be recommended, of

persons properly qualified, by the members of the committee of shipping for the time being, in rotation, beginning with the chairs and proceeding according to seniority.

That all appointments of surgeons in the Company's own ships be made from the class of assistant surgeons in those ships, according to seniority; and the vacancies of assistant surgeons be filled up as before provided for.

That the medical appointments be made at the same time that the commanders and officers of the Company's own ships are nominated.

That the appointments of pursers be given to the commanders of the Company's own ships, respectively, subject to the approbation of the committee of shipping.

That the commander and officers of a

ship lost or taken, if they are acquitted of all blame with respect to such loss or capture, and the ship should not be replaced, shall succeed to the first vacancies that may occur in the ships at home, according to their former rank.

That if any vacancy occur in a ship when abroad, the appointment thereto, whether by the Indian government, the select committee at Canton, or the commander of the ship, be by seniority in the ship; but that such appointment, on no account, is to be otherwise than temporary. The command of the ship, however, not to be given to any officer, who is not competent, by the rules of the service, to a command, if such command can be otherwise supplied according to those rules, at the place where the vacancy may happen.

EXTRACT FROM A DESCRIPTION OF THE LAURUS CINNAMOMUM.

(By Henry Marshall, Esq. Staff Surgeon to the Forces in Ceylon.)

THE *Laurus cinnamomum* belongs to class Euceandria, order Monogynia, of the Linnæan arrangement of plants; specific character, "foliis trinerviis, ovato-oblongis, nervis versas apicem evanescentibus."

Roots branchy and ligaceous. The bark of the roots has the pungent smell of camphor, with the delicious odour of cinnamon; yields camphor by distillation; wood light, fibrous, and inodorous.

The tree grows to the height of from twenty to thirty feet. Trunk from twelve to eighteen inches diameter; irregular, knotty, covered externally with an ash-coloured, thick, rough, scabrous bark; inner bark reddish. The bark of the young shoots is often beautifully speckled with dark green and light orange colours.

Branches numerous, strong, horizontal, and declining. Branchlets cross-armed.

Leaves oblong, from six to nine inches long, and from two to three broad; both ends sub-acute; entire, flat, three-nerved, lateral nerves vanishing as they approach the point; smooth; superior surface dark green, shining; inferior, green; grow in pairs, opposite, crossed.

Petiole half cylindrical, slightly channelled above, about three-fourths of an

inch long; has the odour and taste of cinnamon. Peduncles many-flowered, long, lateral, and terminal; flowers hermaphrodite, white; calyx none; corolla six-cleft; stamens blue.

The fruit is an oval berry, larger than a black currant; adheres to the receptacle, like the acorn; the receptacle is thick, green, and hexangular; when ripe, the skin is bluish-brown, thickly scattered with white spots; under the skin is a greenish pulp, slightly acid, has a terebinthine odour, and tastes in some degree like the berries of the juniper. This pulp covers a thin, tough shell, which contains an oily, soft, pale, rose-coloured, inodorous kernel. The tree emits no smell.

The young leaves have in general a scarlet or light liver colour, with yellow veins; as they acquire maturity they become olive, then green, and before they fall olive-yellow: mature leaves when bruised have a strong aromatic odour, and the biting sharp taste of cloves.

Crows and wood-pigeons devour the berries with great avidity: the productive quality of the seeds remaining undestroyed; and by this means the plant is disseminated to a great extent of country, and

is found even in the thickest and most impassable jungles.

Buffaloes, goats, deer, and horses eat the leaves with great eagerness.

The flowers appear in January and February; and the seeds ripen in June, July, and August. The odour of the flowers is to people in general disagreeable; to many it is like the scent exhaled from newly sawn boues.

The prepared bark of this tree is the highly esteemed, spice cinnamon, which is perhaps the most useful, certainly the most generally grateful of all the aromatics.

Besides *L. Cinn.* the dawul kurundu, nika dawula, and nika kurundu, of the Cingalese (*Laurus casia*, Linn.) abounds in many parts of Ceylon.

The trunk of the dawul kurundu is branchy and crooked, leaves ovato-lanceolated, entire, from four to six inches long, and from one to two inches broad; three nerved; the lateral nerves terminate before they reach the point of the leaf, and join the middle one; above the petiole smooth, alternate; upper surface dusky-green; under surface pale grey; petiole half cylindrical; flat above; flowers inodorous, whitish, verticillated, sessile; calyx common; four-leaved; leaves roundish, concave; contains five distinct flowers with short peduncles; corolla six-petalled, ovato-concave, nearly equal; filaments nine, shorter than the corolla; style short; stigma obtuse; berry black, round, and about the size of a large currant. Under the skin of the berry is a bitterish pulp, which separates easily from a thin, fragile, membranous pellicle, that contains an excessively bitter kernel, one seeded.

The bark of the root is extremely bitter; the leaves and the bark of the trunk, and branches, are bitter, and have in a very slight degree the taste and odour of myrrh.

This is the cannella de matto of the Portuguese, the wilde caneel of the Dutch, and the *Laurus myrrha* of Loureiro.

The dried leaves of the cinnamon-tree have an olive-yellow colour. They are shining and glossy; thick, crisp, and durable; the three nerves are protuberant on the interior side of the leaf; they endure for several weeks the heat and rains of a tropical climate, without losing

their spicy aromatic taste; they have in a considerable degree the acridity and flavour of cloves. Commelinas informs us that they afford oil of cloves by distillation. They give an excellent simple, and spiritous water, and an essential oil, according to Dr. Dancer. In Cayenne they are employed in the distillation of rum, to improve its flavour.

The casia bud of commerce is the fleshy hexangular receptacle of the seed of the *Laurus cinnamomum*. When gathered young, the receptacle completely envelopes the embryo seed, which progressively protrudes, but continues firmly embraced by the receptacle. The buds have the appearance of nails, with roundish heads of various sizes. If carefully dried, the receptacle becomes nearly black, and the point of the berry light-brown. The seeds contract by drying, and often fall out; the receptacle is then cup-shaped. When long kept they have a dirty-brown colour, and possess very little of the aromatic flavour of cinnamon. The Tamul name for casia buds is sirnayapoo or sirnahapoo; Cingalese, kurundu ette; Dutch, kassia bloemen; French, fleurs de la cannelle.

Casia buds possess the same properties with cinnamon, though in an inferior degree. By distillation they yield an essential oil, not inferior to that which is prepared from cinnamon.

The confectioners use them in the composition of conserves.

Casia buds are not prepared in Ceylon.

By decoction, the ripe seeds yield a suery substance, which is perfectly inodorous, and has no very considerable degree of inflammability. The natives sometimes extract this substance, and employ it as a liniment for external bruises, &c.

Cinnamon thrives best in a situation rather elevated, and in a sandy loam, mixed with the earthy remains of decayed vegetables. In the rubbished soil, near houses, it is uncommonly succulent. The shelter afforded by buildings appears to contribute to its luxuriance.

The ground for planting cinnamon is, in the first instance, prepared by cutting down the low brush-wood and young trees. The lofty trees are allowed to remain, as the cinnamon is observed to thrive better under their shade, when not

too close, than when it is exposed to the direct rays of the sun. The brush-wood is collected into heaps and burned. The planting commences when the seeds are ripe, generally during the months of June, July, and August. The workmen stretch a line upon the ground, along which they, with a manmettee (hoe), turn up about a foot square of earth, at intervals of six or seven feet. The ashes of the burned shrubs and branches of trees are then spread upon the spots of friable earth, and into each of them four or five cinnamon berries are planted with a dibble; branches of trees are spread upon the ground to prevent the friable earth from being scorched, and to protect the young shoots. The young shoots appear above the ground in about fifteen or twenty days. Sometimes the berries are sown in nurseries, and the shoots transplanted in the months of October and November.

In favourable situations the shoots attain the height of five or six feet in about six or seven years, and a healthy bush will then afford two or three shoots fit for peeling. Every second year from four to seven shoots may be cut from a bush in a good soil. Thriving shoots of four years' growth are sometimes fit for cutting.

As four or five seeds are sown in one spot, and as in most seasons many of the seeds germinate, the plants grow in clusters, not unlike a hazel bush. In seasons with little rain many of the seeds fall, and a great number of the young shoots die, so that it is frequently necessary to plant a piece of ground several times successively. A plantation of cinnamon, even on good ground, cannot be expected to make much return before eight or nine years have elapsed.

The plantations, from which a considerable part of the cinnamon is procured, are Kaderang, Ekele, Mareudahn (Colombo), and Morotta.

These are styled protected plantations, to distinguish them from a number of extensive fields that were planted with cinnamon by the Dutch, and which have since been permitted to be overrun with creepers, brush-wood, &c. and many of the cinnamon plants rooted up by the natives.

Kaderang is situated in the neighbourhood of Negombo, and contains about

4,106 acres. A few small pieces of ground belonging to private individuals are included in this statement. A very considerable portion of this plantation is marshy and unproductive. There are about 1,623 acres which bear cinnamon; and this number is annually increasing. Kaderang, on an average of ten years, produces annually about 535 bales of cinnamon.

Ekele is situated ten miles north from Colombo, and contains about 1,598 acres of ground of an excellent soil, which is not entirely planted; but the cinnamon is reckoned to be of the finest quality. The annual produce is about 341 bales.

Mareudahn is situated in the immediate vicinity of Colombo, and contains (including a number of small fields belonging to private individuals) about 3,824 acres of ground well adapted for the cultivation of cinnamon. More attention has been paid to this plantation than to any of the others; it is nearly completely planted, and produces annually about 1,124 bales.

Morotta lies seven miles south from Colombo, and is about the same extent as Ekele. Little attention is paid to the cultivation of this plantation. It yields annually about 218 bales.

The jungle and neglected plantations in the neighbourhood of Colombo and Galle afford a large quantity of excellent cinnamon.

The Candian country has continued to furnish annually a quantity of cinnamon. The king did not grant permission for the challohs to enter his territory, but they contrived to make short excursions into it; and by stealth, bribery, or sufferance of the headmen, succeeded in obtaining a considerable quantity of bark, which they prepared at their leisure, after leaving the Candian limits: occasionally they suffered for their temerity, but not often.

On an average of ten years the quantity of cinnamon deposited annually in the magazine at Colombo, from the jungles and abandoned plantations of our own territory, including what has been collected in the Candian country, amounts to one thousand one hundred and eighty-four bales; and at Galle, during the same period, 935.

The peeling commences early in May,

and continues until late in October. The rains which precede and occur during the southwest monsoon, produce such a degree of succulency in the shoots, as to dispose the bark and wood to part easily. The setting in of the rainy weather immediately produces a fresh crop of scarlet or crimson-coloured leaves.

The cinnamon harvester begins by dividing the peelers into small parties, which are placed under the directions of an inferior superintendant. When they are to peel in the plantations, each party has a certain extent of the plantation allotted to it. A few of the party cut shoots; while the remainder are employed in the wadu (or peeling shed) to remove the bark and to prepare the cinnamon. When the chaliah perceives a bush with shoots of a proper age, he strikes his ketta (which resembles a small bill-hook) obliquely into a shoot; he then gently opens the gash, to discover whether the bark separates easily from the wood. Should the bark not separate easily, the shoot or branch is not deemed fit for cutting. The chaliahs seldom trust implicitly to any external mark of the proper condition of the plant, and rarely try a shoot until the scarlet leaves have assumed a greenish hue. Some plants never acquire a state fit for decortication. Shoots of many years' growth often bear the marks of numerous annual experiments to ascertain their condition. Unhealthy, stunted plants, are always difficult of decortication; and the cinnamon procured from them is generally of an inferior quality.

The peelers do not cut shoots or branches whose diameter is much less than half an inch, or more than from two to three inches.

To remove the bark, the peeler commences by making with his kokette, or peeling knife, through the bark, a longitudinal incision, of which the length is determined by the figure of the shoot. A similar incision is made on the opposite side of the shoot, and when the branch is thick the bark is divided in three or four places. The kokette is next introduced under the bark, which is gradually separated from the wood, and laid aside. When the bark adheres firmly to the wood, the shoot is strongly rubbed with the handle of the kokette. These sections of bark are carefully put one into

another, the outer side of one section being placed in contact with the inner side of another, and are then collected into bundles, and firmly pressed or bound together.

In this state the bark is allowed to remain for twenty-four hours, or sometimes more; by which means a degree of fermentation is produced that facilitates the subsequent operation of removing the cuticle. The interior side of each section of bark is placed upon a convex piece of wood, and the epidermis, with the greenish pulpy matter under it, is carefully scraped off with a curved knife. During the operation the peeler sits upon the ground, and keeps the bark steady upon the piece of wood with his heel or toes. The bark dries, contracts, and gradually assumes the appearance of a quill or pipe. In a few hours from the time the cuticle is removed, the peeler commences to put the smaller tubes into the larger, and introduces also the small pieces. By this means a congeries of quills is formed into a pipe, which measures about forty inches long. The cinnamon is suspended in the wadu upon open platforms for the first day. The second day it is placed in the sun, on wicker shelves, to dry. When sufficiently dry, it is collected into bundles of about 30lb. weight each, and in this state deposited monthly in the government magazines at Colombo or Galle.

Shortly after the cinnamon is deposited in the store-houses, the inspection of it commences. The East-India Company employ an inspector and two assistants to superintend the sorting and baling of the cinnamon. The manipulation is performed by natives. Each bundle is placed on a table or large bench; the bundle is untied and the cinnamon examined quill by quill. It is divided into a first, a second, and a third, or rejected sort. The first and second sorts are alone deemed of a quality fit to form the Company's investment. The sorting of cinnamon consists chiefly in detecting or separating what is coarse, and otherwise of a bad quality, including the impositions of the peeler. This is chiefly performed by inspection. Habit soon enables the people employed to discover by a single glance of the eye what is considered defective. Tasting is very rarely had recourse to.

The bark of the large shoots, or thick

branches of trees, produces coarse cinnamon, which is generally rejected by the sorters. This cinnamon is thick, and has a reddish-brown colour, rough surface, loose texture, and is coarse-grained. It breaks short, shivery, and crumbling. When chewed it is disagreeably pungent, feels gritty, liguous, and sandy, in the mouth.

The peelers occasionally scrape off the external pellicle of this quality of cinnamon. This operation thins the cinnamon and improves the colour, but leaves it with a coarse, rough surface. This quality of cinnamon is always rejected.

Cinnamon prepared from the bark of very young and succulent shoots is rejected. It is light straw-coloured, thin, and almost without flavour or taste; and what little aroma it possesses is very evanescent.

To increase the weight, the peelers sometimes stuff the quills of cinnamon with sand or clayey earth, thick ill-prepared pieces of bark, &c. &c. When these impositions are suspected, the quills are undone, often broken, and the foreign mixtures removed.

This is one of the many causes which prevents the cinnamon from being in quills of nearly equal length. Cinnamon produced beyond the river Keymel on the north, and the Wallawey on the south,* is generally condemned. It is light-coloured, greatly deficient in aromatic flavour, astringent, bitter, and has sometimes a taste similar to the rind of a lemon. Even between these limits the cinnamon produced differs greatly in quality. Differences of soil and exposure are very evident causes of a difference in the quality of cinnamon. Shoots exposed to the sun are more acrid and spicy than the bark of those which grow under a shade. A marshy soil rarely affords good cinnamon. It has often a pale yellow shade, approaching to the colour of turmeric. It is loose, friable, and gritty, and its texture coarse-grained. It possesses little of the spicy taste of cin-

namon. Very often, however, the cause of the inequality of this spice is not apparent; the bark of different shoots of the same bush have often very different degrees of spiciness.

That which is considered in Ceylon as of the best quality is of a light yellow colour, approaching nearly to that of Venetian gold; thin, smooth, shining; admits of a considerable degree of pressure and bending before it breaks; fracture splintery; has an agreeable, warm, aromatic flavour, with a mild degree of sweetness. When chewed, the pieces become soft, and seem to melt in the mouth.

The first and second sorts are weighed, and put up into bundles, each weighing 92½ lb. English. Each parcel or bale is firmly bound round with ropes, and then put into double gunnies.

The interspaces between the bales are filled with black pepper. This mode of packing was generally practised by the Dutch, and has been scrupulously adhered to by the English. Thunberg attributes peculiarly useful qualities to the packing with pepper. Accident and economy of tonnage very probably induced the Dutch to adopt this mode of stowing. The ships belonging to the Dutch East-India Company, appointed to take in cinnamon, arrived at Ceylon often half filled with pepper from the Malabar coast. As the cinnamon bales are nearly circular, a considerable saving of tonnage was effected, by removing the pepper, and strewing it among the bales. When pepper happened not to be readily procured, the spaces between the bales were filled with coffee.

On some occasions the Ceylon government has directed oil to be extracted from the cinnamon, whose quality did not permit it to form part of the Company's investment. The process is simple; the bark is grossly powdered, and macerated for two days in sea-water, when both are put into the still. A light oil comes over with the water, and swims upon its surface, and a heavy oil, which sinks to the bottom of the receiver. The light oil separates from the water in a few hours, but the heavy oil continues to precipitate for ten or twelve days. The heavy oil, which separates first, is about the same colour as the light oil; but the portion which separates last has a browner shade

* Good cinnamon is found on the southern portion only of the island. The district which affords it appears to lie to the south of a line stretching from a few miles of Negombo to Panama, a station eighteen miles north of Kandy, and from Panama to the neighbourhood of Hambantota.

than the supernatant oil. In future distillations the saturated cinnamon-water is advantageously used, added to sea-water, to macerate the cinnamon. 80lb. of newly-prepared cinnamon yield about 2½ oz. of oil, which floats upon the water, and 5½ of heavy oil. The same quantity of cinnamon, if kept in store for several years, yields about 2 oz. of light oil, and 5 oz. of heavy oil.

Cinnamon abounds on the Malabar coast; the island of Sumatra, particularly about the Bay of Tapanooly; Cochin China; Tongalo, where it is an article of royal monopoly; the Sooloo Archipelago; Borneo; Timor; the Nicobar and Philippine islands; the island of Floria; and Tobago. It has been cultivated in the Brazils, the Isles of Bourbon and Mauritius, the Sichelle Islands,

Guadaloupe, Jamaica, and the northern Circars, the island of Du Prince on the east coast of Africa. The cinnamon plant was introduced into Guiana in the year 1772, from the Isle of France; subsequently it was transported into the Antilles. In Guiana the inhabitants cultivate it in their gardens, and round their cottages. They prepare cinnamon sufficient for domestic purposes, and transmit a small quantity to France.

Prior to the year 1790 it was introduced into Cayenne by the French government, at a very great expense, and recommended to be cultivated by the colonists. Père Labat is of opinion that the bois d'Inde of the French West India Islands is the same species of plant with the *laurus cinnamomum*.

TRANSLATION

OF THE

CĒNA UPANISHAD, ONE OF THE CHAPTERS OF THE SĀMA VĒDA;

According to the Gloss of the celebrated Sankardchārya, establishing the Unity and the Sole Omnipotence of the Supreme Being, and that He alone is the object of Worship.

BY RAMMOHUN ROY.

INTRODUCTION.

SINCE my publication of the abridgement of the *Vedānta*, containing an exposition of all the *Vēda*, as given by the great Vyasa, I have, for the purpose of illustrating and confirming the view that he has taken of them, translated into Bengali the principal chapters of the *Vēda*, as being of unquestionable authority amongst all Hindus. This work will, I trust, by explaining to my countrymen the real spirit of the Hindu Scriptures, which is but the declaration of the unity of God, tend in a great degree to correct the erroneous conceptions which have prevailed with regard to the doctrines they inculcate; it will also, I hope, tend to discriminate those parts of the *Vēda* which are to be interpreted in an allegorical sense, and consequently to correct those exceptionable practices, which not only deprive Hindus in general of the common comforts * of society, but also lead them

frequently to self-destruction,* or to the sacrifice † of the lives of their friends and relations.

It is with no ordinary feeling of satisfaction that I have already seen many respectable persons of my countrymen, to the great disappointment of their interested spiritual guides, rise superior to their original prejudices, and inquire into the truths of religion. As many European gentlemen, especially those who interest themselves in the improvement of their fellow-creatures, may be gratified with a view of the doctrines of the original work, it appeared to me that I

in a boat or ship, nor clothed, nor in a tavern, nor any food that has been touched by a person of a different cast, nor, if interrupted while eating, can he resume his meal.

* At Prayaga, Ganga Nagar, and under the wheels of the car of Jagannath.

† As, for instance, persons whose recovery from sickness is supposed to be doubtful are carried to die on the banks of the Ganges. This is practised by the Hindus of Bengal only, the cruelty of which affects even Hindus of Behar, Allahabad, and all the Upper Provinces.

* A Hindu of cast can only eat once between sun-rise and sun-set; cannot eat dressed victuals

might best contribute to that gratification by translating a few chapters of the Véd into the English language, which I have accordingly done, and now submit them to their candid judgment. Such benevolent people will perhaps rise from a perusal of them, with the conviction that in the most ancient times the inhabitants of this part of the globe (at least the more intelligent class) were not unacquainted with metaphysical subjects; that allegorical language or description was very frequently employed, to represent the attributes of the Creator, which were sometimes designated as independent existences; and that, however suitable this method might be to the refined understandings of men of learning, it had the most mischievous effect when literature and philosophy decayed, producing all those absurdities and idolatrous notions, which have checked, or rather destroyed, every mark of reason, and darkened every beam of understanding.

The Véd, from which all Hindu literature is derived, is, in the opinion of the Hindus, an inspired work, coeval with the existence of the world. It is divided into four parts, viz. Rig, Yajur, Sam, and At'hava; these are again divided into several branches, and these last are subdivided into chapters. It is the general characteristic of each Véd, that the primary chapters of each branch treat of astronomy, medicine, arts, and other arts and sciences. They also exhibit allegorical representations of the attributes* of the Supreme Being, by means of earthly objects, animate or inanimate, whose shapes or properties are analogous to the nature of those attributes, and pointing out the modes of their worship immediately, or through the medium of fire. In the subsequent chapters, the unity of the Supreme Being, as the sole ruler of the universe, is plainly inculcated, and the mode of worshipping him particularly directed. The doctrine of a plurality of gods and goddesses, laid down in the preceding chapters, is not only controverted, but reasons assigned for its introduction; for instance, that the worship of the sun and fire, together with the

whole allegorical system, was only inculcated for the sake of those whose limited understandings rendered them incapable of comprehending and adoring the invisible Supreme Being; so that such persons might not remain in a brutified state, destitute of all religious principles. Should this explanation, given by the Véd itself, as well as by its celebrated commentator Vyās, not be allowed to reconcile those passages which are seemingly at variance with each other, as those that declare the unity of the invisible Supreme Being, with others, which describe a plurality of independent visible gods; the whole work must, I am afraid, not only be stripped of its authority, but looked upon as altogether unintelligible.

I have often lamented that in our general researches into theological truth, we are subjected to the conflict of many obstacles. When we look to the traditions of ancient nations, we often find them at variance with each other, and when discouraged by this circumstance, we appeal to reason as a surer guide, we soon find how incompetent it is, alone, to conduct us to the object of our pursuit. We often find that instead of facilitating our endeavours, or clearing up our perplexities, it only serves to generate an universal doubt, incompatible with principles on which our comfort and happiness mainly depend. The best method perhaps is, neither to give ourselves up, exclusively, to the guidance of the one or the other; but by a proper use of the lights furnished by both endeavour to improve our intellectual and moral faculties, relying on the goodness of the Almighty Power, which alone enables us to attain that which we earnestly and diligently seek for.

UPANISHAD OF THE VÉDA.

1st. Who is he (asks a pupil of his spiritual father) under whose sole will the intellectual power makes its approach to different objects? Who is he, under whose authority, breath, the primitive power in the body, makes its operation? Who is he, by whose direction, language is regularly pronounced? And who is that immaterial being, that applies vision and hearing to their respective objects?

2d. He, (answers the spiritual parent,) who is the sense of the sense of hearing; the intellect of the intellect; the es-

* It is my intention to give, with the blessing of God, in my next publication, an account of the relation between those attributes and the allegorical representations used to denote them.

sential cause of language; the breath of breath; the sense of the sense of vision; this is the Being, concerning whom you would inquire: learned men having relinquished the notion of self-independence, and self-consideration, from knowing the supreme understanding to be the sole source of sense, enjoy everlasting beatitude after their departure from this world.

3d. Hence no vision can approach him, no language can describe him, no intellectual power can compass or determine him. We know nothing of how the Supreme Being should be explained: he is beyond all that is within the reach of comprehension, and also beyond nature, which is above conception. Our ancient spiritual parents have thus explained him to us:

4th. He alone, who has never been described by language, and who directs language to its meaning, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this

5th. He alone, whom understanding cannot comprehend, and who, as said by learned men, knows the real nature of understanding, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this

6th. He alone, whom no one can conceive by vision, and by whose superintendence every one perceives the objects of vision, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this

7th. He alone, whom no one can hear through the sense of hearing, and who knows the real nature of the sense of hearing, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this

8th. He alone, whom no one can perceive through the sense of smelling, and who applies the sense of smelling to its objects, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this

9th. If you, [continues the spiritual parent,] from what I have stated, suppose and say that "I know the Supreme Being thoroughly," you, in truth, know very little of the Omnipresent Being; and any conception of that Being, which you limit to your powers of sense, is not only

deficient, but also his description, which you extend to the bodies of the celestial Gods, is also imperfect*; you consequently should inquire into the true knowledge of the Supreme Being. To this the pupil replies: "I perceive that at this moment I begin to know God."

10th. "Not that I suppose," continues he, "that I know God thoroughly, nor do I suppose that I do not know him at all; as among us, he who knows the meaning of the above stated assertion, is possessed of the knowledge respecting God; viz. "that I neither know him thoroughly, nor am entirely ignorant of him."

11th. [The spiritual father again resumes:] "He who believes that he cannot comprehend God, does know him; and he who believes that he can comprehend God, does not know him; as men of perfect understanding acknowledge him to be beyond comprehension; and men of imperfect understanding suppose him to be within the reach of their simplest perception.

12th. The notion of the sensibility of bodily organs, which are composed of insensible particles, leads to the notion of God; which notion alone is accurate, and tends to everlasting happiness; man gains, by self exertion, the power of acquiring knowledge respecting God, and through the same acquisition, he acquires eternal beatitude.

13th. Whatever person has, according to the above stated doctrine, known God, is really happy, and whoever has not known him is subjected to great misery: Learned men, having reflected on the Spirit of God extending over all moveable as well as immoveable creatures, after their departure from this world, are absorbed into the Supreme Being.

In a battle between the Celestial Gods and the Demons, God obtained victory

* The sum of the notion concerning the Supreme Being given in the *Védant*, is, that he is the soul of the universe; and bears the same relation to all material extension, that a human soul does to the individual body with which it is connected.

† In the *Uktalka* it is said that those powers of the Divinity which produce agreeable effects, and conduce to moral order and happiness, are represented under the figure of Celestial Gods, and those attributes from which pain and misery flow, are called Demons, and step-brothers of the former, with whom they are in a state of perpetual hostility.

over the latter, in favor of the former (or properly speaking, God enabled the former to defeat the latter); but upon this victory being gained, the Celestial Gods acquired their respective dignities, and supposed that this victory and glory were entirely owing to themselves. The Omnipresent Being having known their boast, appeared to them with an appearance beyond description.

They could not know what adorable appearance it was: they, consequently, said to fire, or properly speaking the God of fire, "Discover thou O God of fire what adorable appearance this is." His reply was, "I shall." He proceeded first to that adorable appearance, which asked him, "Who art thou." He then answered, "I am fire, and I am the origin of the Véd," that is, I am a well known personage. The Supreme Omnipotence upon being thus replied to, asked him again, "What power is in so celebrated a person as thou art;" he replied, "I can burn to ashes all that exists in the world." The Supreme Being then having laid a straw before him, said to him, "Canst thou burn this straw." The God of fire approached the straw, but could not burn it, though he exerted all his power: He then unsuccessfully retired and told the others, "I have been unable to discover what adorable appearance this is." Now they all said to wind (or properly to the God of Wind) "Discover thou O God of Wind, what adorable appearance this is." His reply was, "I shall." He proceeded fast to that adorable appearance, which asked him, "Who art thou." He then answered, "I am wind, and I pervade unlimited space," that is, I am a well-known personage. The Supreme Being upon being thus replied to, asked him again, "What power is in so celebrated a person as thou art," He replied, "I can uphold all that exists in the world." The Supreme Being then having laid a straw before him, said to him, "Canst thou uphold this straw." The God of wind approached the straw, but could not hold it up, though he exerted all his power. He then unsuccessfully retired and told the others, "I have been unable to discover what adorable appearance this is." Now they all said to the God of Atmosphere, "Discover thou, O re-

vered God of Atmosphere, what adorable appearance this is," his reply was, "I shall." He proceeded fast to that adorable appearance, which vanished from his view. He met at the same spot a woman, the Goddess of Instruction, arrayed in golden robes in the shape of the most beautiful Umā.* He asked her, "What was that adorable appearance;" She replied, "It was the Supreme Being, owing to whose victory you are all advanced to exaltation." The God of Atmosphere, from her instruction, knew that it was the Supreme Being that had appeared to them. He at first communicated that information to the Gods of Fire and of Wind. As the Gods of Fire, Wind, and Atmosphere had approached to the adorable appearance, and had perceived it, and also as they had known prior to the others that it was indeed God that appeared to them, they seemed to be superior to the other Gods. As the God of Atmosphere had approached to the adorable appearance, and perceived it, and also as he knew, prior to every one of them, that it was God that appeared to them, he seemed not only superior to every other God, but also for that reason exalted above the Gods of Fire and Wind.

The foregoing is a divine figurative representation of the Supreme Being; meaning that in one instance he shines at once over all the universe, like the illumination of lightning; and in another, that he disappears as quick as the twinkling of an eye. Again it is represented of the Supreme Being, that pure mind conceives, that it approaches to him as nearly as possible: Through the same pure mind, the pious man thinks of him, and consequently application of the mind to him is repeatedly used. That God, who alone in reality has no resemblance, and to whom the mind cannot approach, is adorable by all living creatures: he is therefore called "adorable;" He should, accordingly to the prescribed manner, be worshipped. All creatures revere the person who knows God in the manner thus described. The pupil now says, "Tell me, O Spiritual Father, the Upanishad, or the principal part of the

* The wife of Siva.

part of the Véd, which relates to God alone, and, indeed, told you the Upanishad, of which, austere devotion, control over the senses, performance of religious rites, and the remaining parts of the Véd, as well as those sciences that are Véd." The spiritual father makes this

answer, "I have told you the principles derived from the Védas, are only the feet; and whose altar and support is truth." He who understands it as thus described, having relieved himself from sin, acquires eternal and unchangeable beatitude.

JOURNEY TO LAKE MÁNASARÓVARA IN UN-DES.

(Continued from p. 16.)

From what I have seen of the growth of hemp in this country, I have no hesitation in saying, that its luxuriance is such, when sown upon the lands of valleys in *Gorukhál* and *Páin khandl*, as to be capable of supplying a great portion of the navy of Great Britain, if its value in England will cover the freight and other expenses.

Sept. 24th.—The Négl's mother last night informed us that Jawáhir Singh had absconded as well as Bhawání Singh, in order to avoid the oppression of the *Gorkhas*. She gave an afflicting statement of the grievances inflicted by them; assured us that our loads should be forwarded, and that Bhawání Singh would not be faithless to his engagements; but that we should not see him, as both he and Jawáhir feared to be seized and sent to *Sirinagar*. She was very anxious to impress us with a belief that the warmest wishes of the whole of her family were with us. We then desired Bandu Thápá's son and the jamádár would come to our tent, and remonstrated with them on our situation. Bandu Thápá's son, and an old man his governor, expressed their concern at the delay in our journey, and said they were ready to accompany us to *Páik*, when we should see Bandu Thápá, and that we might rely upon it our effects should reach *Páik* within three days after our arrival. We were obliged to remain satisfied with this explanation, but said, that if we had not an account of the baggage being on the road to us in three days, we would certainly march.

Sept. 25th.—As a person acquainted with the management of goats and the culture of the mountain rice would be useful in going to *Calcutta* with the former, and perhaps eventually to *England*, I gave the sum of thirty rupees for a slave

offered to me by Jawáhir Singh, who was apprehensive that he would be forcibly taken from him by the *Gorkhas* if he did not dispose of him.

Sept. 26th.—The jamádár Jag-rúp came to take leave. As I saw he expected a present, I filled a china box with five rupees in *Tindáshis* and gave it to him. He appeared highly gratified with this, and we saw no more of him.

At 9^h 15^t left the village of *Soldr*. At eight thousand three hundred and eighty paces reach *Panki-math*. The latter part of this journey was very embarrassing, as the rain now was continued and heavy. The path was covered with a glazed surface, so slippery, that few of the party escaped without one or more falls. When quite dark I reached the *Garúí Gángá*, whose current dashed along with great impetuosity. Having safely reached the bank, we were involved in the deepest darkness, and could only ascertain that we were at the foot of a steep hill. Here we were obliged to wait about three-quarters of an hour till a light was brought, which shewed a steep narrow path, much obstructed by stones and long grass. With much trouble we collected the goats and forced them into the path, but they frequently stopped. Not being able to get them on after a stop of unusual length, I endeavoured to pass through them, and when I got to the foremost rank, felt myself suddenly slip through the grass over a steep ledge which came along the edge of the path and down the face of a bank or precipice, for the darkness prevented me from judging of the extent of the danger. A tuft of grass, after I had a short fall, came between my legs, and in a few seconds more I found myself seated upon a stone as if upon a saddle, my feet not touching the ground. By dint of

groping about, I found some stout tufts of grass a little above me, and well within my reach. These proved firm, and enabled me, by there being a succession of them, and by placing my toes against the face of the bank, to raise my head to the level of the path in the grass, and the hand of a servant drew me up.

Sept. 27th.—Thermometer 60°. This is a deserted village called *Panki-Math*, situated on the top of a hill, but surrounded, except towards the river, by an amphitheatre of others still higher. *Bandu Thápa's* son's party had turned out the inhabitants of a village on the opposite side of the *Garúf Gangá*, and taken refuge from the rain of last night in their houses. I thought it right to halt. Thermometer 67°. At four P.M. the son of *Bandu Thápa* and his party marched to *Pipal Kóil* to-day, and was soon followed by *Jagrúp Jemádár* and his party.

Sept. 28th.—Thermometer 53°. At one thousand four hundred and sixty-two paces reach the steps, which in going up were an object of terror, but which now surprise us that we should have thought formidable; this change in our sentiments has been worked by our having become familiar with worse roads, and likewise by the declivity being concealed by grass. Encamp at *Puruthothu*. At 1° 45' distance three thousand two hundred and twenty-five paces. The *Gorkhas* wished us to pitch close to a small house or fort; they were preparing to command the road to *Bhadríndh*, and that of the *Jhála* across the *Alakananda* to *Bandhóth*, and the temple of *Kédárnáth*. The invitation was declined for obvious reasons.

Sept. 29th.—Halt this day. We are told that on the summits of the neighbouring mountains there was a large red tiger, which feeds on elk and the largest kind of game, but seldom comes to the lower part of the country. He is described to be of the size of a small horse, his neck is covered with hair so long as to fall over his face and almost conceal his head, as he comes down hill. From this account, it is presumable that the animal is a lion.

Sept. 30th.—Thermometer 60°. Noon 78°. Night 68°. This land was given by the *Rajas* in *Jaghr* to *Bhadríndh* for the maintenance of the officiating priests;

and the *Gorkhas* have not disturbed the tenure, though they live at free quarters upon the farmers, when they come either to collect rents in the neighbourhood or for any other purpose, as in the present instance, when a force is collected to impose upon us a belief of their strength.

Oct. 1st.—*Bhowánt Singh*, by message through *Hark Deo*, requested us to be particularly on our guard against treachery, which he apprehended would be employed against us. The *Gorkhals* having sent some coolies, we marched with due precaution, our fire-arms loaded, at half past two. At eleven hundred and thirty-five paces encamp on a narrow plot of grass, formerly cultivated.

Oct. 2d.—Thermometer at sun-rise 51°. Noon 82°. Night 61°. This day about eleven, the subadar came to pay us a visit. He is a relation of the deposed *Palpa Rájá*. It is worthy of notice, that two-thirds of the troops of *Bhakti Thápa*, consist of the natives of the subjugated countries.

Oct. 3d.—Intermittent fevers are very common at this season, and attributed by the inhabitants to the rain which falls almost continually at an end of *Bhodon*, and the great moisture of the soil. But to the humidity of the atmosphere and the ground may be added the vegetable trash they eat, and the close and filthy state of their houses, and especially the accumulation of all kinds of dirt round their habitations.

Oct. 4th.—Went, accompanied by a few *Gorkha sipáhs*, in pursuit of bears; saw and wounded several.

Oct. 5th.—A letter had come from *Bandu Thápa*, stating that, as he desired much to meet us, he wished we would march as soon as possible, and he would wait for us at *Chandpur*.

Oct. 6th.—No coolies came. The *jamádár* said we should certainly have them the following day.

Oct. 7th.—Thermometer 60°. At nine begin our march. As I thought it probable that I should not be able to overtake the goats before night, and as the road was bad and the sky looked wild and threatening, I endeavoured, as I passed some rocks, to find out some caverns in which I might take up my lodging, for the carriers were so far behind as to leave me little hope of their arriving with

my bed. I saw at a distance from the road a deep recess in the face of the rock, and congratulating myself on my good luck, went to examine it more closely, when I suddenly felt an offensive smell, and proceeding to the cave found the dead body of a man. In what manner he came by his death I could not learn from the appearances about him; but as he was not stripped, and had white clothes, I suppose he was some pilgrim from *Hindustan*. At eight thousand nine hundred paces, I found the goats on a sandy and stony part of the bed of the *Alakananda*. My bed arrived about ten o'clock, and my tent in the middle of the night. The *Bickdri* pretends to be our friend, and recommends us to be on our guard. We set fire to piles of firewood, in order to keep off the leopards.

Oct. 8th.—Thermometer 56°. March at 9. The deserted condition of the villages threatens this unfortunate country with the loss of all its inhabitants, if it remain under the dominion of the *Gorkhás*. It is odd enough that every governor, and indeed every *sipdái* sees what is to happen, but no one seems to make any attempt on principle to check the threatened depopulation. The governors of the different districts remain in them but for a few years, and it appears a maxim with them to make hay whilst the sun shines, whatever ills befall the misfortunate *rajut* from their exactions. Thermometer at night 65°.

Oct. 9th.—Thermometer 59°. It began to rain briskly soon after I commenced my march, and continued two-thirds of the way. The road lay through a country that was once highly cultivated, but which exhibits now little more than traces of what it has been. This day I found two men under the *Pippal* tree near the *Nandákháí*, who wished to become my servants: one of these was a one-eyed fellow who had assisted in carrying our loads from *Najibáddáí*. As they seemed strong enough to be useful as carriers, and said they were starving in this country, and had no connections, having lost their wives, I took them into employ. Having mentioned the general features of the country, we went through this day in our route upwards; it is unnecessary to say more than that the luxuriant vegetation

had so altered its face in many places, as to render it a work of some time to recognise them. After a very complete wetting, and the feel of the sun, which shewed itself nearly unclouded, near *Karn Prayág*, we reached the *Pindar-Gangá* at six thousand three hundred and fifty-seven paces, when we crossed the *Jamú*. On the opposite side, on a river *Chaitra* under a *Pippal* tree, we found *Handa Trápá*, who rose at our approach. He is a stout old man of seventy, plain in his manners and dress, and altogether not superior in his appearance to one of the zamindars of *Ghazipur*. He sent word by the *Bickdri*, that when we had eaten and taken some rest he would wait on us. He came in the evening, accompanied by the *Bickdri* and the *Karamíah*. On enquiring what were the motives for our passing through their country, we replied that we wished to see the horses of the *Uddís* and to procure some shawl-wool goats. Why did we disguise ourselves? To this it was answered, that he must well know it was the general custom of pilgrims so to do; but that we had a farther inducement, for, if this had not been done, we should not have been able to enter the *Uddís*, as he must not be ignorant that all entrance to that country is interdicted to the *Gorkhás* and to Europeans also. Why, he next asked, had we not applied for a *Parwáná*? Our answer was, that had we waited the time necessary for procuring a *Parwáná*, the season for going through the *Himáchal* would have passed, but that had we found the horses required, we should have applied regularly for permission for going through the *Gorkhál* country. We then enquired if he had to complain of our having committed any violence or irregularity in the course of our march? He answered in the negative. He was then informed, that hundreds of the *Nipalés* went through the Company's provinces in any direction they pleased without interruption. He admitted the truth of the remark, but said that he wished us to remain five days at *Karn Prayág*, and afterwards said that this period might extend to fifteen or seventeen days, until a decision should be formed by the different chiefs as to the line of conduct to be taken. We said that we had been much detained at various places on different pretences, that our

money was nearly exhausted, and that we could not make any further halt than one day, when we would proceed towards *Pdñ*, where we would halt two days. He said, that he was obliged to go to *Sirbe-gar* on account of the *Das'harg*, and we might not find any bearers the next day, but that we might depend upon them the following day; and that he would order the *Bichárl* to attend us to *Chikish*. We parted apparently on the best terms; and Bandu Thápa was much pleased with his present.

Oct. 10th.—At eight o'clock Bandu Thápa set off in a *Gandí*, or blanket collected in gathers at the two ends and tied to a long pole. He was carried by two men, who must have been abundantly loaded, as he cannot weigh less than fifteen stone. The town of *Kurn Praydg*, contained many inhabitants in 1802; but at present a few *Brahmins*, who attend the temple, and some *mullahs* who take care of the *Jhála*, constitute the whole number.

Oct. 11th.—Thermometer 55°. Noon 80°. Night 61°. After having completed three thousand three hundred and fifty-eight paces in a southerly direction with some eating and resting we encamped near a *Pipal* tree, having the *Pindur* on our left, and the *Chandpur* nullah emptying into this river in a broken stream a little before us, and about a quarter of a mile below our former ground of encampment. The soldiers along with us have scarcely any cartridges, and would have the worst of it, were they to attack us, but I trust this is not their intention, although I perceive their numbers are increased.

Oct. 12th.—Thermometer 50°. Night 57°. A servant I had brought from *Pipal Kót* had been several times at *Adh-Bhadri*, and stated that the road on the right side of the *Chandpur* nullah was shorter and better than that by *Tape* or *Támód Kót*, and that the people from this part of the country always went by this road. As it was a great object with me to save distance, I resolved to go by this road; my companion determined to go by the other. I considered this a matter of little consequence as the separation would only be for a few hours. Whilst on the road a stout *Gorkhál*, whom I had not before seen, and who from his dress

appeared of a rank superior to the rest, spoke to me in a very insolent tone, and placed himself in a menacing position striking his musket violently against the ground. I snatched my gun from my servant, cocked it, and stopped with the intention of shooting him if he advanced a single step towards me. Another soldier, seeing what I was about, ran, begged me to desist, and abused the man who had been impertinent. The village was on a very high spot. I left my goats a few yards behind, and with my *Khaldri*, *Cheta*, went into a square flagged, on two sides of which were low buildings for cattle, and in front a high *Chabutra* connected with some houses. On the edge of this stood twenty-five *Gorkhál Sipahís*, principally new faces, and on the flags below were my loads. I asked who was the head of his force, and, on his being pointed out, asked him what was the meaning of this deception. He said it was expected that I should halt there, and every thing was ready for my accommodation; I told him, that it was my intention to cross the *Chandpur* nullah that night, and desired to know if he meant to furnish bearers. He answered, that no bearers were to be had, and that it was impossible from the lateness of the hour to reach *Chandpur*. I saw that nothing was to be expected in the way of aid. A guide was even refused. I therefore ordered my people to throw away my things of least value, divide the rest, and march. Well aware that it would be impossible for me to reach the banks of the nullah, as the night was settling in, I pitched my tent on an elevated spot close to the *Math*. I placed a sentry on each road, and had a fire made sufficiently large to throw light upon them. My men were placed upon the *Chabutras*, and altogether my position was more respectable than could be expected on such an emergency. The *sakís*, who live at the *Mat's*, desired us to be watchful, as a very large tyger had lately taken off three men from that neighbourhood.

Oct. 13th.—The night has passed in quiet. I marched about nine, and in about an hour over a descending and slippery road came to the steep bank of a watercourse, Mr. H. sent a note, stating that he had been stopped at the village of

Tope yesterday, and desired to go to where I was. This he refused, and by shewing a firm determination to proceed was not opposed, but the *Gorkhals* left behind, at the moment of his going on, were busily engaged in putting flints in their guns. He had reached *Adh-Bhadri*, was under arms, and desired me to join him as soon as possible. In about an hour, I found Mr. H. encamped in some flat ground between the temples of *Adh-Bhadri* and a nullah. In a short time the carriers from *Baddli*, most probably instructed by the *Gorkhals*, all at once started up and ran off. It is believed, that this was done to delay our marching. We here disencumbered ourselves of the least valuable of our property, and divided the rest amongst our servants to carry. In the evening we set off. The *Gorkhals* encamped about a hundred yards above us. The march of this morning was about four thousand paces, that of the evening two thousand five hundred.

Oct. 14th.—Thermometer 48°. At three thousand five hundred paces I reached the summit of *Doodli katti Gadri*, having for the last mile proceeded through a fine forest of horse chestnut, walnut, ilex, and rhododendron of the red kind. Many people here, it is said, been killed by tigers at this spot within the last three months. At five thousand and fifty-eight paces cross the rivulet. Here we stopped to eat some *d'hul* and rice. Instead of stopping near us, as heretofore, the *Gorkhals* proceeded about two miles in front to dress their victuals and

to make arrangements for stopping us at the *Sobha* pass. Had we not been embarrassed by our goats, a march across the *Godra* to the right, leaving the *Rdm-gangá* to the left, and steering towards *Lungúr* green, would have completely disconcerted their schemes, and have brought us into Mr. H.'s *jagheer* near *Láddang*. However, circumstanced as we were, it only remained for us to persevere, until we should have gained the *Sobha* pass, beyond which it would be difficult for them to stop us. After taking our frugal meal we proceeded. The distance from our halting place is two thousand six hundred paces, and we encamped upon a flat on the left bank of the river, where we were met by some *Domes* with music. At night a farmer brought his son that was sick, and expressed his concern at our situation, believing us in confinement. When it was explained that this was not the case, he said, that it must happen, as all the troops were to meet at *Sobha*, and detain us there, as they had failed of effecting their purpose before. Orders had been issued to all the farmers to assist them, in case we should resist them. Here again our escort departed for the night to a village at a distance, and had we not had the goats, we might have availed ourselves of this opportunity; but I had determined, as long as it might be in my power, not to quit the animals which it had cost me so much pains to obtain.

(To be concluded in our next.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 17, 1818.

A QUARTERLY general court of proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leaden-hall-street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend from Christmas last to Midsummer next.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The customary forms having been gone through,

The *Chairman* (James Pattison, Esq.) said, "I have to acquaint the court that it is assembled to declare a dividend on the Company's capital stock, from the 5th of January last to the 5th of July next—and that the court of directors

have come to a resolution thereon, which shall be now read."

The resolution was read, as follows:—
At a court of directors, held on Tuesday, June 16, 1818,

"It was resolved unanimously, that in pursuance of an act of the 53d of his present majesty, cap. 155, it be recommended to the general court to declare a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing the 5th of January last, and ending the 5th of July next."

The *Chairman* then moved, "that the dividend for the said half-year be five and a quarter per cent., which was seconded

by the deputy-chairman (Campbell Macjoribanks, Esq.)

Mr. Hume begged, before the question was put, to call the attention of the court to the third section, cap. 1, of the Company's by-laws; which ordained, "That an account shall annually be laid before a general court of proprietors, shewing the net proceeds of the Company's sales of goods during the year last past, ending the 30th of April, the duties and allowance arising to the Company by private-trade, and all other net profits of the Company in Great Britain, and the application and disposition thereof, agreeably to the act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155." He had been in vain endeavouring to discover any such account, in order that, by a reference to it, he might make up his mind as to whether their profits would admit of such a dividend as that now proposed. The by-law expressly said that such a document should be laid before them, but for some years past it appeared to have been neglected, and he wished to call back the directors to a practice from which much benefit would be derived. The net profits, not the mere balance sheet, were directed to be produced annually. He merely rose to ask whether any such account was in existence (it certainly was not amongst those presented to parliament), and if so, whether it could be seen by the proprietors?

The *Chairman* said, the recommendation of the court of directors was founded on accounts regularly laid before them. By the hon. proprietor's own admission, it seemed that it was not customary to present to the court of proprietors the document referred to by him. He (the *Chairman*) could state, most confidently, that the accounts had been perfectly satisfactory to the court of directors, and completely justified them in the recommendation they had made.

Mr. Hume—"There is a by-law on the subject, and the question is whether it shall remain a dead-letter?"

The *Chairman* said, he had endeavoured to explain the business to the hon. proprietor, but further inquiry should be made before the next general court.

LICENSED SHIPS.

The *Chairman*—"I have now to acquaint the court, that the 11th sec. cap. 10, of the by laws, ordains that a list shall be annually laid before the quarterly general court in the month of June, of all ships which shall have been licensed by the court of directors to proceed to India in the preceding year, ending 30th of April, pursuant to the act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155; which list shall also contain the amount of their tonnage,

and the names of their respective owners and commanders. In conformity with this by-law I now lay the said list before the court."

COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

Mr. *Canning* begged leave to bring before the court the report of the committee of by-laws appointed on the 18th of June 1817. They had not, it would appear, found it necessary to come to any decision with respect to any alteration in the existing laws.

The report of the committee, which was to the following effect, was then read:—

At a committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's by-laws, held on Tuesday, the 16th of June, 1818.

"Your committee having met under the provisions contained in the first sect. of the 3d cap. of the by-laws, and having in conformity therewith examined the said laws, have the satisfaction to report that they appear to have been correctly acted on during the last year, and that no alteration therein is immediately required.

"That having taken into consideration the reference of the court of proprietors of the 9th of July last, respecting the propriety of passing a by-law to guard against any member of this Company receiving any fee, present, reward, or gratuity for his vote or votes in this house, or under the pretence of travelling charges, or any other pretence whatsoever, your committee conceive that a slight alteration of the by-law, section 1, cap. 7, would afford a sufficient remedy. That by-law, as it stands, ordains, 'that if any member of this Company shall, by menaces, promises, collusive transfer or transfers of stock, or any other indirect means whatsoever, obtain, or endeavour to obtain, any vote for the election of himself or any other to be a director, and be thereof declared guilty at a general court to be called for that purpose, such person shall be incapable thereafter of holding any office, the qualification for which is subject to the regulation of the general court; and if a director, be further liable to be removed from his office.' Your committee propose, that after the words 'collusive transfer or transfers of stock,' the following be inserted: 'or under the pretence of defraying travelling charges, or any other pretence whatsoever,' obtain, &c. &c. Your committee do not, however, mean to give a decided opinion on this subject. They beg also to observe, that a bill which has passed through parliament may render some alterations in the by-laws respecting shipping necessary, which alterations will probably create some discussions before the general court."

The report was then laid on the table.

The *Chairman*—"I have now to state to the court, that the first section of the 3d cap. of by laws ordains, that a committee of fifteen be annually appointed at the general court held in the month of June, for the purpose of inspecting the by-laws. We shall now proceed to the discharge of that duty."

The clerk then read the names of the committee appointed last year, *viz.* Humphrey Howorth, Esq., Whistled Keene, Esq., the Hon. D. Kinnaird, Geo. Cumming, Esq., William Drewe, Esq., Patrick Heatley, Esq., Henry Smith, Esq., Sir T. B. Walsh, Bart.; Alex. Baring, Esq., John Taylor, Esq., George Grote, Esq., David Lyon, Esq., Robert Williams, Esq., Benjamin Barnard, Esq., and Sir H. Strachie, Bart.

The *Chairman*—"I now move, that Humphrey Howorth, Esq. be one of the committee of by-laws for the year ensuing."

Mr. R. Jackson said, he had not recollected that this was the day on which the committee of by-laws for the ensuing year was to be appointed; but it gave him considerable pleasure to be present on this occasion, that he might bear witness to the merits of the gentlemen who recently acted on that committee. Those who like him had marked the sedulous attention which they paid to the difficult duty imposed on them, who had weighed and considered the good they had effected, who had travelled through their luminous reports, would coincide in this opinion, that the Company had derived more benefit from them than from any committee of by-laws that had been formed in the last half century.—(*Hear! Hear!*)—With this feeling, he cordially seconded the motion for the re-election of Mr. Howorth.

The *Chairman*—"Where the name is so truly respectable, the greater the anxiety to second such a motion, the more honorable it is to the individual. My hon. colleague had already performed that pleasing duty. We must all admit that the praises bestowed on Mr. Howorth, and the committee in general, are justly due."

The motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the *Chairman*, seconded by the Deputy *Chairman*, the Hon. D. Kinnaird, G. Cumming, W. Drewe, Patrick Heatley, Henry Smith, Sir J. B. Walsh, John Taylor, George Grote, David Lyon, R. Williams, B. Barnard, and Sir H. Strachie, were re-elected members of the by-laws committee for the ensuing year without observation.

Mr. S. Dixon said, he wished to draw the attention of the proprietors to a fact of considerable importance, he meant the want of a proper degree of notoriety with respect to the court held that day.

He had read many newspapers on that and on several preceding mornings, and he saw no notice whatsoever on the subject; indeed it was by mere chance that he learned a court was to be held. A gentleman had called on him and stated incidentally that there was a meeting at the India House; to him he was indebted for his information. There was, he believed, a general rule on this subject; but though the precise terms of that rule might have been complied with, though notice might have been given on a certain day, he did not think that was sufficient. It would be a very great convenience if the notice were repeated two or three days before that appointed for the meeting. He did not speak for himself only: in his opinion the period selected for assembling the court ought to be known to the proprietors generally, and this could not be the case unless it was advertised a few days before. He should now touch on another point, with regard to the election of directors. When he came to give his vote, a short time since, for six directors for four years, a circumstance which he should now mention struck him very much. He perceived at the bottom of the list the following: "Nota Bene—No person can vote for more than six directors." It "needed no ghost to come from the gloomy grave" to tell the proprietors that they could not vote for more directors than there were vacancies. But while information was given which was not called for, one thing was omitted which he thought ought to have been noticed. He was the proposer of the original motion, which provided that the proprietors might vote for any number of directors under six. But though that was the case, it might at the moment have slipped his memory, as the alteration was a very modern one; and it was still more likely that it would escape from the recollection of other proprietors, to many of whom it was perhaps little known. It ought to be generally known that the proprietors might vote for any number under six. That information might be given to all those who came forward to vote by a notice attached to the list.

The *Chairman*—"With respect to the first subject which the hon. proprietor has brought forward, namely, that the intended meeting this day was not sufficiently notorious, I have only to say that it is notorious, for it stands on the by-laws of the Company, that in the month of June the committee of by-laws shall be elected for the ensuing year. They shall be elected, not at a court to be held in the month of June, but at the court to be then held. I do not know whether the hon. proprietor understands my answer."

Mr. S. Dixon said, he had no doubt but that the executive body stuck to the strict form of proceeding; but it was his fortune, or misfortune, to have much business to attend to, and he might consequently forget that one of the by-laws directed a general court to be held in June. He was not, he believed, singular in that respect. He now recollected that there was such a by-law, but he would probably forget it again in a week; therefore some means ought to be adopted, in order to refresh the memory of the proprietors.

The *Chairman*.—"The only mode we can adopt to refresh the hon. proprietor's memory is to send him a copy of the by-laws, by which he will see that the committee are re-elected in June. With respect to the second point, the notice placed at the bottom of the list, it is perfectly in accordance with the by-law. The by-law says, that lists containing more than six names shall not be considered legal, and that was all the notice intimated; therefore, lest a mistake should take place, and an entire list be expunged in consequence, it was thought right to put the proprietors on their guard. The by-law, sec. vii, cap. 7, expressly ordains, "that in all elections to be annually made of six directors for four years, in pursuance of the act of parliament of the 13th year of his majesty, cap. 63, each proprietor voting shall give in a list, containing not more than six names of persons duly qualified to be directors; and if any list shall contain the names of more than six persons duly qualified, every such list shall be totally rejected."

Mr. Hume thought that the observations which had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Dixon) were well deserving the notice of the court. If he understood the matter correctly, the cause of complaint was not confined to him alone, but extended to many persons. When he stated, as he conceived he safely might, that there had been no notice of the present general court for the last five days, it was not surprising if it had escaped the memory of great numbers of proprietors. What he considered his hon. friend to complain of, or rather to submit to the consideration of the court of directors, was, that in a case like the present, as well as on other occasions, a notice of the intended meeting might be inserted in the newspapers a day or two before, to refresh his recollection, and the recollection of the proprietors in general. He did not want such a *refresher*, and therefore, when he expressed his concurrence in the ideas of his hon. friend, he spoke not for himself but for others.

Mr. K. Smith said, the notices of ge-

neral courts intended to be held ought to be placed in a situation by themselves in the East-India House; at present they were placed along with the lists of sales, &c. He had not observed any notice of the present court, and several others were, he believed, in the same situation. There ought to be a board stuck up in a conspicuous part of the East-India House, for the express purpose of notifying the time when general courts were to be held.

Mr. R. Jackson did not think that his hon. friend meant to introduce this subject by way of complaint. He had no doubt but that the advertisement had been inserted in the papers according to the usual custom; and if, during the last six or seven days, no advertisement had appeared, it was only necessary to mention the fact in that place to have it rectified. Perhaps also, in courtesy, directions would be given that in future advertisements the business of the day should just be noticed, for the information of the proprietors generally. It would be useful to many persons; but to those who had *refreshers* (which, by the way, was a very excellent phrase, well known in the profession to which he belonged, but which perhaps his hon. friend, not being of that profession, did not perfectly understand) such a notice certainly was quite unimportant. The hon. proprietor who originated this discussion mentioned another subject of great interest; he had brought it forward, not with a view to impute blame to the court of directors, but in the hope that his suggestion would be attended to. The hon. proprietor said, that under the balloting-list he observed a "*nota bene*, you cannot vote for more than six directors;" this was a fair caution, for it apprised the proprietors that if they voted for more than six candidates their lists would be vitiated. But there was another notice which he, as well as the hon. proprietor, should like to see added to the list; they could not forget that his hon. friend (Mr. Dixon) was the person whose motion rendered it competent to the proprietors to vote, if they thought proper, even for one individual out of the six placed on the list. Until that motion was brought forward by him, it was not in their power, according to the law of the Company, to vote for less than *five* out of *six* candidates; and yet, some years ago, he recollected individuals nominated amongst the five who were so obnoxious that many persons could not vote for them conscientiously; but, being compelled to vote for five or none, they were obliged either to give up their elective right altogether, or else, in order to serve some person whom they esteemed, they were induced to support others whom they disliked. His legal opinion

was given on this point about two years before the alteration was made, it was not then conceived to be a sound opinion, and of course was not acted on; but afterwards the obscure individual's opinion was found to be a good one, and was seconded by the attorney and solicitor general. Now the proprietors could vote for one, two, three, four, five, or six directors, as they pleased. This being a new law, conferring a new and most invaluable privilege, it would not perhaps be refused to place a notification of the circumstance at the bottom of the ballot. The propriety of such a measure appeared to be so plain, that the request would not probably be made a second time.

The Chairman. "I have to mention to the court, that Mr. Whitshed Keene having intimated his wish to resign his situation as a member of the committee of by-laws, it is necessary to name another gentleman in the room."

Mr. Whitshed Keene's letter, addressed to the Chairman, was then read, as follows:—

"Sir,—As I find from my constant residence in the country, and my advanced years, that it is not in my power to give the necessary attendance to the committee of by-laws, I beg leave to request that you will take the earliest opportunity of nominating some gentleman in my room."

The Chairman. "As the office to which Mr. Keene was elected, that of member of the committee of by-laws for the last year, has expired, it is not necessary to put any question with respect to that gentleman's resignation. I shall therefore propose that J. Darby, Esq. be elected in his place."

Mr. Hume. "I wish to ask whether Mr. Darby knew that he was to be nominated, and whether, if elected, he will attend?"

The Chairman. "He will, I believe, attend with great punctuality."

The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman. "It will be regretted, on account of the well-known ability of the gentleman I am now about to name, that circumstances render it necessary to elect an individual in his place. I allude to Mr. A. Baring. He did not attend the committee last year, and but twice in the preceding year; it is therefore proper that another gentleman should be appointed. I propose J. H. Tritton, Esq. who will attend the committee with great assiduity."

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

SHIPPING ACTS CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The Chairman. "I have to state to the court, that the bill 'to amend and reduce into one act the several laws re-

lating to the manner in which the East India Company are required to hire ships,' has passed into a law."—(*Hear! hear! from Mr. Hume.*)

Mr. R. Jackson said, he was not going to make any observations on the particular provisions of this bill; it would not be proper on this day, and severe illness had prevented him from attending the court when the measure was under discussion. He had learned, however, from the report of the debates, what had taken place; and he was particularly struck with the observation of an hon. director (*Mr. Elphinstone*), that he agreed with the measure as the least objectionous of those that had been introduced to parliament with reference to the shipping system, which now demanded an accurate revision. That the system demanded investigation could not be doubted. The increase of their shipping, from 40,000 tons, which was the amount in 1814, to 100,000 tons in 1817, had produced so serious a revolution in all the commercial views, interests, and profits of the Company, as loudly called for a revision (amongst other important revisions) of the whole of their shipping concerns. (*Hear! hear!*) His objection to the new measure was contained in a single proposition. It was precisely like an enactment for trial by jury, with a proviso that the judge should have the power to direct the jury as he thought fit. This bill supported the principle of contract by public tender in name, but was a deviation from it in point of fact. It was impossible for such a system to go on. The Company's shipping system would, in spite of temporary expedients, force itself on the attention of the country, and command a revision. If the right hon. gentleman at the head of the board of control felt a distance for entering on such a task, or if he conceived that it was out of his province as a statesman, it would be only necessary to call his attention to the declared sentiments of Viscount Melville, and afterwards of the Marquis of Buckinghamshire, in order to set him right. He would find that it was completely within the province of government to take care that the shipping affairs of the Company were ably and profitably conducted. Looking to this bill, it appeared to him to be a total perversion of all commercial principles. The system must, in a few months, call for examination; and feeling that to be the case, he could not let the present opportunity pass without observation, lest his silence should be mistaken for assent.

Mr. Hume said, to prevent the same inference, he would offer a very few remarks. The bill, which had now passed into a law, he had most strenuously opposed; and he had stated his reasons for

doing so, in the resolution which had recently been read amongst the minutes of the last general court. Had the right hon. gentleman at the head of the board of control done the duty for which he was paid, and paid most handsomely; had he simplified and regulated their affairs, for the purpose of lowering their expenses, instead of rendering them more complex and intricate, he would have received the thanks of the Company. Instead of that, he had introduced a bill that rode over the whole system of settled contract, that ran away with those principles which the ablest and wisest men considered to be the best on which their shipping concerns could be conducted, and, under the idea of bringing in a measure for the regulation, the immediate regulation of their shipping affairs, he had come forward with a bill that could not operate, unfortunately, until after another war had terminated; but, if war were declared, and were terminated in a month, then the whole of the freights previously contracted for became uncertain, and must vary according to the list of prices drawn up by the master attendant and approved by the directors. So far the measure was manifestly erroneous. He hoped the day was not far distant when the executive body would take into their view that which ought not to be forced on them by the public. He trusted they would adopt every measure to lessen the price of transport, in order to meet that competition with which they were now threatened. He observed that there were two hundred and eighty-seven commissions connected with a very small number of ships.

The Chairman. "There is no question before the court, and therefore the hon. proprietor ought to abstain from going so much into detail. If the hon. proprietor state his sentiments at large in opposition to this measure, which has received the sanction of the proprietors and of the legislature (a course which I think is not regular), he still speaks only his individual opinion, with which, on a former occasion, he favoured us at considerable length. I trust, under these circumstances, he will be as brief as possible; if not, I shall endeavour to listen to him with patience."

Mr. Hume said, if he had not been interrupted by the hon. chairman, he perhaps would have concluded his observations by this time; but if the whole court of directors and of proprietors were against him, still he would raise his voice in opposition to any measure that appeared to him to be wrong. He had fought singly on other occasions, and in a good cause he would do so again. The gentleman was now present who seconded his resolution, when five hundred proprietors refused to give him any support. The le-

gislatore imparted to them the right of expressing their sentiments, and but for the observations of individuals now and then their business would not go on so well as it had done. He had observed, from documents in his possession, that in vessels belonging to the Company, rated at a complement of seventy-three men, forty-one were sailors, and the rest, thirty-two in number, were officers. Now he wished the Company's trade to proceed on a system of simplification; he wished it to be carried on as cheaply as private individuals carried on their trade. If it were not so carried on, what would be the consequence? Why, when they came before the legislature again for a renewal of their privileges, they would be told, "you have had a trial, and you have not succeeded; what claim, therefore, have you?" He was sorry to trespass so long on their time; but, as there was no question before the court, he would take that opportunity to make a few observations on the papers submitted to the last general court. He would, in the first instance, inquire of the hon. chairman, whether this was the proper time for offering such remarks?

The Chairman. "If the hon. proprietor has any motion to make, or any proposition to offer, which will give an air or character of regularity to what he does, he is competent to proceed. If he rise merely to make desultory observations, it is not regular."

Mr. Hume said, at a former general court a question was put to the chair, why the regulations of the governments abroad (which were, in fact, the acts of parliament for administering the affairs of their whole Indian empire) were not furnished up to a later period than, as appeared from the papers laid before the court, they had recently been? The regulations from Bengal, it was observed, appeared to be very backward; and such has been the negligence of their servants abroad, that a part only of the regulations of 1815 had then been laid before the court. He knew not whether any had arrived since that time. An hon. director (*Mr. Grant*) had then stated, that he believed the regulations had arrived to a later period. He wished now to know whether that was the fact; whether any further regulations had been laid before parliament?

The Chairman.—"After a number of regulations had been presented to parliament others arrived, and it was found necessary to withdraw those which had already been presented, in order that the new regulations should be added to them; to render the return as complete as possible. The whole of those passed in 1816 were ready to be laid before parliament, but it was so late in the session, that it

could not be done. The regulations came up to No. 22."

Mr. Hume—"Am I to understand that the regulations from the different presidencies have arrived?"

The Chairman—"From Bengal, I think."

Mr. Grant said, there was a distinction to be made in this case. All these regulations were matters of record, they were correctly minuted, and were sent home in manuscript. There was likewise to be a list of regulations in print, and in forwarding that some negligence seemed to have been manifested. The only question, however, was, up to what period the minutes had arrived? Now, the hon. proprietor must be aware that they could not come up to the moment when the last ship sailed. They were matters of serious consideration, and in general of considerable length.

Mr. Hume said, his observation had nothing to do with the coming home of the regulations in a written or printed form, therefore the remark of the hon. director was futile. If he were right, the facts were not exactly as the hon. director had stated. If written copies of the regulations had arrived up to a certain period, that was all he wanted to be informed of. Now should it appear that regulations for two years had been brought home and were not laid before parliament, the fault rested not with the authorities abroad, but with the court of directors. He asked, explicitly, when our intercourse with India was completely open, unfettered in any degree whatsoever, had they not a right to expect in 1813 that a greater number of regulations than those of 1815 and part of 1816 should have been sent home?

The Chairman—"In what I have already said I only spoke of the regulations laid before parliament. These came up to the end of the year 1816, with the exception of one regulation, which arrived afterwards, and rendered it necessary to withdraw those previously presented, in order that the return for that year should be complete. But, in fact, the regulations received at the India House come down to October 1817."

Mr. Hume—"I am glad they come down to so late a period. But while they are within two years I am satisfied."

Mr. Grant said, the hon. proprietor's observation, as it appeared to him, related to the regulations being printed, and not to the form in which they were sent home by the different governments, which he had felt it necessary to explain. He (Mr. Grant) did not state, that if they were in writing they were not therefore to be presented; but it being the regular practice to deliver them in a printed shape, that circumstance might account for a

seemingly delay. There was not, in reality, that defect or tardiness in the transmission of those documents which he apprehended, because there were no printed copies of some of them. He (Mr. Grant) had not talked of copies, he had spoken solely of the minutes sent home by the different governments.

The Chairman—"Further orders of the court of directors are about to be sent to India, which will secure the transmission of lists of regulations at the end of each year, without which there must be an irregularity in presenting those documents to the legislature. This circumstance, I hope, will shew the attention which the court of directors pay to the affairs of the Company abroad."

Mr. Hume said, he was glad to hear this communication, because it prevented him from offering a resolution, which he would have submitted to a former court, if it had not been for what had then fallen from an hon. director (Mr. Grant). That resolution referred not only to a speedy transmission of regulations, but adverted also to the necessity of sending home the Company's accounts with all possible celerity. According to the by-law, sec. 2, cap. 1, any person refusing or neglecting to make up the accounts to the end of each year was liable to be dismissed from their service; and the accounts, when perfected, were ordered to be sent home by the first opportunity. The regulation was a wholesome one, and ought to be strictly enforced. He hoped, in addition to the orders which he understood the court of directors were about to transmit to India, on the subject of regulations, that they would also send over a positive instruction, that the petitions of officers resident there, and addressed to the executive body, should not be locked up for years, to suit the whim or spleen of individuals whose duty it was to send them to England. They knew that, from various causes, gentlemen had been deprived of their rank in the Company's service; and the executive body directed, where those individuals conceived themselves unfairly treated, that a memorial should be sent to them. It was of importance to mark how that order was first obtained. In the year 1796, when the army in India was in a very curious state, many complaints were made by officers of alleged grievances, which were redressed. The court of directors, at that time, for the purpose of being made acquainted with the first symptoms of dissatisfaction that might arise, ordered that every officer of their service should on all occasions, when he felt himself aggrieved, and the authorities in India refused to grant him redress, transmit a memorial to the executive body. If the complainant wrote a

military man, the memorial was to be sent through the adjutant-general. If a civilian through the proper civil authority. This system was introduced by the court of directors themselves, and the question was, ought they not now to come forward in support of their own authority, and to punish any person who prevented the memorial of an officer from reaching as quickly as possible its intended destination? Many were the applications they had of late, and many more they should receive from those who complained that their grievances were not redressed. He would not say that individuals in India kept back memorials on purpose; but when they saw that years and years passed away, and still the memorials of officers were not sent home, he trusted they would see it was an evil that demanded immediate correction, and that, as they were about to send out instructions relative to the civil service, they would also take measures for a speedy transmission of documents connected with the military department.

The Chairman—"It has already been done."

Mr. Hume was exceedingly happy to hear this declaration. In the accounts laid before the House of Commons, there was an item of expense of considerable importance, about which the court ought to have some information. He alluded to the expense incurred by the establishment at the island of St. Helena, which had greatly increased; for the year ending May 1814 the Company's expenses were £79,000; up to May 1815, £106,000; to May 1816, £127,000; to May 1817, £173,000. He begged to ask whether, for the large sums thus expended, the Company were to expect no credit from government? Were the Company to meet this immense increased expense without any hope of being paid a part of it. He was the more particular in making this inquiry, because, in the account for 1815-16, credit was given to the Company for a considerable sum; but in the last account, the expense being £173,791, no expected credit was noticed. He meant merely to ask whether this was all to fall on the Company, on account of the peculiar circumstances in which the government of the island was placed?

The Chairman—"The expenses of the East-India Company are not to be increased beyond their usual rate with respect to the island of St. Helena. All the surplus expenses occasioned by change of circumstances, are to be debited to, and paid by his majesty's government."

Mr. Hume expressed himself satisfied with this explanation. He now wished to receive some explanation on the subject of the ships built by the Company. By a reference to the papers laid before

them, it would be seen that the expense under this head had greatly increased. The charge for 1814, for building ships, was £35,000; for 1815, £79,000; for 1816, £202,000; for 1817, £202,000; and for 1818, £213,000. Now he asked whether this completely covered the expense of building their own ships? His reason for making this inquiry was, that when, on a former occasion, he expressed his dread of the evils that would be generated if the Company embarked extensively in ship-building, he was told that it was merely an experiment they were about to try. He wished to be informed whether the items he had read contained the whole expense incurred by building ships, or only a part of it?

The Chairman said, it was rather difficult, and somewhat awkward, to answer on the moment a question of this sort. He believed, however, from the examination he had given the subject, that the items referred to by the hon. proprietor comprised the value of the whole of the ships.

Mr. Hume—"Of the eight ships alone? Have you any more than those eight ships?"

The Chairman said, he could not give a certain answer to that question.

Mr. Grant said, doubtless those items included the whole.

Mr. Hume—"I wish to know, distinctly, whether the whole value is here included?"

The Chairman—"There is an estimate of those ships taken annually, and they form a part of the actual assets of the Company."

Mr. Hume would not, on this subject, take up the time of the court farther. In the accounts presented to parliament, the annual amount of demorage chargeable on their commercial and political branches required notice. If they were to retain ships of the class now employed in their service, and were to pay demorage, he would repeat what he had often said, that no commercial profits could meet it. The directors, therefore, ought to think of having cargoes ready for ships before they were taken up, instead of waiting month after month, contrary to the custom of all other trading bodies.—*(Hear! hear!)*—These were matters of so much consequence, that he hoped the court would excuse his noticing them.

Mr. R. Jackson said, that far from discouraging the hon. proprietor who had just sat down, from courtesy, knowing that other and very interesting matter was about to be introduced to the court, he hoped he would still pursue the course he had so beneficially for the Company adopted. He (*Mr. Jackson*) had read, with unfeigned delight, in the report of the proceedings in that court, that

the hon. proprietor stood pledged to take a review of the whole of their commercial affairs, and of the situation in which the Company was really placed. He knew of no subject that called for more deliberate attention; and though he might stand in a minority there, though he might be supposed to trench on the interests of some individuals, and thereby subject himself to unkindness and proscription, to envy and ill-hatred, (those he must make up his mind to bear)—still he hoped he would go on, displaying facts and making statements that might be usefully taken up in another place. He had the pleasure of anticipating that, before long, his hon. friend would have a seat in that assembly. He hoped that circumstance would not prevent him from coming to the court of proprietors, or deter him from applying himself to what might be considered the least glorious part of inquiry, but which was essential to its success, the going into minute details, by which alone every part of a subject could be clearly understood. Details of this description would always be attentively considered in the assembly to which he had alluded.

Mr. Hume wished to make one other short observation, which was forced on him by the papers laid before Parliament; he alluded to the pensions connected with the Company's college. That establishment required particular attention, and he felt a good deal surprised at some of the pensions granted to individuals who had been connected with it. He would not now enter into the particulars of several cases which might create contention or debate in the court, but he could not pass over one or two items. The cultivation of the oriental languages was of the greatest importance and advantage to the Company, both in a political and commercial point of view. The publication which they had before them for the last fortnight proved this fact most clearly. It appeared from the publication in question, that three individuals high in office, appointed to negotiate a peace with Tippoo Sahib, were obliged to employ a servant of one of the officers as an interpreter. The Company most at that time have been in a melancholy situation, when a servant was thus entrusted with secrets of consequence, owing to the want of a knowledge of the oriental languages amongst them. This reflection brought them to the present state of languages in the college, and the pensions paid to individuals connected with it. He observed a pension of £200 a-year was granted to Edward Christian, Esq. late law-professor, who was as well qualified to perform the duties of the situation at this moment as when he first came in. Of this

sum £169 was charged on the political, and £31 on the commercial branch. What right had Mr. Christian to such a remuneration, when he was perfectly capable of performing the duties of the situation? To a French master he perceived a pension of £120 per annum was granted, and no more was awarded to the celebrated Dr. Gilchrist, one of the greatest oriental linguists that ever existed. He threw out these hints, as necessary to be attended to in making future grants. They were closely connected with the superannuating power which the legislature gave to the court of directors, and ought never to be lost sight of. The papers which he held in his hand presented many objectionable items. He should conclude with this observation, that the greatest care ought to be taken in the expenditure of the Company's money, to prevent charges being hereafter brought against them, as a body of wasteful and extravagant individuals.

The Chairman.—The character of the hon. proprietor's observations seems to be wholly that of finding fault. That is the general character of his oratory. I hope it will answer as well, in another place, where, I understand, he expects a seat. Now it would be a more regular and manly course for him, to state distinctly the points on which he finds fault, and let a court of proprietors be summoned specially for the purpose of investigating his causes of complaint: but for us to be continually hearing these accusations, ill-founded, ill-grounded, proceeding entirely on *ex-parte* views, is extremely tiresome. It seems to be an endeavour to let down the character of the executive body in the eyes of their good friends the proprietors. Every thing we do is taken hold of by the hon. proprietor, and his speeches often go into the public papers unnoticed, because they are frequently not worthy of being answered. He speaks of our having granted a pension of £200. He knows very well that we cannot, of our own motion, give more. The proprietors have given us the power of granting £200, but nothing over that sum. They have had experience of our integrity, and they repose confidence in us: they know we will not grant their money improperly. If the hon. proprietor will make his attack fairly, we shall explain to the satisfaction of the court, the expenditure of every shilling of the Company's money. When I hear these frequent assertions, I get up with some degree of warmth. I am sorry for it, but human patience cannot bear it; it is not an inextinguishable commodity. Our friends, I believe, when the question comes to be tried, will find we have not betrayed our trust. And I will say to

the hon. gentleman who is in the habit of making those attacks, that the court of directors do not deserve them."

Mr. *Hume* said, if accounts were laid before the proprietors, it was competent to them to offer such animaladversions as they appeared to call for, otherwise no good purpose whatever could be answered by producing them. He begged the court to understand, that he did not mean to insinuate, because he had pointed out some items which were objectionable, that, therefore, they were all so. His feeling was of a very contrary nature—and he would always feel proud to support those measures, adopted by the court of directors, of the propriety of which he was satisfied. He must however tell the hon. chairman, that instead of calling special courts for the purposes to which he had alluded, the legislature had appointed particular periods, at which the proprietors were to assemble, for the purpose of performing those duties, for the execution of which he had been unjustly reprimanded. This was one of those courts—and he had a right, a right which the legislature had no doubt wisely given him, to speak his sentiments. Instead of running away with the idea, that the hon. chairman and his colleagues were above error, and ought not therefore to be questioned, they should feel a pleasure in giving to the proprietors all the information in their power. He knew from his own experience, and he was always happy to proclaim the fact, that the business of that house was now much better conducted than it was some time ago. What then had he done? he had pointed out exceptions to the general rule. He had not arraigned all the proceedings of the court of directors—but he had called the attention of the proprietors to certain points, which ought to be corrected. It was not liberal, because he asked some questions, to state, "that the character of his observations was to find fault." Undoubtedly he did at times, find out blots. It was his pleasure, it was his object, to investigate the affairs of the Company, and to see that they were properly conducted. He did not do this to serve himself; no, he adopted this course, because he conceived he was doing good to the Company. If the hon. chairman thought that he was so perfectly pure as to be out of the reach of error—if he imagined that human nature was not liable to aberrations from the path of wisdom, he would one time or other find that he was mistaken. He merely suggested to the executive body particular points for their consideration. If it turned out that his information were erroneous, he would be the first man to acknowledge, and to acknowledge with pleasure, that

he was wrong, and that those whom he supposed to be in error, were right. He defied any individual to shew him an instance in which he brought forward any question, without fairly stating the reasons on which it was founded. Let it not be said, that he only selected the black and objectionable parts of the Company's proceedings. Those who made such an assertion, did on their parts take an improper view of his character and conduct, and he hoped that neither the proprietors around him, nor the public at large, would consider such a statement to be well-founded. He had on many other occasions stated, that in his opinion the directors behaved with great propriety, much to their own credit, and no less so to the interest of the Company; but he would not suffer his mouth to be shut, when he wished to state circumstances of an unpleasant nature. In speaking a man's opinion, he must of course introduce facts, which would sometimes displease. The investigation of truth could not, he was aware, glide down smoothly with those whose faults were to be pointed out. Whatsoever individuals might think, he had always found more pleasure in offering his opinion on subjects which gratified, than on those which hurt his feelings; and he would now assure the gentlemen behind the bar that he would be most happy to support any suggestion of theirs which appeared to his judgment to be correct.

Mr. *Grant* said, he felt most unwilling to consume the time of the court, by prolonging a discussion of this sort. It was always the wish of the gentlemen behind the bar, rather to hear the opinions of others on subjects of this nature than to state their own. He had been, for many years past, occupied with the affairs of the Company, and it ever had been his desire to learn the sentiments of the proprietors, on all points connected with the executive body, and when gentlemen before the bar wished to state their opinions, he knew of no occasion on which the directors manifested any unwillingness to hear them, when regularly offered: therefore, he thought that the hon. proprietor, in answering the observation of the hon. chairman, had totally mistaken the point at issue. What the hon. chairman contended for was this—"that no individual proprietor possesses the power of passing any censure on the executive body, and if he assumes from time to time that power, no question being before the court, he is acting irregularly." This position he (Mr. Grant) looked upon as incontrovertible. He did not mean to say, that discussion of the Company's affairs was not open to the proprietors; on the contrary, it was their duty to discuss

them. But he would maintain, that if a gentleman from day to day, and from year to year, having time on his hands, and talent of that kind which commanded notice, thought proper to cast imputations on the executive body, whether they were due or not, it was an improper exercise of power in the court of proprietors, and an assumption of authority that did not belong to him. Let the hon. proprietor, or any other hon. gent. bring a question distinctly before the court, and he and his colleagues would give it the fullest consideration. But if he chose to come forward with accusations, if he chose to deal in bold assertions, he denied that the hon. gent. was acting correctly. The court of proprietors was the only body to which the directors were amenable for their conduct: they had no right to bow to individual opinion. But he would take leave plainly to say, that the hon. proprietor, and some other gentlemen, did frequently exercise an unconstitutional liberty in making observations of a criminal nature, no question being before the court when they did so. It was impossible that such a course could be fairly defended. If it were tolerated, the utmost confusion must ensue, because every proprietor having his own particular views on certain subjects, would be at liberty to rise, whenever he thought fit, and express his praise or censure of the proceedings adopted by the court of directors. The only way in which their conduct could be fairly canvassed, was by a question, specifically brought forward, and put to the vote in a general court of proprietors. Whenever the hon. gent. did that, he (Mr. Grant) would be most ready to meet him, and to repel any accusation he might bring forward. Many of those points which the hon. gent. had introduced this day he would be prepared to explain and defend, if they were regularly brought under the discussion of the court; but he did not think it was correct or regular to advert to them on the moment, without any previous notice.

Mr. R. Jackson said, he was extremely surprised at the observations that had fallen from the hon. director who had just sat down. That so accurate an observer, a gentleman so schooled in public debate, and who was so well aware of the rules by which discussion in deliberative assemblies was guided, should so far have mistaken his hon. friend, astonished him very much. His remarks must have arisen from misapprehension; the warmth of the moment having driven from his mind that perfect recollection of his hon. friend's observations which a minute's reflection would bring back. What was the situation of his hon. friend? Papers had been laid before the court by the executive body: for what purpose, or to

what end? Was it not for the purpose of giving the proprietors an opportunity of inspecting and animadverting on them? His hon. friend, holding the printed documents in his hand, inquired of the hon. chairman whether that was the proper moment to animadvert on the papers, "because," said he, "if it is, I will offer certain observations on them." He knew it was his hon. friend's habit to notice these *peccadilloes*, if any such there were; but, on the other hand, the gentlemen behind the bar were quite as much in the habit of making unpleasant remarks on him wherever an opportunity presented itself. If his hon. friend were irregular in point of form, their proceedings must take another turn, because that state of things could not be endured under which they were not able to make observations on matters intimately connected with their interests. The hon. chairman said, that his hon. friend made unfounded assertions and fallacious statements: did then the accounts laid on the table of the House of Commons contain fallacious statements? for, if he mistook not, his hon. friend's observations were all bottomed on the regular printed accounts. In the first place, he shewed the impropriety of that unaccountable delay that had taken place in transmitting the regulations of the governments abroad to this country. "In the last court," said he, "it was stated that regulations of great importance, and long since passed, had not then come to England: have they since arrived?" The hon. chairman answered, that they had been received, and would in due time be laid before the House of Commons. "That is right, that is as it should be," said his hon. friend. And the directors themselves admitted that if the authorities abroad had not sent home those regulations, it would have been a gross offence. His hon. friend was perfectly satisfied with the answer he had received, and he stated his satisfaction. He then expressed his pleasure at the paragraph read by the hon. chairman, who stated, "we have already sent out other directions to this effect, that the regulations should without fail be sent home at the earliest period, or the persons neglecting that duty shall be visited with our displeasure." Did he find fault with that statement? No; he said, "I thank you for this pleasing communication." He next stated to the court the situation of a great number of their officers in India, whose memorials, having been placed in the hands of the proper authorities abroad, never had been transmitted by them to England, and he called on the executive body to interfere. He (Mr. Jackson) could name two instances in which the government of Madras had acted in a manner par-

ticularly reprehensible, in not forwarding the memorials of officers,—memorials teeming with the dearest interests, both as they respected character and fortune, of them, their honours, and their families. If these authorities abroad did what was reprehensible, if they neglected to send home regulations and memorials, could his hon. friend be blamed for noticing the circumstance? What did he say? Why, he hoped the court of directors would take care that there should be no remissness in future. The hon. chairman informed him that means were adopted to prevent such a source of complaint. His hon. friend thanked him for the communication, and so did he (Mr. Jackson). He then adverted to a point which hon. directors would not have taken so closely themselves if it had not been the subject of great controversy. His hon. friend took up the college papers, and said, "Here is a pension of £200 a year to a professor of law on his going away, though he is perfectly capable of performing the duties of the professorship, and £500 per annum to another professor on his coming in." What was there improper in this? He (Mr. Jackson) would not touch on the subject now, but perhaps he would take an opportunity of going into it fully on some other occasion. His hon. friend then pointed out another fact, and a fact worthy of observation. "You give," said he, "a French master a pension of £120 a year because you do not want his services, and to him who may be called the parent of the whole institution, to the great master of eastern literature, to Dr. Gilchrist, who may be almost denominated the founder of all your institutions for the encouragement of oriental studies, to him also you give a pension of £120." His statements were all to be found in the printed accounts; they depended not on assertion. "I content myself," said his hon. friend, "with making these observations, at the moment pledging myself, however, at a proper time, to go into these subjects at large." The hon. Chairman said, "the hon. gentleman is always finding fault; let him bring forward a specific question; let us stand or fall by the voice of the proprietors." How could it be known whether ultimately it would be necessary to bring forward a specific motion, except by those questions being put? All he had done this day, was to take up some authentic accounts—accounts that had been laid before the House of Commons, and to declare that at a proper period they must be subject to animadversion. This was all the fault he found. He (Mr. Jackson) did not think that this was the happy time for observing on the docu-

ments, but he must defend his hon. friend, or any other proprietor, who asserted his right to animadvert on papers regularly laid before the court. The moment the proprietors, from false delicacy or base fear, refrained from making remarks on accounts submitted to them, their affairs might hasten to ruin, while they were in total ignorance of their danger. They might be bankrupt in three years, if every thing were trusted, without control or observation, to the faith of the executive body. He meant not by this to insinuate any thing against them. He respected them. But it was the imperative duty of the proprietors to investigate their affairs, however well convinced they might be of the purity of the executive body. Laws were made for human nature, not for individuals. The legislature had given them the right of animadverting on documents connected with their affairs, and in claiming it his hon. friend had acted correctly. He hoped he had not exhausted what remained of that commodity, patience, of which the hon. Chairman had spoken. He certainly did not mean to do so. But he could not avoid adverting to the different circumstances he had noticed, when he was claiming for himself and his brethren around him the privilege of making observations on accounts presented to the court. He felt that he was justified in doing so, and hoped that he would not, when he was supporting a great principle, be charged with little paltry personal motives, an accusation equally contrary to good feeling and good taste.

Mr. Grant said, the learned gentleman had set out with an intention of answering what had fallen from him, but not one word had he offered in answer to his position. He had skillfully avoided the main point, and introduced a variety of other matters. The question was this, "whether it was constitutional, year after year, to bring forward incidentally accusations against the court of directors, without submitting them specifically to the proprietors?" The learned gentleman and the hon. proprietor argued, that, because the latter praised the directors in some instances, he had a right to attack them in others. This did not by any means follow. Where there was necessary matter, it ought not to rest on the *ipse dixit* of any individual, but should stand or fall by the voice of the constituent body. He repeated again, that it was most injurious that statements such as those made by the hon. gentleman should go forth to the public unsubstantiated by a decision of the court of proprietors, where alone they could be properly decided on.

MR. HUDLESTON AND COLONEL
MARK WILKS.

Mr. Hudleston rose and said, "I am anxious to inform this court that on Wednesday the 3d inst. I delivered in an address to the court of directors, which it is my intention to move shall be now laid before this court, in fulfilment of the pledge which I gave to the general court on the 25th March. I hope it will be found to contain a vindication of my character from the imputation brought against it in the History of the South of India, which was then noticed by a worthy proprietor in this room. In that case I shall not regret the anxiety I have suffered; but if I should be disappointed of that hope I can only say, and I do say with the strictest sincerity, that as I originally owed my seat in the direction solely to the good opinion of the proprietors, and to their kind estimation of my character—so, on finding that I have lost it, or their confidence in me is impaired, I shall implicitly bend to their decision, and retire from their service without a murmur. I now beg leave to move—

"That there be laid before this court, a letter addressed to the court of directors by John Hudleston, Esq. on the 31st ult., together with the documents annexed to the same; that the said letter be now read, and that copies of it be left open at this house for the perusal of the proprietors of East-India stock."

Mr. Grant seconded the motion.

The letter, signed John Hudleston, addressed to the court of directors, and dated the 31st of May, was then read. The following is a summary of this interesting document:—

The hon. director commences by stating, that their constituents having re-elected him to a seat in the direction, and thereby manifested a confidence in him unshaken by the late attack on his character, it became his duty to fulfil the pledge he had given to the general court on the 25th ultimo, by submitting, through the court of directors, to the representative body, a statement of all that a lapse of thirty-four years and the ravages of death had left him to offer in defence of his own character and of that of the late Sir George Staunton, as second and third commissioners, appointed by Lord Macartney, in 1783-4, to negotiate a peace with Tippoo Sultan, against a charge imputing to them "the having planned and intended to make their escape from the shore and scene of negotiation, by getting clandestinely on board a ship in Mangalore-roads, and leaving the first commissioner and the rest of the persons connected with it to their fate." The charge rested on the statement of a

black man (now Sir Thomas Dallas), who commanded the escort attached to the embassy, and was contained in a conversation which he declared he heard between the second and third commissioners, they being at the time *inside* of the tent where it was said to have taken place, and he prostrate on the *outside*. He never expected to have been called on to defend himself from such an attack, derived from such a source, and he regretted that he was now compelled to do so. The attack was made in Col. Mark Wilks's "History of the South of India," where the menial servant's story was introduced, accompanied by some assertions, which, if they were as just and correct as they were unfounded and acrimonious, would have tended to give countenance to the accusation, and to have brought the character of the two commissioners into merited obloquy and contempt. Whatever emotions of surprise or regret he might feel on learning by whom the story of the menial servant had been furnished to the historian, his mind never admitted a doubt but that he really had received the information. The informant stated, that one day having been employed to officiate as interpreter between the commissioners and the ministers of Tippoo Sultan, after the dismissal of strangers from the tent, he overheard the second and third commissioners discussing and arranging a plan for escaping on board a ship in Mangalore roads. Now the only tent in which he could have been interpreting, or the commissioners negotiating, was Tippoo's public darbar tent; and the idea of arranging a plot which demanded the utmost secrecy in such a situation was so palpably absurd, that he might even stop here, and take no farther notice of the menial servant's statement. With respect to the dismissal of strangers from the tent, it was necessary to observe that there were always several persons present, besides six counsellors, and the commissioners had no more authority to remove them, than foreign ministers in this country would have to dismiss individuals from his Majesty's levee apartment. Besides, as was afterwards discovered by chance, the commissioners were watched by a native of the Carnatic (who spoke English fluently, though he concealed the fact); who was specially appointed to observe and overhear their conversations. This fact was stated in a letter, dated the 5th of February 1784, and addressed by Sir G. Staunton to Lord Macartney, in which there was this passage:—"It appears that Tippoo Sultan does not rely much on any of his ministers, at least in the present transaction. Four persons, two Mussulmen and two Hindoos, besides valets, constantly attend; and a man

who understands English, but does not know it, is present, not only during the conferences, but when they are over, that he may hear the private sentiments of the commissioners." Thus, according to the mental servant's information, the conversation between the second and third commissioners must have been in so low a tone that it was not heard by the spy of Tipoo Sultan inside of the tent, and yet loud enough to be heard by him without side. The two commissioners, according to the mental servant's account, in the course of this conversation, gratuitously characterised their own plan as "an attempt to escape from the shore, in the event of which the other persons engaged in the embassy were to be left to their fate, and the first commissioner (Mr. Sadleir) was only to be applied to by calling at his tent in their way to the boat, when an option was to be given to him of leaving the shore or not." So that the first commissioner, who was also second member of the government, was to be left to his fate, or to embark on a moment's notice, without baggage, or any other provision. He, therefore, could not be a party in the scheme; and yet it appeared that the letter to Capt. Scott, commander of the Hawk, in Mangalore-roads, dated the 1st of March, to which General Macleod and Colonel Wilks, in concurrence with him, attached so much importance, which spoke of a signal that would be finally made from the shore, "in the hope," as the letter expressed, "that some communication might by that means be effected from the beach with the ships," which signal, according to General Macleod, was a signal for the escape of the commissioners; the letter containing that very passage was signed by the first commissioner. It would take some ingenuity to reconcile this circumstance with the intention of the two commissioners to escape unknown to Mr. Sadleir until the very last moment, unless it could be supposed that they kept him completely ignorant of the plan, while they made him an unconscious necessary to it. Not merely that, but they must have had the power of keeping him in continued ignorance; for it could not be imagined that Mr. Sadleir would have concealed from the public a project by which he was to have been so unworthily and disrespectfully treated, if such a one had ever come to his knowledge. He made no complaint to the council board; on the contrary, he acquiesced in the propriety of sending home Sir George Staunton with an account of the peace. It therefore appeared that there was nothing exceptional in the plan arranged by the surgeon of the embassy, Dr. Falconer; that there was nothing in it which could give Mr.

Sadleir an advantage over Sir George Staunton. He should next advert to what was stated by Dr. Falconer in his examination by the commander of the escort, which gave something like support to the story of the mental servant. That he (Mr. Hudleston) ever was a party to any scheme for making his escape, or that he ever made any proposition for breaking off the negotiation, or that he gave directions to the surgeon of the embassy to concert any measures for leaving the shore, he solemnly denied. If he had condescended to place his name and character in the power of a young surgeon, it was very strange that his memory should preserve no trace of the circumstance; and he declared upon his honour, and he was ready to declare upon his oath, that he was as innocent of having engaged in the plan alluded to, as he was at the hour of his birth." The difficulties under which he laboured in meeting circumstantial statements by positive evidence, or proving a negative with respect to transactions said to have occurred thirty-four years ago, must be obvious to every mind; and he thought the two officers themselves must regret that the charge was not brought forward while the second commissioner, Sir G. Staunton, was alive; and while Surgeon Falconer might have been examined, particularly as to the regret which, it was said, he expressed at the discovery and frustration of a scheme which, if carried into effect, would have "left to their fate" so many individuals. He trusted it could not fail to occur to every impartial and unprejudiced mind, that circumstances, which thirty years ago might be easily and satisfactorily explained, might seem inexplicable when death had closed up every avenue to investigation, and to every individual to whom recourse might have been had for information. The records of the commission, however, did not leave him entirely destitute of the means of vindication. According to the statement of the surgeon, a day or "time" was fixed for effecting an escape. He (Mr. H.) should have been obliged to the surgeon if he had stated the precise period. But he would adduce circumstances which would raise a strong question as to the possibility of his having named any time, supposing that an intention to escape really existed, and he would account for the manner in which he was employed during the days included in the negotiation, amongst which, it was inferred, he had fixed on one. It was very clear that the surgeon would not have felt the regret he was stated to have done on the failure of the plan, if the intention imputed to the two commissioners, that of leaving their colleague and various other persons "to

their fate," were the true one; but if he (Mr. Hudleston) were right in his conjecture as to the object the commissioners had in view, the regret of the surgeon (to whose management he admitted something might have been entrusted) was perfectly natural. All the circumstances connected with the mission to Tippoo Sultan had long since escaped from his memory. But the letter sent by the commissioners to Capt. Scott, directing him to place a boat as near the shore as possible, in order to effect a communication with the beach, together with the letter of Gen. Macleod, brought to his mind an imperfect recollection of that officer having at some period of the negotiation arrived in a ship in Mangalore roads. Obstacles were thrown in the way of a communication between the general and the commissioners by Tippoo Sultan, doubtless from a fear, not illfounded, that as Gen. Macleod commanded the Bombay Army at Cannanore, four leagues from Tippoo's camp, he might, in conjunction with the commissioners, devise measures for the advance of that army; and it was not impossible but that something might have been planned, in order to obtain an interview with Gen. Macleod, or Col. Gordon, the second in command, on board the ship in Mangalore roads; or for transmitting a message, or sending their secretary or some confidential person on board, if Tippoo Sultan absolutely prevented a communication. He found this idea greatly strengthened by the documents of the commission. It appeared that on the 14th of February the commissioners stated to Tippoo Sultan, in answer to his demand of delivering up the fort of Cannanore, that they must consult with Gen. Macleod before they came to any determination on that point. In a letter from the second commissioner to Lord Macartney, it was stated that "the commissioners had told the ministers that a communication with Bombay and Tellichery was necessary, and that to effect it Gen. Macleod was expected in the roads soon," the commissioners must therefore have had a personal interview with Gen. Macleod in their contemplation. On the 25th of February, he (Mr. H.) stated, in a letter to Lord Macartney, that "bearing Purneah (one of Tippoo Sultan's ministers) complain to another minister that we would not give up Cannanore, I said, we did not say 'we would not give it up', but that we must see Gen. Macleod before we could determine." Three days after this, the letter so much relied on was written to Capt. Scott, in which he was directed to send a boat to the shore, on a certain signal, in order to effect a communication with

the beach. Now setting aside the idea of a personal communication with Gen. Macleod, it was important to mark the directions given in the letter of the 1st of March. There had been a previous correspondence between the commissioners and Capt. Scott, which proved that the communication up to that time was open; for it seemed that four gentlemen attached to the embassy had at different times proceeded to the vessel. But before the end of the commission, when its issue was doubtful, and Tippoo Sultan became jealous of the commissioners holding any kind of communication with the ships, in contemplation of a total prevention of intercourse with the vessels in the road, on the 1st of March, a letter was written to Capt. Scott. With respect to signals, they were to be settled between him and the bearer, and the commissioners were to give notice of the state of the negotiation: first, if it were still going on, without certainty of its issue; and second, if it were delayed, but not broken off. The case of an actual breaking-off of the negotiation was provided for, and the direction in that event to Capt. Scott, would have had the effect of removing from Mangalore roads the three ships, and the only ships by which the commissioners could make their escape. The *Morning Star* was to proceed to Madras, the *Patruinar*, a large boat, to Cannanore, and the *Hawke*, Capt. Scott, to Bombay. This last direction was obviously unnecessary if the commissioners meant to escape while the negotiation was going on, as they would in that event be on board the *Hawke* themselves, and have communicated their wishes personally to Captain Scott. He should now advert to the answer said to have been given by the second commissioner, Sir G. Staunton, to the commander of the escort, for whom he had sent in consequence of learning from Dr. Falconer the knowledge which the commander had obtained of the plan. Sir G. Staunton was described as having said, that "there was no intention to escape." The accuracy of the best memory with respect to particular words spoken twenty or thirty years ago might be doubted, without imputing to the person repeating them any attempt to mislead, and it was very probable that the commander of the escort was not correct when he stated that the second commissioner used the word "*escape*." The question was, "whether the second and third commissioners intended to leave the first commissioner, the secretary of the embassy, and all other persons connected with it, to their fate?" It was most natural for the second commissioner, Sir George Staunton, having heard from the surgeon the alarming intelligence which

the commander of the escort had received from his menial servant, and the belief he had given to it, to send for that officer, in order to state to him that his apprehensions were unfounded; but it was not natural that in doing so he would make use of the word "*escape*," which would be an admission of the fact that such a scheme had been contemplated; and it was incredible, if such were indeed the case, that he would have left the commander of the escort at liberty to divulge the circumstance then, or to make use of it thirty years after to embellish a history, or to form the groundwork of a charge against himself. It was the more extraordinary, because the parties during the negotiation, and after it, had been living on terms of perfect amity and good will. It could not be doubted, if the second commissioner had adverted to an arrangement such as the menial servant had mentioned, that the information would have been, not only private, but absolutely confidential. But from all that occurred, the inference was evident that the second commissioner did not use the word "*escape*," but merely stated that the commissioners "did not mean to go on ship-board." That he did not explain the matter farther was not surprising, when the relative situation of the parties, and the difference in their rank in life at that time, were considered. Not that the second commissioner wished the transaction to be kept secret: there was nothing in it which he could be afraid of; it presented nothing discreditable to his character, and he could not have reason to apprehend that the circumstance would appear in a history of India, published in the next century, when probably he would not be amongst the living.

He (Mr. Hudleston) had been obliged, under peculiar circumstances, to suspend proceeding with this statement for several days. During that period two publications had appeared on this subject; one by Sir Thomas Dallas in the *Asiatic Journal*, and another by Colonel Mark Wilks in the *Times* newspaper. The former contained little more than a repetition of the circumstances stated in the history of the South of India, and a declaration of what he (Mr. H.) never doubted, namely, that Sir Thos. Dallas believed in the correctness of the information he had given to the historian. There were one or two points in Colonel Wilks's letter on which he should now offer some observations. He said that "he called on Mr. Hudleston when he was in London to procure information on some points of the embassy that were not well understood, but that Mr. H. excused himself on the ground of a bad memory." This might lead the reader to suppose that Colonel Wilks had questioned him

respecting the charge against the first and second commissioner; but the fact he inquired was, "whether Mr. Hudleston had heard of a very remarkable circumstance, that of a distinguished general, now no more, and therefore he would not mention his name, having written a letter to Tipoo Sultan while he was at Mangalore, calling on him to decide the war by single combat, or by a small number of chosen warriors on each side?" He (Mr. H.) said, he had an indistinct recollection that such a letter had been written, and he found by the records of the embassy that such was the fact. The commissioners disapproved of the letter, and detained it. Colonel Wilks, he believed, asked him for general information on the subject of the embassy, and he referred him to Mr. Jackson, who acted as secretary, and who was a much younger man. Some months after he was favoured with a paper purporting to be a translation of Tipoo Sultan's answer, but whether furnished by Colonel Wilks or not he could not say. With respect to Mr. Jackson, he had known him for many years. He was made secretary to the embassy through his (Mr. H.'s) recommendation, and he believed he was sincerely attached to him. Mr. Jackson was his neighbour in the country; he visited him in his last long illness, and attended his funeral—and that he should have said any thing to his disadvantage appeared to him as incredible, as that he should be calumniated by his own brother. Sir T. Dallas described himself as having been stung by the distrust with which he was treated: he (Mr. H.) had a greater right to complain of the reserve that had been manifested towards him, for ten days together, after the discovery of the supposed plan. He regretted that Sir T. Dallas had remained silent, and had not given him any opportunity of explaining the business and withdrawing the sting. Sir T. Dallas observed, "the circumstances were matter of such general notoriety, that he did not feel the impression of relating any thing new or questionable." It was most clear that the circumstances were not known to the first commissioner, and for his own part he never heard of them for thirty-four years, until December last, although he was well known at Madras to the members of the government, and to the authorities civil and military. Some friends he then had there (and one in particular), who would have informed him had such a story been in circulation. Of the few who survive, not one ever heard of the circumstances mentioned by the historian. The answer of one of these friends was so gratifying to his feelings, that, situated as he was, he would be forgiven for introducing it here. The

individual to whom he alluded was Sir Charles Oakley, whom the court of directors in 1790 appointed governor of Madras. Having written to that gentleman, requesting that he would inform him, without reserve, whether he had ever heard any imputations thrown out against the late Sir G. Staunton and himself (Mr. H.) relative to an attempt to escape from Mangalore, when they were employed as second and third commissioners to negotiate a peace with Tippoo Sulthan, Sir Charles Oakley, in his answer said "he would feel happy to give to Mr. H. a much stronger proof of the estimation in which he held his character and conduct. He had seen the passage alluded to in the last Quarterly Review—but Mr. H. would naturally suppose, from the knowledge he had of his character, and the opportunity he had had of witnessing his conduct on various trying occasions, that the charge contained in it did not impress his mind with any feeling to his disadvantage. He never heard any thing alleged discreditable to Mr. H. or Sir George Staunton on account of the proceedings at Mangalore, but he recollected the report of great and unexpected difficulties arising from the capricious conduct of Tippoo Sulthan, and the joyful feelings of all ranks of people on the happy termination of those difficulties, and of the horrors of a long and disastrous war, by a safe and honourable peace." It would now seem, from the two statements (those of Col. Wilks and Sir T. Dallas) recently published, that during the whole of the negotiations the commissioners were actuated by no motive but a zeal for the public interest. The charge originally rested on hearsay information, information of an intention not executed—and that intention, it would appear, was now considered to have had a meritorious object in view. Sir T. Dallas allowed that the commissioners had not been influenced by fear, an admission which left him little to defend or to disprove. The word "escape" seemed to imply fear: but if there were no feeling of that kind operating on the mind of the second and third commissioner, however wild or absurd the plan might have been, it was deprived of its degrading character. Sir Thomas Dallas had also corrected the idea, which might be inferred from what had been stated, that the two commissioners meant to leave their friends and associates "to their fate," and did not intend to return to the shore; but he (Mr. H.) did not want those admissions; for if it were even allowable to have proceeded to the ship, if it could be shewn that such a course would have been beneficial, he would still feel it to be his duty to disclaim the statement altogether, for he never harboured the intention of going on

board. He never had a motive, private or public, to induce him to leave the shore; he had no impulse, public or private, that could give birth to fear. Notwithstanding the observation contained in the History of the South of India, that "the commissioners were virtually imprisoned, and that the officers were in a desperate state," he could decidedly declare that he never heard, either from Tippoo Sulthan or his ministers, any thing that could alarm him for his personal safety; and if the officers were in a desperate state, they bore their situation with admirable firmness and fortitude, for they shewed not the least sign of alarm. One of those officers was General Macalister, and neither he nor any other person connected with the embassy seemed to apprehend the least danger. He believed the idea of their being put in prison, or of personal violence being resorted to, never entered their heads; not that he believed that Tippoo Sulthan was not capable of any villainy or barbarity that seemed likely to advance his interests, but he knew that Tippoo was not an idiot, and that he would not throw away the scabbard when negotiating with the British government, and without obtaining any advantage render himself the object of universal execration. He never had any public motive to induce him to go on board ship. It was said that he must have despaired of the fortunate termination of the negotiation on shore, before he determined to proceed on board; now, so far from that being the case, he knew the point on which the success of the negotiation would probably hinge, and on which it did in fact hinge, and in conformity with that knowledge, he had a proposition ready which he was convinced would smooth the way to peace. He had the strongest reasons to suppose, from the preponderance which the disagreements of his colleagues imparted to him, a preponderance which was the source of perpetual anxiety, that his proposition would be adopted whenever he introduced it. That proposition was finally agreed to, when it was plainly perceived that peace could not be procured without it. He had already drawn up a short address, which had been presented to the court of directors—and he now declared, in the words of that address, that "he was as unconscious of having entertained, or suggested, or being concerned in the unworthy and degrading intention imputed to the two commissioners, or of having ever held any conversation or consultation with Sir G. Staunton, or any other person, on which such an intention was formed, or such a project concerted or discussed, as he was at the hour of his birth."—He would undertake to shew, that on the days to one of which

of which the charge of intending going on board ship must refer, and on several days previous and subsequent, his whole time must have been taken up in consulting to paper those considerations, and the reasonings on which they were founded, which, having received the concurrence of his colleagues, led to that proposition on which peace was agreed to. This included the period from the 23d of February to the 9th of March 1784. The commissioners arrived at Mangalore on the 4th of February, but the most important proceedings took place after the 20th. On the 24th of that month the commissioners offered a treaty to the ministers of Tippoo, as was stated in a letter addressed to Lord Macartney, and drawn up chiefly by Mr. Hudleston. In that letter it was stated, that "after a long discussion in the inner-tent, and more than one allusion to Tippoo Sultan, the treaty was peremptorily rejected." On the 27th of February the draft of another treaty, containing some modifications of the former, was drawn up by the commissioners. On this occasion he stated to his colleagues his view of the critical situation of affairs; and in the sequel there was added to this treaty the proposition which he had for some time been weighing in his mind. It was too momentous to be hastily acceded to, because it made certain concessions to Tippoo Sultan, and contravened some of the instructions of the Bengal government. The minute which he gave in on that occasion was too long to be wholly introduced, but he hoped he would be suffered to insert the following quotation from it:—"I know it may be said that it is my duty to adhere rigorously to the instructions of the Bengal government, and not to reason on them; but I know also the situation in which we stand, and that our decision on the question of peace or war involves the prosperity or ruin of the Company. I think that a strict adherence to the orders of the Bengal government would occasion a renewal of the war, which ought, if possible, to be avoided. Were the war renewed in consequence, the law would undoubtedly hold us to be justified, neither would we be subject to a public or private reprimand from our government, but we should afterwards be considered, most assuredly, as quite incompetent to manage an affair of this description." In conclusion, the minute stated, "that if we found the renewal of the war could no otherwise be prevented than by a stipulation 'not to assist the enemies of Tippoo Sultan, or to make war on his friends,' then words to that effect should be added to the first article of the treaty, Tippoo Sultan entering into a similar agreement with respect to the English."

The determination on this proposition was postponed to the 2d of March, but he knew it would be carried whenever it was put to the vote, as it afterwards was, and thus a peace was secured. Now, according to "The History of the South of India," instead of being bent on a measure of this kind, his mind must, at this period (the 27th of February), have been in such a despairing state—he must have been so certain that peace could not be concluded, that his attention was entirely taken up with the idea of escaping from the shore to a ship lying in the roads; for it would appear that on the 1st of March, the next day but one, the letter was written to Capt. Scott, which was relied on as a main proof that a plan of escape was in progress, but on the 23th of February, the intervening day, the commissioners wrote to Tippoo Sultan on the subject of the modified treaty. On the 2d of March, Tippoo's letter, rejecting the modified treaty, arrived, and the commissioners met to state their *ultimatum*. The following was a minute of their proceedings:—"Mr. Hudleston, seeing that Tippoo Sultan insisted on the concession adverted to by Mr. H. in his minute of the 27th of February, moved, 'That the following provision be inserted in the first article of the treaty, viz. that the English shall not assist the enemies of Tippoo Sultan or make war on his friends, and that Tippoo Sultan shall not assist the enemies of the English or make war on their friends.' This was seconded by Mr. Staunton, and Mr. Sadleir concurred with his colleagues." The addition thus agreed to removed the most serious obstacle to peace. Tippoo rather insisted on it, from a point of pride, on account of the distrust which was manifested towards him, than from the importance of the object itself. At the meeting of the commissioners, on the 6th of March, Mr. H. delivered in another minute, in which he stated, "that Tippoo Sultan having given up every point inconsistent with the national honour, he conceived they ought to relax their terms; he was therefore willing to give up certain forts, retaining those of Dindigal and Cannanore until all our prisoners were placed in our possession, when it might be restored at the same time with certain places in the Carnatic." While assembled at this meeting the commissioners received a letter from the select committee at Madras, containing a melancholy picture of the situation of their finances. That letter set forth, "Every day, every hour, is now of the utmost consequence, as our means for carrying on the war are near expiring." On the following day, at the meeting of the commissioners, Mr. H. gave in another minute, stating, that "with respect

to what we contended for, we had pushed the matter as far as we could; and if by going on the event should prove unfortunate, we never would be forgiven by our constituents or by ourselves." Agreeably to the feeling contained in this minute, Mr. Sadler (after the secretary had read a second minute given in by Sir G. Staunton) seconded the proposition for giving up the forts. It was agreed that the troops of the Circar (that is Tippoo) should keep in their hands the forts of Sandgar and Arundoo, while the English retained those of Cannmore and Diniligt until all the English prisoners were restored. This was announced to Tippoo Sulthan, who expressed his satisfaction at it. He directed the treaty to be drawn up fair for him, and on the 11th of March the commissioners attended Tippoo at his durbar tent, where the treaty was eventually signed and interchanged. His motive for going into a history of the negotiation for twelve days was entirely from a feeling of self defence, in order that the court might consider whether his conduct could possibly have been what it really was, if his mind had been engaged in devising the means of getting clandestinely on ship-board. In a word, he asked whether such a design accorded, or could be compatible with the views which the minutes given in by him, and now in existence, disclosed? In such a case as his, almost without precedent, a solemn denial of the charge, accompanied by irreproachable character, ought to outweigh any defect of proof that might be expected to be adduced in support of innocence; and he conceived the directions given to the captain of the ship might be perfectly consistent with a desire of preparing for the worst, if a communication between the ships and the shore were prevented, without any intention whatever of renouncing on board. He thought he had plainly proved that the business in which he was employed was of such a description as must have employed the whole of his time and thoughts, to the exclusion of all other matters; but his main reliance must still be on what he had solemnly stated to the court of directors, namely, that during the whole of the negotiation he never had any bias or motive, public or private, for quitting his post; and next, on the extreme folly by which the two commissioners must be supposed to have been influenced if, to shun an apprehended danger, to remove from the chance of imprisonment, they would incur, not the risk, but the certainty of being treated with ignominy by the Madras government, and by every person who became acquainted with their conduct. He denied that such an idea was ever entertained by them, and he would cheerfully

make oath of the fact. He had been supported through a long life, by the perfect confidence that during the whole of the negotiations every act and word of his had reference alone to the public benefit, and that his great wish was to discharge, as far as he could, the important duty confided to him—from any apprehension of being obliged to answer a charge of this kind, which he trusted he had done satisfactorily. He had now concluded one part of his defence, and would presently proceed to observe upon a passage in a letter of the late General Macleod, introduced in the History of the South of India, in which he viewed, in a very proper light, as he conceived, the peace negotiated at Mangalore. Before he touched on that subject, he wished in this place distinctly to declare, that if after what he had stated, in answer to the charge of having planned his escape in conjunction with Sir George Staunton, any impression remained in the minds of his hon. colleagues or constituents to his disadvantage, a seat in the direction in that case, and from that moment, would no longer be an object to him, and he would immediately redeem the pledge he had given at the last general court, and retire from their service without a murmur.

He now came to a subject which he was extremely unwilling to introduce, lest he might be accused of egotism, since, in speaking of the peace of Mangalore, he was necessarily compelled to state the part he took in producing it. He felt no uneasiness because Sir George Staunton, who brought home the dispatches announcing the peace, was honoured and rewarded; he was rejoiced to hear of the honours he had received. He was also happy to find that two other worthy individuals were distinguished by the Company on account of that treaty, which they had assisted in forming. But the unjust and unfair attack made on the two commissioners, with respect to the peace concluded at Mangalore, left him no longer an option, but demanded an explicit statement of facts. It was already known how far he was connected with the treaty of Mangalore. It was an extraordinary thing that he now had to defend the character of that peace along with his own, against an author, many of whose profession attended at the Durbar of Tippoo Sulthan while it was in progress, anxious for the release of their fellow soldiers from a dreadful imprisonment. He would not leave the treaty, which rescued from the dungeons of Tippoo such a number of gallant spirits, to so partial a tribunal as the army; but he believed the historian would find very few of the military profession who would join with him in censuring a peace, one

great object of which was to liberate those brave men who were suffering under a rigorous imprisonment. He would leave that out of the question, and would consider the peace which had been obtained with reference to the circumstances of the time. He would look to the condition of the belligerents, and the state of public affairs, and these he would contrast with the terms of the peace, and the principles on which it was founded, namely, a mutual restoration of conquests, protection to all, without exception, who had taken a part against their own governments, and the restoration and establishment of every commercial privilege which the Company enjoyed before the war. According to the historian of the South of India, "the peace of Mangalore had not one of these features. Without pointing out in what respect the peace was dishonourable, what the commissioners ought not to have conceded or what they should have demanded, he did not scruple to state that the peace was a bad one; that Tipoo had almost every thing to concede, because on his side almost every thing was treacherously held, and on the other almost every thing had been gratuitously abandoned." Mr. H. was at a loss to conceive what the historian could urge in support of this statement; he would however refer to the following recorded opinion of Lord Macartney, contained in an extract of a letter addressed to the secret committee of the court of directors, and dated December 1, 1783:—"Tipoo," said his lordship, "wishes to have a restitution of all the Company have taken from him, and to give up all he has conquered in return. This, though unpalatable, is I think better than a continuance of war. A desolated country, menacing famine,—an empty treasury,—exhausted credit,—a heavy establishment,—dubious resources, and universal distress—all conspire, at this moment, to render any peace desirable which can be preserved inviolate, and leave our former possessions and defences entire. Our affairs can only be retrieved by a speedy peace, and a strong government incorruptly administered." In the letter from the secret committee at Madras to the commissioners at Mangalore, of the 24th of February 1784, there was this passage:—"Every day, every hour is now of the utmost consequence, as our resources for carrying on the war are nearly on the point of expiration." The select committee of Bombay wrote, on the 8th of March 1784, in the following terms to the three commissioners, Messrs. Sadleir, Staunton, and Hudleston, at Mangalore:—"With the most anxious solicitude, arising from the extreme distress of this presidency, we wish you

heartily success, and hope that the issue of the present negotiation will be a speedy and honourable peace. You must see the necessity of it; looking to the state of this presidency, a debt of more than two hundred and twenty lacks of rupees unprovided for,—our southern army without stores and without cattle,—our officers and troops deeply in arrears,—our treasury empty,—our credit nearly gone,—and, to crown all, the shroffs at Surat peremptorily refusing to advance more money until the Bengal drafts are discharged. View Bombay thus situated for a moment, and you will see how utterly incapable we are to carry on the war, should warfare be renewed." The select committee of Bombay wrote to Lord Macartney, on the 31st of March 1784, in these terms:—"The shroffs at Surat refuse to make any more advances till the bonds formerly given by the Bengal government are discharged." Such was the public situation of affairs at Madras, Bombay, and Bengal,—the treasury empty,—credit nearly exhausted,—and the country impoverished, when the commissioners concluded the peace of Mangalore. It was alleged, that "on the side of the commissioners every thing was gratuitously abandoned;" let them look to the treaty, and then say whether there was any thing in it too favourable to Tipoo Sultan, any thing that was dishonourable to the English or that was not called for by circumstances. From such an examination it would be found that the leading conditions were,—protection to all persons—the restoration of all prisoners—and the mutual giving up of all conquests. These were the conditions which alone the Mahratta government had bound themselves, by treaty, to assist the Company in obtaining. The drafts of the conditions on each side were drawn up, as Colonel Wilks would admit, with a view to some points that were not to be given up, and others which it was not deemed necessary to insist upon. But this he would state, that the sufferings of our gallant officers and men in the prisons of Tipoo Sultan were always uppermost in his mind; but the commissioners, anxious as they were to set them free, did not lose sight of all other objects; they had procured terms as favourable as circumstances would admit. The truth of this would be seen by comparing the treaty agreed to with the draft of the treaty originally intended for Tipoo Sultan. It would be found that the commissioners adhered to the great points which had been previously insisted on, and that they obliged Tipoo Sultan to abandon many of his demands; for instance, they would not consent to give up a person whom Tipoo's ministers called "the slave, Agan," who

had taken refuge with the English; they refused to restore the fort of Pallincherri, which Colonel Palliston had very properly taken during a cessation of hostilities, on account of the treacherous conduct of Tippoo; they would not give up the treasure, amounting to sixteen thousand pagodas, taken in the fort; they refused to desert the Malabar princes who had assisted the Company; they opposed the abandonment of a jaghire in the Carnatic; and lastly, they would not surrender the privileges which Hyder Aly had granted to the Bombay government. These points Tippoo Sultan was anxious to carry, but they were all rejected. On the other hand, Tippoo gave up all those matters which the Company's honour and their essential interests required to be peremptorily refused, and the commissioners agreed to terms which they were sure Lord Macartney would willingly have granted rather than carry on the war, exhausted as the Company's finances were. The first point was to agree to a clause, binding the Company not to assist the enemies of Tippoo Sultan nor to make war on his friends, he entering into a similar stipulation with respect to the English; the second was to concede a provision allowing him to take possession of Saugur and Amboon, two forts in the Carnatic, while the English kept in their hands the forts of Dindigul and Cannanore until their prisoners were given up to them. This provision, as he had before observed, was rather called for by Tippoo, on account of wounded pride, his feelings being hurt at the distrust we manifested towards him, than from any real importance that was attached to it. As to Cannanore, a particular agreement was ultimately come to with respect to that fort. It was a place of great strength, about four leagues from Mangalore, and good, Gen. Macleod stated, he made as strong as Gibraltar. Tippoo Sultan would not agree that the Company should hold the fort, which he imagined would be used as a powerful means of annoyance to him. The rage of conquest did not fill the minds of the Company at that time, and it was settled that Cannanore should be placed in the hands of the Bibby, or queen of that country. On the first and most important of the above named conditions, the days and hours were employed which, according to the charge brought against the two commissioners, must have been occupied in the attempt to make an escape. He had the principal hand in producing that stipulation, but he would not perhaps have noticed it so much if the circumstances did not contradict the statement that the two commissioners, influenced by the basest of passions, had determined to abandon, for the sake of

their own personal safety, the very important duties which they were selected to perform. He should not wonder if the dearest friend of Sir G. Staunton, who knew his high and honourable spirit, should give some degree of belief to the accusation made against the two commissioners, as it appeared in the History of the South of India, set down in the most decided terms. The historian confidently said, "Tippoo had every thing to cede, for he held every thing by treachery; and on the other side, every thing was gratuitously abandoned." This, however, he had shown not to be a correct statement. Still farther to impute blame to the commissioners, the historian introduced what was denominated "Tippoo's own account of his long detention at Mangalore," in the course of which it was stated, that "on the occasion of the signature of the treaty of peace, the commissioners stood, with their heads uncovered and the treaty in their hands, for two hours, using the humblest means to procure the Sultan's signature. The vakeels of Poona and Hyderabad were present and joined in the entreaties, and with much difficulty Tippoo was at length softened into the assent;" such was part of Tippoo's own account of his detention at Mangalore. But Colonel Wilks knew, though his readers might not, that Tippoo had recourse to falsehood wherever he thought it would assist his interest; and on this occasion he had resorted to nothing else. So far from being unwillingly to sign the treaty, he did it ostentatiously in the presence of a number of vakeels of various states, for he was anxious to shew that he had concluded peace with the only enemy he feared. With respect to the two great powers, the Peshwa and Mahadje Scindia, he knew they had entered into an agreement with the Bombay government to compel him to make peace. It was recorded in the proceedings of the select committee of Madras, of the 2d of November 1784, that on the 12th of July preceding Tippoo Sultan had formally announced to those powers that he had concluded peace. From the foregoing narrative, which rested on the solid foundation of records, the hon. court of directors and the constituent body would be enabled to judge of the truth of those expressions which Colonel Wilks had used in speaking of the peace. That a peace was necessary no man could deny, and he believed a treaty was formed which, under all the circumstances, was most desirable. It ceded no right, it sacrificed no interest; and therefore, it did not deserve the character Colonel Wilks had given of it. That it was received with general approbation was clear from the statement of Sir Charles Oakley. "I well recollect,"

said he, "the heart-felt joy with which all ranks of persons beheld the termination of a long and disastrous war by a safe and honourable peace." With respect to his own appointment as third commissioner, he begged leave to adduce a paragraph from the Madras select committee to the court of directors of the 24th of January 1783. The committee thus expressed themselves; "being apprehensive that ill effects would proceed from the differences which frequently arose between the two commissioners at Mangalore, we determined on sending out a third—and Mr. Hudleston, the secretary to the committee, a man of great talent and integrity, has accordingly been appointed on that service." It would readily be imagined that the circumstances which led Lord Macartney, greatly to his own inconvenience, to make this appointment, rendered him unwilling to accept of it. In undertaking the task, he was not influenced by any feeling of self-interest, or by any idea of the honour or credit he might derive from it. He regarded every thing painful from the appointment; but certainly he had not contemplated the accusation to which, after a period of thirty-four years, it had given rise. He hoped at that time that it would always be in his power, by purity of conduct, to avert such an attack; he thought that the openness of his proceedings would do away any stigma that might be levelled at his character—and till the 24th of December last, a period of thirty-four years from the time of concluding the treaty, he never heard that any imputation was entertained against him. When the appointment was mentioned to him, he pointed out Mr. Oakley, then president of the board of assigned revenues, as a gentleman much better qualified for the duty than he was; but, after much conversation, he consented to be added to the commission. He felt his situation, on joining the other commissioners, more painful than he ever imagined it would be. Their differences gave him a preponderance in their councils which was most unpleasant. They differed on almost every point—and the decision was regularly left to him. As to any blamable conduct being attributable to him in concluding the peace, he never heard it insinuated until he saw his name mentioned in Colonel Wilks's history. That peace had been panegyrised by Mr. Burke, in the British parliament; on its conclusion the court of directors voted thanks to the supreme government, and in the same resolution thanks to Lord Macartney were embodied—so well satisfied was the executive body with the wisdom and propriety of his Lordship's conduct. With respect to the reception of the news of peace at Madras, he had quoted the state-

ment of one (Sir. C. Oakley) whose authority Colonel Wilks would not be inclined to question. The conclusion of this very peace formed one, amongst other reasons, which induced the court of directors to place Lord Macartney in the situation of governor-general, and to confer on him a pension of £1500 per ann.; and Sir G. Staunton, who was sent home with the dispatches announcing the peace, was justly rewarded, for the part he took in negotiating it, and for other meritorious services, with a pension of £500 per ann. And here he begged leave to state a circumstance, highly honourable to Sir G. Staunton, for whose memory he had the highest respect. All the presents received by that individual, from Meer Molaheen Cawn, Tippoo's general in the Carnatic, were by him forwarded to the public treasury, as the property of the Company. Had this been done by any other individual connected with the embassy, whose pay and emoluments were going on, it would not have been so remarkable, but as Sir George Staunton was not at the time receiving any salary, the circumstance was worthy of notice. With respect to the observations made in the Quarterly Review, said to have been written by a gentleman the protégé and friend of Lord Macartney and Sir G. Staunton, he had very little to say. Explanation had there been called for, and he thought he had given it. Colonel Wilks had accused the commissioners of "gratuitously abandoning every thing;" but he did not suppose that they gratuitously courted infamy—since he seems, in a subsequent passage, to assign a motive for their conduct. "No judgment," said he, "could be formed of the probable result of their mission, excepting that in a character hitherto held sacred by the most savage nations, they were destined to fill the measure of his (Tippoo's) barbarism by secret assassination or open murder." Now, although the conduct of Tippoo Sultan was extremely deceitful—though he directed the commissioners to be conducted by the most circuitous route to his camp, in order that he might starve out the garrison of Cannanore before they arrived, in which he succeeded—though he manifested great jealousy at the communication of the commissioners with the ships in Mangalore roads—still, treacherous as he was, there was nothing in his proceedings that indicated an intention to molest the personal safety of the commissioners. He had found a journal of the occurrences which took place while the commissioners were proceeding to his camp, kept by a gentleman attached to the embassy, from which it appeared, that marked respect was paid to the commissioners, and that they were liberally supplied with provisions in every district

through which they passed. Each day, when the business of the commission was over, Tippon came into the durbar tent, which communicated with his own by a short passage, and conversed with the commissioners, with a studied mildness of manners, and during the whole time they were treated in the usual style of eastern courtesy; in short, there was nothing in his conduct that tended in the smallest degree to excite in the minds of the commissioners any apprehensions for their personal safety. Where then was the evidence of stultious insults being offered to the commissioners, of so gross a nature, as made them determine to abandon their mission, and to go on ship-board, leaving all the persons attached to the embassy, including their own servants, "to their fate?" The word "escape," which was used in describing this circumstance, implied an apprehension of danger. What then was the danger? The danger was said to have been proved by the erection of gibbets before the tents of the commissioners. Now if Colonel Wilks had considered the subject at all, he would not have made any statement of that story. "Three gibbets," said he, "were placed opposite the tent door and every species of indignity and insult was offered to the commissioners. It is remarkable that no record remains of their attempt to escape—but they would not, of course, state that which was discreditable to themselves." But though they would not state that which was discreditable to them, why, he asked, did they not publish those supposed indignities and insults which could only reflect disgrace and dishonour on the tyrant who had offered them? Supposing they were resorted to in order to terrify the commissioners into the granting of such terms as Tippon Sultan wished for, what could a peace of this description have availed him after our prisoners were given up? "But," said Colonel Wilks, "it is not to be wondered at that the commissioners did not mention these degrading circumstances." It seemed to him wonderful, as well as lamentable, that Colonel Wilks should have published such a statement as that relative to the gibbets, which Purneah, Tippon's minister—soldiers who were at Mangalore with him in January and February 1784, some of whom were yet living—and such of the inhabitants of the district as yet survived, knew to be unfounded. He thought the origin of that story was perfectly well known. He had repeatedly explained it, particularly to one gentleman connected with Bengal, where, owing to an ill-feeling that existed against the Madras government (occasioned by a difference between two highly honourable men, whose sentiments ought always to

have been united) any disadvantageous reports were readily credited. The fact was that a very formidable insurrection, headed by Mahomed Aly, one of the most popular chiefs, had broken out in Tippon's camp, a little before the commissioners arrived. By the prompt and vigorous conduct of Tippon it had been put down, and three gibbets were erected for the punishment of the offenders. On the morning of their arrival they found that their quarter-master, a young lieutenant, and nephew to Sir George Staunton, had pitched their tents at an inconsiderable distance from the place where those gibbets stood: he thought that a proposition was made for removing the tents from that situation, but it was not done. If the Purneah, who was a few years since minister to the Rajah of Mysore when Colonel Wilks was political resident at that court, be the person of that name who was minister to Tippon Sultan in 1784, he would cheerfully refer the question to him, whether the commissioners received any insults or indignity from Tippon Sultan, or were assailed with any language of an intimidating kind, in order to induce them to act as he wished. The author of the history proceeded to state, as matter of reproach, "that the commissioners received the intelligence of the capture of Onore, and of the murder of General Mathews and several other officers, during the period of the negotiation, or on their journey to Mangalore;" whereas it would appear on the Madras records, that the murder of General Mathews was well known, and that of Colonel Bunley and other officers suspected, before they left Madras. And if the government thought proper, notwithstanding this, to enter into a negotiation with Tippon, it did not reflect discredit or disgrace on those who were selected to carry it on. "Nothing," said Colonel Wilks "appeared to be wanting, but the practical use of those gibbets." The historian naturally enough came to this conclusion, since he had so readily given his belief to the story of the use for which they were intended. The letter of General Macleod was next introduced. "The adventure of the white handkerchief," said he, "was connected with the intentioned escape of the commissioners, leaving behind them their baggage," &c. Here a question arose respecting other persons in some degree connected with the charge. And, in the first place, he begged to ask why this letter from General Macleod was never made known to those whom it so vitally concerned. Now the General not having stated any authority for his assertion, Colonel Wilks provided him with two, namely, the bearer of the letter to Capt. Scott, and the commander to whom it

was addressed. Now two positions are assumed by this—first, that the bearer of the letter knew what was disclosed in it, and next that he stated its contents to General Macleod. The bearer was Lieutenant Leonard, the nephew of Sir George Stannton, which rendered it unlikely, if he knew what the letter contained, that he would inform General Macleod on the subject; and it was equally improbable, that Capt. Scott, if he were employed in so profound a scheme, would have divulged it to General Macleod. The letter to Capt. Scott was, it should be observed, signed by the first commissioner, who was to have been one of the victims of the plan. If it had any relation to such a scheme, would he have signed it? Or, if he afterwards discovered that it contained any reference to a scheme by which he was to have been abandoned, would he not have published these facts? The two stories, that of the intended escape and of the gibbets, seemed to corroborate each other, but when examined, they fell to the ground. It was easy enough to account for General Macleod's belief, that the commissioners meant to escape, if the circumstances were considered. They were allowed to have a free communication with the ship, and the gibbets, as seen from Mangalore roads, appearing to be much nearer to the tents than they really were, General Macleod concluded that the commissioners were in a state of duress, and readily credited the unfounded story of an attempt to escape. Those who knew General Macleod were aware that, with a brave and honorable character, he united a thirst for military fame, which he omitted no opportunity of gratifying. He succeeded General Mathews in the command of the Bombay army, and at the time the negotiation was pending that army was within a day's march of Tipoo's lines. The glories of a Clive, a Lawrence, and a Coote seemed within his grasp. But those prospects were put an end to when the treaty was signed; and perhaps he entered into the consideration of that peace with other feelings than those of a philosopher. Indeed, even after he was apprised of the conclusion of the treaty, he could not bring himself to believe but that the commissioners were in a state of confinement, as would appear from his letter dated the 9th of March 1784:—

"Gentlemen, I am glad that you have brought the treaty to a conclusion, but must, at the same time, state, that I expect an immediate account of the terms, and the pleasure of seeing one of yourselves on board, or an officer from you fully able to satisfy my doubts. If you are so restrained as not to be able to comply with so reasonable a demand, I shall consider you as imprisoned men as

before." At this period the treaty was copying out fairly, in order that it might be ratified and exchanged. From this statement it was not difficult to account for the rapid circulation of the story of the gibbets, and of the belief which was attached to it. In conclusion, the hon. director requested his colleagues to lay this his defence before their constituents.

Then came the following postscript. Since the above was written, Mr. H. had seen two documents from the Bengal records, and one from the select committee of Madras. They had escaped his recollection, or else he would not have said any thing in defence of the peace of Mangalore, or in explanation of the gibbet story. The first of the Bengal documents contained the strictures of that government on the peace; the second a serious and solemn statement of the information they had received on the gibbet story. The Madras document gave a complete and irrefragable answer to both. Colonel Wilks was perfectly welcome to all the benefit his History of the South of India could derive from the strictures on the peace, and the information relative to the gibbets. Copies of those documents Mr. H. annexed to this letter. It might be proper to observe, that the answer of the select committee of Madras was signed by Mr. Sadleir himself.

Mr. Hume asked, whether there was not, in point of order, a mistake in this proceeding? He understood that Mr. Hudleston's letter was submitted to the court of directors, who, and not Mr. H. now laid it before them.

The *Chairman*—"The hon. proprietor is perfectly right. It was laid before the directors on the 3d inst., and is now regularly submitted to the constituent body."

Mr. Hudleston—"The letter is addressed by me to the court of directors, as the proper channel, in my humble judgment, for a communication to the court of proprietors; and it was thought that it would be more correct and respectful, if I myself moved, in this court, that it should be produced for the information of my constituents."

Sir H. Russell said, the situation in which he was placed at the last general election, and what passed on that occasion, proved to him that there was so complete an acquittal of Mr. Hudleston, as left no doubt whatever of his perfect innocence of the charge. Indeed, the very small number of proprietors who had assembled this day, afforded a very good proof that his acquittal was decisive. There was not a single scratch against his name on the ballot, which shewed most clearly that the constituent body considered him not guilty of the charge that had been alleged against him.

It was hardly possible to imagine an acquittal more perfect and complete. Not one individual, by opposing Mr. Hudleston's election, had countenanced the attack made on him. He did think that the feeling expressed by the proprietors at large on that occasion, must be most gratifying to him. Nothing, in his opinion, could be more honorable to Mr. Hudleston than the conduct which the proprietors, without an exception, had pursued. After so general a feeling in his favor, perhaps it would be as well if an extinguisher were put on the question.

Mr. Hudleston—"I beg leave to say one word to my hon. friend. I thank him sincerely for the warm manner in which he has spoken of me; but he must recollect that I pledged myself to the general court, that if I were re-elected I would make them acquainted with all that the lapse of thirty-four years and the ravages of death enabled me to state on this subject.—*(Hear! hear!)*—It is in fulfilment of that pledge that I now come forward.—*(Hear! hear!)*—Perhaps many proprietors who were present when I gave that pledge voted for me, depending on my redeeming the promise I had given to the general court.—*(Hear! hear!)*—I felt confident that my constituents would not thrust me from the direction without they were fully convinced that I was unworthy of serving them; and having made a solemn promise to justify my conduct, I drew up the long article which has just been read. I hope the court will go with me in allowing that letter to lie on the table for the present."—*(Here Mr. Hume rose to address the court.)*—Mr. Hudleston continued:—"There are other papers to be read. One of them contains strictures on the peace negotiated by the commissioners; and the last paper is an answer of the Madras government, so full and satisfactory, that had I known of it earlier, I should not have said a word in defence of the peace of Mangalore."

Mr. Hume. "If the court wishes those papers to be read, I shall sit down. I think the defence of the peace of Mangalore unnecessary. The papers relative to it may lie on the table."

Mr. Hudleston. "I am now in the hands of the court; I leave my case with them, and beg leave to withdraw." The hon. director then retired.

Mr. Hume said, he rose to set the proprietors right with respect to the interpretation that had been given to the observations made by him when this question was first brought before them. It was then stated by an hon. director, that he rose to answer a charge made by an hon. proprietor. Now that hon. proprietor, who was about to call the attention of

the court to a particular statement, did not make, nor did he intend to make any charge, although he was met by that assertion. He now wished the court to stand corrected on that point; for he must say, that the word used by the hon. director was utterly unwarranted by any thing that had been said by him. He merely stated to the court a fact that must have been known to every person who read a certain publication. He was on that occasion put down, whether regularly or irregularly he would not take upon himself to say. The hon. chairman made a speech, several hon. directors and proprietors made speeches, in short, every gentleman who wished to deliver his sentiments on the occasion had spoken before he could state what it was he really meant. He begged now to state, in direct terms, that he brought forward no charge. The accusation was contained in Colonel Wilks's "History of the South of India," on which, in the Quarterly Review, a variety of observations were made. He introduced the subject, in order that the character of the Company, as it was connected with the honour and integrity of the court of directors, should be set right with the public; it was therefore most unfair for the then hon. chairman (Mr. Bebb) to suffer him to be interrupted. His own opinion of the charge was, that it was most unjustly preferred, after so many years had passed away, without any notice having been taken of it. *(Hear! hear!)*—He again repeated that he had made no attack, he had introduced no accusation; and when he was stated to have done so, he could only attribute it to misapprehension; unless, as he feared was the case, whenever he opened his mouth he offended those who, like the traveller in France, saw every thing with a jaundiced eye, and were therefore eager to interrupt his observations. After every person had spoken on that occasion he was allowed to offer an explanation, but he trusted he would be now suffered to speak his sentiments fairly and without interruption: he seldom was allowed to do so. He could not bring forward a motion, or offer a suggestion, or make an observation, but he was interrupted and told that he was wrong. It reminded him of the story of the drummer, who, when flogging a man, was called on by the culprit to strike higher, which he did; the fellow continued to scream, and directed the drummer to strike low, which he also complied with, but the cries of the offender were as violent as ever. "Oh!" said the drummer, "I see, whether I strike high or low, there is no pleasing you." This was precisely his case; he did not give satisfaction, let him shape his course as he would. He had

listened with great attention to the fair and candid statement of the hon. director; and he and other gentlemen might wish, perhaps, that the author had left the peace of Mangalore to its defence in the proper place; but, after what was stated in the long paper that had been laid before them, no man could believe that the charge was well-founded. When they examined the documents, they would be able to come to a calm and honest decision on the case. He could not, therefore, consent to put an extinguisher on the question; such a proceeding would be utter ruin to the character of the accused party. For the credit of all parties it was necessary that they should proceed to a consideration and examination of the facts. He was not of opinion that all inquiry was unnecessary. He thought investigation always produced good; and, in this instance, he believed that inquiry would be beneficial to the hon. director. He would be the first person, after considering the case, to state whether, in his opinion, the hon. director's character had been fairly or unfairly attacked. At a future day, the papers in the mean time being left open to the inspection of the proprietors, some gentleman might bring the subject forward.

Sir H. Russell rose to explain. He did not say that it was his own opinion that an extinguisher ought to be put on this question; but that the unanimous vote of the proprietors for Mr. Hudleston's re-election, which must be considered as a complete acquittal, was a good reason for it; and he thought so still.

The *Chairman*. "Let the letter lie on the table, and certain copies of it be made out for the perusal of the proprietors. If any hon. gentleman were pleased to submit a motion on the letter, it can be fully discussed; if not, the matter drops here. With respect to the course, public or private, pursued by an hon. proprietor who has recently spoken, I have nothing to say, except that unfortunately we seldom agree."

Mr. Hume inquired whether the public documents alluded to in Mr. Hudleston's letter, would be open for inspection at the same time with the defence itself? He particularly referred to General Macleod's letter. He took the liberty of asking for it some time since, but could not obtain it. He merely wished for it as it was alluded to both in the charge and defence.

The *Chairman*.—"The letter to which the hon. proprietor alludes is not appended to the defence. If he wish to move for it, that letter may be added to the documents."

Mr. Hume said, he should presently move, "that a copy of General Macleod's letter, and of any other documents connected with Mr. Hudleston's statement,

be left open for the inspection of the proprietors along with that paper." He should do this because Mr. H's defence depended on those documents; by these alone could his guilt or innocence be decided. Such documents as were referred to, and on which he founded any part of his defence, ought to be forthcoming.

Mr. R. Jackson said, as it would probably be some time before this matter could be discussed in the court of proprietors, he was anxious to trouble the court with a few observations, lest erroneous impressions should go abroad, founded on the circumstance of the memorial of defence submitted to them this day having been laid on the table for consideration. The opinion of the business appeared to be this, that if it had not been for the terms in which the reviewer had delivered his opinion on the subject, the statement which had given rise to this memorial would not have been received as a charge. Here was an historical fact, narrated by a man of known character and talent; and the reviewer, in advertising to that historical fact, had exhibited a little more tartness and acrimony, as it seemed to him, than the occasion called for. An injudicious friend was worse than a mortal enemy. The reviewer thought proper to say, in mentioning the passage, that "an attack had been made on Sir G. Staunton, that honourable, high-spirited, and gallant man, and also on Mr. Hudleston. The former was no more, but Mr. Hudleston was still living; he had a seat in the direction, and if he did not wipe off the stain, if he did not rebut the accusation, he must resign a situation for which he would be utterly disqualified." Thus did the reviewer treat this historical fact as a matter of criminal charge. His hon. friend (Mr. Hume) who introduced the subject, said, "here is a publication that is widely disseminated through the land, and it contains a statement of such a nature, that unless Mr. Hudleston does it away he must resign his seat; I therefore think it is my duty to give this gentleman an opportunity of removing the stigma." From what had been said on that occasion, one would be led to suppose that his hon. friend had taken the hon. director by surprise; but the fact was otherwise. He believed it was very well known that his hon. friend wrote to that gentleman, stating, "that if he were in his place in the court of proprietors on that day, he would publicly mention the subject." No man could believe his hon. friend to be so unkind or so ungenerous as to take any person by surprise, especially on a question of so delicate a nature. This proceeding had the effect of producing a pledge from the hon. director; and the proprietors, at the in-

ceeding election, placed him in the high situation which he now held without a dissentient voice, without a single scratch. The pledge he then given was most becoming; and he had this day redeemed it in a way highly honorable to himself. It was not for him to enter into a history so extensive and complicated; but he wished the court to mark the declaration with which Mr. H. accompanied his pledge: "if it be found," said the hon. director, "that the memorial which I shall give in does not prove satisfactory to my colleagues and my constituents, then I shall resign my seat in the direction and retire without a murmur!"—Honour itself could say no more! (*Hear! hear!*) He had redeemed his pledge. He now brought forward his memorial, and he again said, "If it be not perfectly satisfactory, I will give up the situation to which your votes have raised me." Feelings of kindness and respect—of friendship and confidence—suggested to the court the propriety of extinguishing the question here. He could not consent to such a proceeding. A paper of great importance had been placed on record, and they could not stop here. That proceeding must be followed up by a distinct proposition, expressive of their censure or of their approbation. He should now advert a little to the defence of the hon. director. He had, it appeared, some faint impression of a desire existing among the commissioners to open a communication with a ship in Mangalore-road, with a view to the more beneficial carrying on of the negotiation; and he (Mr. Jackson) believed, from every thing he had read since on this subject, that the opening such a communication would be a matter of great importance. Leaving all personal and peculiar considerations out of the question, the first thing the commissioners had to look to was the success of their negotiation; and if they thought they could communicate with such a character as Tippon better on ship-board than on shore, it was their duty to prefer the former. This alone would be a sufficient exculpation. If they found that they could not do that for the East-India Company and the people of England which was expected from them, without having recourse to such a measure, they were justified in adopting it, and they were called on to keep it as profoundly secret as possible during its progress. It should also be considered, that both Col. Wilks and Sir T. Dallas, in subsequent publications, had fairly admitted this fact. Let it not therefore be supposed that there was no wish to open a communication with the ships. One point in the hon. director's memorial was of the last importance in elucidating the letter

sent to Capt. Scott. The letter said, "If a gentleman is seen on horseback waving a white handkerchief, you may consider it to be a signal for bringing the boat as near the shore as possible, in order to effect a communication with the boat." Now on reading "The History of the South of India," it would be supposed that this letter was written either by the first or second commissioner preparatory to an attempt to escape; but when the fact was inquired into, it appeared that it was Mr. Sadleir himself who wrote the letter; a circumstance which proved that the general feeling of the commissioners was that a communication with the ships should be opened. The statement contained in the history had given rise to observations on the part of the reviewer, who treated that as a charge which, if correctly examined, could not be considered as a criminal accusation; and the publication of Colonel Wilks and Sir Thomas Dallas completely removes that idea. The reviewer, in his last number, said, "as Colonel Wilks has explained himself in another publication, we do not mean to say any thing in answer to him. But our opinion is still the same, namely, that if Mr. Hudleston does not disprove the naked fact itself, he must give up his seat in the direction." He (Mr. Jackson) said not so. The "naked fact" might exist, without any imputation on Mr. Hudleston's honour. If all the commissioners wished to open a communication with the ship, which appeared to be the case, that circumstance of itself exculpated Mr. Hudleston. He should feel it his duty to read the letter with the deepest attention, and he should come to a discussion of the subject with the most friendly feeling towards the hon. director. That feeling would be produced by a recollection of the great number of years he had served the Company in India and in England—of the irreproachable character he had sustained during a long life, and of the protracted period which had elapsed since the transactions occurred to which his excellent memorial referred. He had no doubt but that the subject was introduced from the soundest and best motive, that of giving to the party accused an opportunity of clearing his character; for the directors should be like Cæsar's wife, not only pure but unsuspected. He should now conclude, reserving to himself the right of delivering his opinion at length, should a substantive proposition be made on the subject.

Mr. Hudleston's motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Hume moved, "That a copy of General Macleod's letter, and also of any other documents referred to by Mr. Hudleston in his letter, be selected by that

gentleman, and be left open for the inspection of the proprietors of East-India stock at this house along with the said letter."

The *Chairman*. "Is Mr. Hudleston to make the selection?"

Mr. *Hume*. "Yes, Sir; I think if he found his defence on any thing contained in documents, it should be left to him to select those which he conceives to be important."

The motion was then agreed to.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MUSEUM.

Mr. *Hume* said, before the court was adjourned he wished to repeat an observation which he had heard made over and over again, and which he meant to impress on the gentlemen within the bar. They had, at a very considerable expense, formed a museum within that house, and many complaints were made that proprietors could not visit it without going to the directors to procure an order for admission. If a proprietor applied at the door of that museum, why should he not be at once admitted, instead of being obliged to apply to the directors for an order?

The *Chairman* said, no person applied for admission to the museum who was not immediately furnished with a letter. The present system prevented that accumulation of persons at the door which could not be avoided if the hon. proprietor's suggestion were adopted. There would be also, if this regulation did not exist, constant disputes as to who was and who was not a proprietor.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S LIBRARY.

Mr. *Jackson* said, he wished to see a new set of regulations with respect to the library. It was a strange circumstance that the proprietors who, at an immense expense maintained a library for the purpose of affording information to those persons who wished to study matters connected with the interests of the Company, should be prevented from reading their own books. He thought it a very serious thing indeed that the proprietors should be denied access to the library, when they wished to procure certain information in order to perform a public duty. Such qualified proprietors as expressed a wish to the chair, should receive a general permission, and have full access to the library. With respect to the museum, he was not curious about the toys it contained. An ancient sword, or an old head-piece, afforded little matter for his contemplation; but he felt it was an insult to the proprietors to tell them they should not have access to the books which they purchased. The British Museum was formerly governed in a similar way; but now the rule of exclusion was broken down, and persons anxious for information were freely admitted. He conceived the proprietors ought not to be prevented from visiting the library unless they received cards from the directors, which he believed were sometimes issued without any great degree of discrimination.

The court then adjourned *sine die*.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the *Madras Courier*, Feb. 3.—We have considerable pleasure in stating that measures, which have been long in agitation at this presidency, to establish a Madras Literary Society, are now likely to be carried into immediate effect, and we shall here only say they have our best wishes for success. In an enlightened society like that of which the Madras community is composed, it would be little short of presumption in us to point out the many important advantages which must result from such a society, if properly constituted, and if composed of scientific and literary men. The Honorable the chief justice has kindly consented to take the chair on this interesting occasion. The meeting will take place tomorrow at two o'clock P. M. at the college, and we trust every person who means to support the proposition which

has been generally circulated will give his attendance.

From the *same*, Feb. 10.—We have infinite satisfaction in stating, that our predictions with regard to the meeting for the purpose of establishing a Literary Society and Public Library at Madras, were verified, inasmuch as a most respectable body of gentlemen attended on this interesting occasion. As a committee, judiciously chosen by the meeting, has been appointed to frame and digest a plan and rules for this admirable institution, we would not at this stage of proceedings presume to intrude our opinions upon the public notice, further than to express a hope that it will be composed of two distinct classes, proprietors and subscribers. The first class to whom the library will belong, to be limited to thirty or perhaps forty members, their shares to be disposable, and the pro-

prietors to receive a small annual interest upon the principal. We enter into no further particulars for the reasons we have given, but we venture to hope this may form the basis of one part of the society, as we are convinced that a plan where individual interests are concerned, is the one most likely to operate in promoting and perpetuating this, as well as all other institutions of a public nature.

The following is a brief account of the meeting:—

“At a meeting held on the 4th of February at the college, Fort St. George, for the purpose of considering the best means of establishing a Literary Society and Public Library at Madras.

The Hon. Sir John Newbolt was requested to take the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, 1.—That it is highly desirable that a Literary Society and Public Library be established at Madras.

2.—That a committee be selected for the purpose of framing a plan for the society, and circulating it to the gentlemen now present as well as to those whose names have been given in; and for the purposes also of calling a general meeting, for regulating all points unadjusted, and for deciding on the regulations to be finally adopted.

3.—That this committee shall consist of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Alexander, Sir George Cooper, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Hill, Mr. Clark, Dr. Harris, Capt. Ormsby.

4.—That Mr. Babington be requested to act as secretary to the committee.

5.—On the motion of Sir G. Cooper, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir J. Newbolt for his conduct in the chair.

6.—That the meeting be adjourned *sine die*.

At present it would be premature to refer to the proceedings of the committee, hereafter we shall probably have something to say of them.

Penang, August 30.—On Tuesday about noon, the remarkable phenomenon of a hail storm occurred upon the Signal hill in the centre of the island. The morning was attended by the same hazy appearance which has lately prevailed to an unusual extent over our atmosphere, and during a severe squall with thunder and lightning, a heavy shower of hail fell for the space of two minutes. The pieces of ice are described as being of a very irregular shape by our informant, who states, that many equalled in size an ordinary hen's egg.

A pamphlet containing “A narrative of facts connected with the disease which occurred in the district of Jessore” has

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been published by Mr. Tytler, Assistant Surgeon on this establishment. As this publication can be procured by every person, who is desirous of perusing an account of the alleged causes, and of the treatment of this distemper in Jessore—and as the causes of this disorder have already been so much discussed in the Calcutta Journals, we shall, for the present, abstain from any observations on the subject.—We are sorry to state, that the public report of the Casualties produced by the epidemic at this Presidency, during the last week, is more unfavorable than that which appeared in our last paper.—*Calcutta Nov. 3.*

We understand that Rammohun Roy, to whose character and laudable labours we have formerly alluded, has just published a Bengalee translation of the Mandookya Oopanishad of the Utharone Ved, with an abridgement of the commentary of Hunka Acharye and an introductory preface.—This, we are informed, is one of the ten Oopanishads on which the Vedant doctrine is founded. Its publication will put the people of this country in possession of arguments against the worship of Idols; arguments which we are assured the Bramins will be at a loss to refute. The Vedant itself, with an English translation and commentary, is, we understand, in a state of great forwardness, and will probably be published by Rammohun before the end of March.

Should these desiderata be accomplished at any period, however remote, we are satisfied that the intellectual exertions of Rammohun Roy will be remembered with gratitude;—and if the labours of Luther in the Western World are entitled to be commemorated by Christians—the Herculean efforts of the individual we have alluded to, must place him high among the benefactors of the Hindoo portion of mankind.

We have been partly led to offer these observations, by the information to which we have adverted, respecting the works already published, and preparing for the press by Rammohun Roy;—and partly by the following anecdote, which has been communicated to us by a friend; and which we believe to be correct in point of fact.

“Radhamohun, a Goshneen Bhattachary, supposed to be a man of the first learning in Bengal, died at Santipore on the last day of the late Dwaga Poosja, at a very advanced age. In his last moments, he is said to have made a public profession of faith in the Vedanta doctrines, to the great scandal of all the idolaters of the place. When he was carried by his relations to the banks of the river, the Tool-see plant was as usual placed before

him; his relations were proceeding to inscribe his body with the name of Krishna, with clay from the Ganges, and were calling upon him to pronounce the names of Ganga, Narayan, and Krishna; when to their great surprise, he ordered them to desist, and to take away the Toolsee plant, as such ceremonies were worse than idle, and a mere mockery of the true God: acknowledging at the same time with shame, that he had all his life, from interested motives only, encouraged such practices, and affirming to the last, that there is but one God, who is the source of all our faculties, and whose nature is incomprehensible." — *Madras Courier*, Jan. 20.

Sydney, New South Wales.—The climate of the colony being found particularly favourable to the silkworm, means are adopting for rearing it to some extent. —An Auxiliary Bible Society has been instituted, and a Colonial Almanack was to be published on the 1st of January last.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

A Journey from India to England, through Persia, Georgia, Russia, Poland, and Prussia, in the year 1817. Illustrated by Engravings. By Lieut. Col. Johnson, C. B. 4to. £2. 2s. boards.

A Second Journey through Persia to Constantinople, between the years 1810 and 1816. With a Journal of the Voyage by the Brazils and Bombay to the Persian Gulph; together with an Account of the Proceedings of his Majesty's Embassy under his Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. K. S. L. By James Morier, Esq. With Maps, coloured Costumes, and other Engravings, royal 4to. £3. 13s. 6d. boards.

The Dictionary of the English Language; in which the Words are deduced from their Originals, and illustrated in their different Significations, by Examples from the best Writers: to which are prefixed, a History of the Language, and an English Grammar. By Samuel Johnson, LL. D. With numerous Corrections, and with the Addition of many Thousand Words. By the Rev. Henry J. Todd, M. A. F. S. A. 4 vol. 4to. £11. 11s. boards.

Travels in Canada and the United States of America, in 1816 and 1817. By F. Hall, Esq. late Military Secretary to General Wilson, 8vo. 14s. boards.

New Tales, by Mrs. Opie, in 4 vol. 12mo. £1. 8s. boards.

Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough; with his original Correspondence collected from the Family Records at Blenheim, and other authentic Sources. Illustrated by Portraits, Maps, and Military Plans, vol. II. 4to. By William Coxe, M. A. F. R. S. F. S. A. £3. 3s. boards.

European Commerce; or, complete Mercantile Guide to the Continent of Europe: comprising an account of the trade of all the principal Cities of the Continent, copious tables of their Monies, Exchanges, Weights, and Measures, with their Proportion to those of England; the local regulations of each place, their Tariffs of Duties, Methods of Buying and Selling, Tares and other Allowances; together with numerous official Documents, Ordinances, &c. By C. W. Rordanz. 8vo. £1. 1s. boards.

IN THE PRESS.

East-India Trade. A Compendium of the Laws and Regulations concerning the Trade with the East-Indies, the Duties of Customs and Excise on Goods imported from thence, the Drawbacks allowed on their Exportation; and the Duties payable on British and Foreign Merchandise exported to the East-Indies and China. With a concise Historical Account of the principal Articles of Import from those Parts. To which are subjoined, Schedules of Rates charged by the East-India Company for the Management of Goods imported by Private Merchants, of Dock Duties, &c. &c. By Thomas Thornton, East-India Office, Custom House. New Edition, corrected to the present time.

An Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia. By Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E. Author of an Historical Account of Discoveries in Africa. In 3 vol. 8vo. with Maps.

A Geographical and Statistical Description of Scotland. By James Playfair, D. D. F. R. S. & F. A. S. E. In 2 vol. 8vo. with a Map.

JUST IMPORTED.

A View of China for Philological Purposes, containing a Sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion and Customs; designed for the use of Persons who study the Chinese Languages. By the Rev. R. Morrison. Macao, 1817. 4to. £1. 1s. boards.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

AMONG the latest official intelligence of the military operations in India, are copies of dispatches which make the details of the

action of Nagpore more copious and exact; enumerate the trophies won in an attempt to surprise the Pindaree chief-

tain Cheetoo; describe the surrender of the forts of Ouchelgar, Sanghur, Pallee, and Boorap in the Concan; the capture of the fort of Muddinghur near Swerudroog; the entire overthrow of a body of the Rajah of Berar's troops at Sreenagar; the surprise and defeat of one of the remnants of the Peishwah's army near Punderpoor; the chase of the principal division, still commanded by the Peishwah in person; the reduction of the strong fortress of Sattara, the ancient seat of the Mahratta empire; the renewed pursuit of the Peishwah, rewarded by another brilliant action, and a further dislocation of the fugitive army. These dispatches also remind us again of the admiration due to the slender detachment under Captain Staunton, which, when intercepted at Coregaum, gloriously repulsed the same Mahratta army. None of these tributes to heroism should be passed over as matters of form; and repetition is the only resource when language has no term of augmented honor corresponding with the action. The dispersion of the force under Bheema Bhaec, mother of Holkar, and the acquiescence in the conditions of peace proposed to her, is another subject for congratulation.

When we review the critical situations in which some divisions of the British army were placed by a perfidious combination between the Mahratta powers, in which the assailants had every advantage which preparation, surprise, a chosen moment of hostility, and such numerical superiority as they had calculated to be sufficient, could give them,—the uniformity of success which attended the British arms at all the points where the sudden attack could not be anticipated, is wonderful. The transcendent talents of the officers, the invincible fidelity of the soldiers, the almost superhuman courage of both the European and native branches of the service, might seem adequate to any one of these extraordinary victories; but however highly we estimate the instruments of success, the effects are too general and decisive not to be astonishing. On reviewing these events, we see cause of thanksgiving to the God of battles.

The future historian may unravel the intrigues which gave birth and maturity to a clandestine confederacy among the native powers, and record a tribute to

the wisdom of the government which detected the secret design, and prepared decisive measures of counteraction. If the intended combinations of independent war, internal revolt, and predatory incursion, extended over a large field, the supreme council of the empire which was to be undermined by perfidy before it was assailed by force, arranged its military operations on a scale which comprehended all the danger. It is true, from the delicate situation of a residency, it was impossible to augment the attendant corps so as to keep it on a par with any army which the native sovereign might accumulate; nor could the treachery which attempted to destroy, during peace, and in the very sanctuary of diplomatic intercourse, be counted on; but the amount and distribution of the grand army, and the distribution of force in the provinces over which entire dominion had been acquired, must have proved sufficient to have given the British arms a decisive preponderance on the whole, if, from the two causes just adverted to, any local reverses had occurred. Happily none occurred.

Blind must be the ambition, inveterate the hostility, which could combine with the Pindarees as instruments and allies. The success of such a scheme would have tended to the dissolution of civil society all over India. The native sovereigns who combined with these depredators may be thankful that the confederacy is dissolved; their subjects undoubtedly will. The prompt defeat of these aggressions confirms the British empire in India; and the terms of pacification must contribute to extend it.

The Bhaec, treated so generously by the British, has since been deposed and murdered by some of her former supporters. The treaties with Scindia and Holkar left the Marquis of Hastings only the Pindarees to dispose of; could they have all assembled under one leader, their forces did not exceed thirty-five thousand men, and the various chiefs have little community of interest. The nearer the seats of such hordes are approached, the less formidable they are found, for all their strength lies in being suffered to have a large field for excursions; they are exceedingly vulnerable at the spot where their treasure is lodged. Meer Khan

submitted with Scindia, and Kunam Carur with Holkar. Kurreem Khan and Cheetoo have abandoned their head-quarters, and pursued by many British divisions, are at once desperate plunderers and miserable fugitives.

While Juswant Row Bhow was endeavouring to evade the treaty, in which as a vassal of Scindia he was included, his fortified town and camp have been taken.

Meanwhile the grand army may be expected to keep the field till the country shall be completely settled according to the new arrangements.

The Governor-General was to the S.W. of Gwalior on the 7th of January. The Madras Courier of February 24th, citing the Calcutta Gazette, states, that he will pass the ensuing hot months at Gooruckpore.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT— AFFAIRS RELATING TO MORE THAN ONE PRESIDENCY.

General Orders.—Head-quarters, Camp at Intesp, Dec. 9, 1817.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, adverting to the peculiar and desultory nature of the warfare, in which so many separate divisions and detachments are at present engaged against the Pindarces, is pleased to order and declare, that all lawful prize which may be captured from the enemy, shall be considered as the property of that division only by which, or by detachments from which, it shall have been seized.

General and other officers, in command of division or distinct corps, are accordingly authorized to divide lawful prize, captured by the troops under their orders, according to the rules and usages of his Majesty's service.

The Governor General is pleased to determine, that all captured horses, deemed fit for army purposes or for the stud, shall be set apart and reserved for the service of government; and commanding officers of divisions are directed to authorize immediate payments to the captors, at the regulation prices, for all such horses duly approved by a committee of competent officers.

General Orders.—Fort William, Dec. 23, 1817.

The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the statement No. 3, of the adjusted off-reckoning accounts of the three presidencies, for the year 1812, published in general orders of the 7th July last, which re-

lates to the late Lieut.col. Ainslie, and to order the following revised statement of that officer's share to be published.

Lieut. col. Ainslie, against, for the	
1st division of army clothing, of	
his share.....	5975
Deduct received in advance.....	4500
Balance due.....	1475

The following revised statement, connected with the adjusted off-reckoning accounts of the same year, is also published in lieu of the statement No. 5, published in government general orders of the 7th July last, which is hereby cancelled.

No. 5.—Statement of shares in the off-reckoning fund of the year 1812, payable to Colonels of the presidency of Fort William, who are in Europe, or who have died in Europe.

Maj. Gen. J. McIntyre, full share..	5975
Ditto N. Carnegie, ditto	5975
Ditto W. D. Fawcett, deducting advance received in India.....	1248
Lieut. Gen. G. Hardymen, full share	5975
Maj. Gen. T. Bateman, ditto.....	5975
Ditto T. (Nicholls) Broadhurst, from 1st Jan. to 5th Nov. 1812..	5062
Ditto A. Fergusson, from 6th Nov. to 31st Dec. deducting advance received in India.....	210
Lieut. Gen. Russell, full share....	5975
Ditto Sir E. Baillie, Bart. ditto....	5975
Maj. Gen. E. Clarke, from 1st Jan. to 3d May.....	2041
Ditto Sir G. S. Browne, K. C. B. from 4th May to 31st Dec.	3933
Lieut. Gen. J. Dunn, full share....	5975
Ditto J. Dickson, ditto.....	5975
Ditto P. Powell, ditto.....	5975
Ditto R. Phillips, ditto.....	5975
Maj. Gen. R. Bruce, ditto.....	5975
Ditto W. Kirkpatrick, from 1st Jan. to 22d Aug.	3850
Ditto G. Poole, from 23d Aug. to 31st Dec. deducting advance received in India.....	509
Ditto J. Gardiner, full share.....	5975
Ditto H. D'Cauro, ditto.....	5975
Ditto W. Burn, ditto.....	5975
Ditto T. Hawkshaw, ditto.....	5975
Ditto D. Cunningham, ditto.....	5975
Ditto S. Broadshaw, ditto.....	5975
Ditto J. Haynes, ditto.....	5975
Ditto Sir H. White, K. C. B. ditto..	5975

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Extract General Orders.—The following officers, who were appointed cadets of the season 1803, and had not obtained the rank of captain on the 8th Jan. 1819, are promoted to the brevet rank of captain.

1813. W. Isacke 13th N. I. Lieut. 21st Sept. 1804; And. Pfranch 3th 21st; J.

J. O'Donoghue 17th 21st; Chas. Herber, 5th 21st; G. J. Blair 18th 21st; H. A. Miller 8th 21st; G. Dunmore 21st 21st; Chas. Waddell 21st 21st; J. Macdonald 12th 21st; Geo. Drews 17th 21st; W. Hardy 7th 21st; M. J. Harris 6th 21st; J. Garling 11th 21st; J. Alford Say 16th 21st; J. S. Trotter 5th 21st; W. Biss 5th 21st; Hugh Walker 10th 21st; J. S. Spankie M. E. R. 21st; W. Kennedy 17th R. N. I. 21st; A. Tulloh 7th 21st; J. Leighton 14th 21st; Allan Roberts 8th 21st; Benj. Blake 25th 21st; J. Dalgaunas 7th 21st; J. Bayley 11th 21st; Wm. Kebo 13th 21st; Wm. Gordon 2d 21st; Robt. Jenkins 24th 21st; And. Walker 4th 21st; J. Hadwin 20th 21st; C. O. Fothergill 20th 21st; J. Scott, senior, 22d 21st; W. Hunter 8th 21st; Henry Sheen 4th 21st; G. W. Aubrey 2d 21st; W. T. Sneyd 20th 21st; E. J. Foote 7th 21st; J. H. Talbot 22d 21st; Arth. Bentley 13th 21st; J. Jones 4th 21st; J. Boyne 3d R. N. C. 28th March 1808; W. Newmarch 7th 27th June; Robt. Crowther 5th 10th September; J. Smith 2d 3d Aug. 1809; J. M. Shakespear 6th 17th Jan. 1810; H. Jones 8th 23d; J. B. Smith 8th 6th October; Chas. Laurens 1st 6th Apr. 1811; G. F. Smith 2d 24th October; Rich. Shawe 1st 22d Jan. 1812; Geo. Maquay 4th 1st April 1812; J. K. Chibley 3d 3d Sept.; H. O'Brien 4th 22d Nov.; Robt. Woulf 6th 2d Aug. 1815.

Extracts from the Madras Courier.—Jan. 20, 1818. Brig. gen. D'Auvergne has received permission of the commander in chief to proceed to Calcutta for six months, on medical certificate; and Col. J. Nicolls, of H.M. 14th foot, quarter mas. gen. to the King's troops, has been appointed to command the 1st brigade, in the room of Gen. D'Auvergne.

Jan. 27. Capt. Knolles of H.M. 14th foot, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Brig. gen. Watson, while he may hold the command of the centre division.

Feb. 17. H.M. 24th Dragoons is under eventual orders to return to Europe, and Lieut. col. Philpot is now on his way from the upper provinces to this presidency.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

OFFICIAL, PUBLISHED IN INDIA.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

Camp Oochar, the 27th December, 1817.—The Governor General and Commander in Chief rejoices in having to communicate to the army, that on the 21st Dec. Lieut. gen. Sir T. Hislop obtained a complete victory over the army of Mulhar Row Holkar.—After having with the most generous forbearance endeavoured for three or four days to make the infatuated ministers of that prince sensible of the ruin they were incurring in the ab-

surd attempt of supporting the Peishwa, His Excellency found himself under the necessity of dispersing the hostile force.—The enemy's army was posted behind a river fordable in only two places, and defended by a numerous artillery. The admirable courage of Sir T. Hislop's troops speedily surmounted those obstacles.—The enemy was routed and pursued for eight miles by the cavalry and light troops under Brig. gen. Sir J. Malcolm. The whole of the enemy's artillery, camp, and baggage, fell into the hands of the conquerors. A royal salute is to be fired in honour of the victory.

Head Quarters, Camp Oochar, Dec. 28, 1817.—The Commander in Chief has much satisfaction in announcing to the army, the successful result of an attack made by the troops under the command of Brig. gen. Hardyman, consisting of H. M. 17th Foot and 8th N. C. on a considerable body of the Nagpore Rajah's troops posted near the town of Jubbulpore, and supported by four pieces of cannon, which after a short struggle were captured by our troops, the enemy being completely routed and dispersed, with considerable slaughter.—The evacuation of the fortified town of Jubbulpore, and the capture of several guns and a quantity of military stores, were the immediate consequence of the foregoing operations, which reflect credit on Brig. gen. Hardyman and the troops engaged, and to whom, and especially to Lieut. Pope, 8th N. C. the Commander in Chief desires that his approbation and thanks for their conduct may be communicated.

Camp Oochar, Dec. 29, 1817.—The Governor General has the highest satisfaction in announcing the signal victory gained over the army of the Rajah of Nagpore by the force under the command of Brig. gen. Doveton, on the 16th instant. The Rajah having previously repaired to the British camp, after engaging, among other terms of submission dictated by the resident, to surrender his artillery and military stores and dismiss his troops, and delay having taken place in the execution of these conditions, the British force moved down to take possession of the guns and occupy the city of Nagpore, when the resistance of the Rajah's troops brought on the action, which terminated in the entire defeat and dispersion of the enemy's army with the loss of the whole of their artillery, camps, and baggage. No details have yet been received, but our loss is stated to be comparatively small.—A royal salute to be fired from the artillery park, in honor of the victory.

Head Quarters, Camp Oochar, Jan. 20th 1818.—The Commander in Chief feels it incumbent to publish to the army,

the details of an attack made by Maj. B. Clarke, with the 5th Bengal N.C. on the remans of the united Pindaree borders of Kurrem Khan and Wasil Mohomed, early on the morning of the 13th Jan.—The ability with which this affair was conducted, is no less conspicuous from the details before his Excellency, than from the brilliant results which crowned it.—It appears that Maj. Clarke, after several hours march, came within a short distance of the position, in which he ascertained that the enemy were resting; but as this was still during the night, the maj. with excellent judgment resolved to defer the attack, until there should be light enough to allow the discipline of his troops its full advantage; and he accordingly remained for three hours in the vicinity of the enemy, without being discovered.—At 5 o'clock, the 5th N.C. moved forward in two columns of half squadrons, taking the Pindarees completely by surprise, and routed them with the loss of nearly 1000 killed. The pursuit was kept up for many miles with great effect, and the regiment then returned to Lieut. col. Adams's camp, after going a distance of sixty miles in thirteen hours.—Such decided success could only have resulted from a happy combination of steady discipline and persevering gallantry, qualities for which the 5th N.C. has always stood eminently conspicuous.—The Commander in Chief desires that Maj. Clarke, Capt. Kennedy, and every officer and soldier engaged, will accept his acknowledgments and thanks for their zealous and successful exertions on this fortunate occasion.

OFFICIAL, PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND.

Supplement to London Gazette of Tuesday, April 14, 1818, continued from p. 110.

From the account I have now given your Lordship of the events of the day, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the conduct of the troops. The European part of the force supported the reputation of British valour; and the native troops vied in their efforts to maintain the superiority of the Indian army. I cannot particularize corps, nor make distinctions, where merit and gallantry were so general; every man did his duty, and the whole are entitled to my warmest thanks and highest applause. The conduct of the Mysore horse during the action, and in the pursuit also, merited my thanks, and was in every way such as to raise the character of this useful body of auxiliaries. I have deeply to lament my inability to place your Lordship in possession of the above details, without having, at the same time, the painful task to perform of reporting the heavy loss with which our success has been attended. The return

of killed and wounded, which accompanies this dispatch, will prove to your Lordship a source of the sincerest regret, at the same time that the achievements of the brave men who have fallen must ever furnish a theme of exultation to the grateful country and government in whose service their lives have been so gloriously terminated.

I trust, in the course of to-morrow, that the whole of our wounded will be accommodated in the town of Mahled-poor, where they will continue to receive all the attention which is to be expected from the professional abilities and indefatigable zeal of Mr. Superintending Surgeon Annesley and his assistants.

Although the conduct of every officer of the army merits the highest commendation, I gladly seize this opportunity of bringing to your Lordship's notice those who were prominent from their rank and situations, and from the superior duties they had to perform.

Your Lordship is too well aware of the high professional character and abilities of Brig-gen. Sir John Malcolm, to render it necessary for me to dwell upon them; I shall therefore merely express my admiration of the style of distinguished conduct and gallantry with which the assault on the left of the enemy's position was headed by the Brig-gen., and my warmest thanks for the great and essential aid I have derived from his counsels, as well previous to as during the action of the 21st instant.

To Lieut.col. Robert Scott, who commanded the first, and Lieut.col. Andrew McDowell, commanding the second brigade of infantry, to Major Bowen, commanding the light brigade, as also to Major Knowles, who commanded it after the former officer was wounded, I beg to express my sincerest thanks and acknowledgments for the gallantry and conduct they severally displayed in leading their men to the assault, under the tremendous fire to which they were exposed; nor can I sufficiently mark the sense I entertain of the zeal and intrepidity of Lieut.col. J. Russel and Major Lushington, in the brilliant charge which was made by the two brigades of cavalry under their respective orders.

The dispositions and arrangements of the several brigades of horse and foot artillery, and the destructive effect which was thereby produced on the enemy's line, afford sufficient proof that the command of that corps could not have been placed in better hands than those of Major Noble, C.B.—The services of Lieut.col. Conway, adjutant-general of the army, throughout the day, were in the highest degree conspicuous, and amply fulfilled every expectation which I had formed of the great advantages I should derive from

his professional knowledge, experience, and exertions, on the day of action.

To Lieut.col. Blacker, quarter-master-general of the army, I feel it also particularly incumbent upon me to express my best thanks for the great aid I have received from him, not only through his personal exertions on the field of battle, but for the judicious reconnoissances made by him during our march, and before we engaged, by which I obtained the clearest information respecting the ford at which I subsequently crossed the Soopra, and the nature of the ground occupied by the enemy, by which I was enabled to make my dispositions for attacking them.

To Lieut.col. Morison, commissary-general, I am also in a similar manner to acknowledge the high sense I entertain of his merits, in conducting the important department of which he is, with so much advantage to the public service, placed at the head, as also his assistance to me during the action. I feel myself likewise called upon to offer my sincere thanks to Major Van Agnew, who, by your Lordship's permission, continues for the present under Sir John Malcolm, to act in the political department, and who remained with me throughout the day, rendering me the greatest assistance.

Lieut. col. M'Gregor Murray, and Lieut. col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, deputy-adjutant and deputy quarter-master-general to his Majesty's troops, I had previously requested to become attached to my person, in the event at any time of our coming to action, as the very limited number of the King's troops immediately with me required no performance on such an occasion of their official functions. I have therefore in a particular manner to thank them for their cheerful acquiescence to my request, as well as for the services they rendered me in the course of the day. Lieut.col. Murray accompanied, with my permission, the flank companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots when the guns of the enemy were stormed.

I beg leave also to return my best thanks to Capt. James Grant, who commanded the Mysore horse, and to Capt. Hare, commanding the regular infantry of his Highness the Nizam, for their gallant exertions on this occasion.

I desire also to offer my sincere acknowledgements to the whole of the officers of the general and divisional staff, who were engaged on this day, for their meritorious conduct in their several situations.

Justice also calls upon me to express my highest approbation and acknowledgments for the energy and promptitude of every officer composing my personal staff, in conveying my orders throughout the day; at the same time I beg to mention to your Lordship the sense I am im-

pressed with of the abilities and zeal of my military secretary, Capt. Hugh Scott, the notification of whose appointment to the rank and situation of Major and deputy adjutant-general to the Madras army I have reason to believe is now on its way to my camp from Fort St. George, and from whom, ever since my arrival in India, I have continued invariably to experience the most essential services. I beg also to recommend to your Lordship's favourable notice Capt. Wood, of the Queen's royal regiment of foot, my first aide-de-camp and private secretary, as an officer whose services on every occasion are entitled to my fullest acknowledgments. The papers transmitted with this dispatch are returns of killed and wounded and of captured ordnance, a copy of the general order which I yesterday published to the army, a memorandum shewing the formation of the army in brigades during the action, and a sketch of the field. But few prisoners were taken, and those badly wounded; but a great number of standards, together with Holkar's state palanquin, eight elephants, between two and three hundred camels, &c. (the latter taken in the pursuit principally by the irregular horse), remain in our possession.

I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on the important issue of the battle, and to be allowed to remain, with the highest respect, &c. &c.

T. HISLOR, Lieut. Gen.

General Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the 1st and 3d divisions of the Army of the Deccan, under the personal command of his Excellency Lieut. gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Deccan, &c. &c. &c. In the action of the 21st instant, with the Army of Mulhar Row Holkar, near the village of Maheidpoor, on the Soopra River. Dated Headquarters of the army of the Deccan, Camp at Maheidpoor, Dec. 23, 1817.

Light Artillery Brigade.—Horse artillery and rocket troops—5 rank and file killed; 1 Lieut. 1 corner, 1 troop-quarter-master, 1 staff-serjeant, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, wounded; 2 officers' horses, 33 regimental horses, 1 camel, killed; 9 regimental horses wounded; 8 regimental horses missing.

Galloper's 3d regt. light cavalry—1 horse missing.

Galloper's 8th regt. light cavalry—1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Squadron of his Majesty's 22d dragoons—1 trumpeter, 2 rank and file, wounded; 3 regimental horses killed; 1 officer's horse, 15 regimental horses, wounded; 2 regimental horses missing.

3d regt. light cavalry—1 rank and file

killed; 8 rank and file wounded; 14 regimental horses killed; 1 officer's horse, 26 regimental horses, wounded; 16 regimental horses missing.

2d cavalry brigade.—4th reg. light cavalry—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjt., 5 rank and file, wounded; 7 regimental horses killed; 1 officer's horse, 8 regimental horses, wounded; 4 regimental horses missing.

8th reg. light cavalry—3 rank and file killed; 1 sallahdar, 4 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer's horse, 5 regimental horses, killed; 1 officer's horse, 13 regimental horses, wounded; 12 regimental horses missing.

Detail, 6th reg. light cavalry, attached to Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Malcolm—2 rank and file wounded; 1 regimental horse killed; 1 regimental horse wounded.

Light infantry brigade.—Rifle corps—1 jemidar, 1 serjeant, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 capt., 5 lieuts., 2 ensigns, 2 staff-serjeants, 3 jemidars, 6 serjeants, 3 drummers, 75 rank and file, 1 pockally, wounded; 2 officers' horses wounded.

1st batt. 3d regt. or Palamcottah light infantry—1 lieut., 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file killed; 1 capt., 2 lieuts., 5 jemidars, 5 serjeants, 77 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer's horse killed; 1 officer's horse wounded.

1st batt. 16th regt. or Trichinopoly light infantry—1 jemidar, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, 1 pockally, killed; 1 major, 1 capt., 3 lieuts., 1 surgeon, 1 sallahdar, 4 jemidars, 3 serjeants, 5 drummers, 36 rank and file, 1 pockally, wounded; 1 officer's horse wounded.

1st infantry brigade.—Flank companies 2d batt. royal Scots—1 lieut., 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 lieuts., 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, wounded.

Madras European regt.—1 lieut., 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file killed; 1 lieut., 1 serjeant, 5 drummers, 45 rank and file wounded.

1st batt. 14th reg. N. I.—1 rank and file killed; 1 capt., 1 havildar, 1 drummer, 9 rank and file wounded.

2d batt. 14th reg. N. I.—2 drummers, 11 rank and file, 1 sepoy recruit killed; 1 lieut., 1 sallahdar, 3 jemidars, 5 havildars, 3 drummers, 40 rank and file wounded.

2d infantry brigade.—2d batt. 6th reg. native infantry—1 jemidar, 2 havildars, 11 rank and file killed; 2 lieuts, 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, wounded.

Russell brigade regular infantry, in his Highness the Nizam's service—1 subdar, 2 havildars, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 lieut., 2 sallahdars, 4 jemidars, 1 havildar, 57 rank and file, 1 pockally, wounded; 2 rank and file, 23 regimental horses, missing.

Detail 22d reg. Bengal native infantry, attached to the Russell brigade—3 rank and file wounded.

1st batt. pioneers—1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Party of Nizam's reformed horse—1 officer's horse wounded.

Bhopaul contingent—2 rank and file, 5 sallahdars, wounded.

Mysore sallahdars—19 sallahdars, killed; 47 sallahdars wounded; 23 regimental horses killed; 16 regimental horses wounded.

Adjutant-general's department—1 lieut. wounded; 1 officer's horse killed.

Quarter-master-general's department—1 lieut. wounded; 1 regimental horse killed; 1 officer's horse wounded; 1 officer's horse missing.

Commander-in-chief's personal staff—1 lieut. wounded.

Brigade-major's—2 capt. 2 lieuts., 1 horse wounded.

Total killed and wounded—3 lieuts., 1 subdar, 3 jemidars, 10 serjeants and havildars, 3 drummers, 133 rank and file, 19 sallahdars, 1 sepoy recruit, 1 pockally; 5 officers' horses, 89 regimental horses, 1 camel, killed; 1 major, 6 captains, 23 lieuts., 1 cornet, 2 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 1 troop quarter-master, 4 staff surgeons, 4 sallahdars, 19 jemidars, 30 serjeants and havildars, 20 trumpeters and drummers, 436 rank and file, 52 sallahdars, 1 sepoy recruit, 3 pockallies, 11 officers' horses, 82 regimental horses, wounded; 3 rank and file, 1 officer's horse, 66 regimental horses, missing.

F. H. S. CONWAY, Adj.-Gen.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—His Majesty's royal Scots—Lieut. Donald McLeod.

Madras European regt.—Lieut. Charles Colman.

1st batt. 3d regt. or P. L. I.—Lieut. Glen.

Wounded.—Horse Artillery—Lieuts. Gamage and Fireworker Nolde, slightly; Troop-quarter-master Griffen, severely.

His Majesty's royal Scots—Lieut. John McGregor, slightly; lieut. C. Campbell, severely.

Madras European regiment—lieut. and Adj. Hancock, severely (since dead).

Rifle corps—Capt. Norton, severely; Lieut. and Adj. Gwynne, Lieuts. Shanahan and Drake, dangerously; Lieuts. Calder and Eastmont, severely; Ensign Gem, dangerously; Ensign Agnew, slightly.

1st batt. 3d regt., or P. L. I.—Lieuts. Jones, dangerously; Capt. Lieut. Agnew and Lieut. Clemons, slightly.

2d batt. 6th regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Adj. M'Maister and Lieut. Mathias slightly.

1st batt. 14th regt. N. I.—Capt. W. Brown, slightly.

2d batt. 14th regt. N. I.—Lieut. McKintosh, slightly.

1st batt. 16th regt., or T. L. I.—Major Bowen, dangerously; Capt. Caffley, Lieut. and Adjutant Macglashen, Lieut. M'Intosh, slightly; Lieut. Palmer, severely; and Surgeon Stephenson, slightly.

Attached to the Russell brigade—Lieut. Kennedy, his Majesty's 86th regt. slightly. Adjutant-general's department.—Lieut. Gibbings, severely.

Commander-in-chief's personal staff—Lieut. Elliot, aide-de-camp, slightly.

Brigade-major's—Capt. Evans, acting-major brigade light brigade, slightly; Capt. Hunter, 2d infantry brigade, slightly; Lieut. Toker, acting-major brigade Russell brigade, slightly; Lieut. Lyon, 2d cavalry brigade, severely.

List of standards and colours taken from the enemy—4th and 8th regts. cavalry: many stands of colours taken by these corps, but destroyed, being deemed of no consequence. Russell brigade, 2 standards; Mysore sallahdar horse, 20 standards; 1st batt. 3d regt., 3 standards.

Captured by the Mysore sallahdar horse 7 elephants, 218 camels.

T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj. Gen. of Army.

Return of Ordnance captured.—Brass guns mounted on carriages, with limbers.

—Two eighteen-pounders, 2 seventeen-pounders, 4 sixteen-pounders, 2 fourteen-pounders, 1 twelve-pounder, 6 nine-pounders, 15 eight-pounders, 4 seven-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 2 five-pounders, 2 four-pounders, 1 three-and-half pounder, 4 three-pounders.

Iron guns mounted on carriages, with limbers.—1 eight-pounder, 1 five-pounder, 2 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, 4 two-pounders, 1 one-and-half pounder.—Total 63.

JOHN NOLLE, Major,
Commanding Artillery.

N.B. A considerable number of tumbrils, and a very large proportion of ammunition of all descriptions, captured with the above ordnance.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee, dated Camp Oochar, near Sonaric, 29th Dec. 1817.

Untoward circumstances, chiefly imputable to intentionally delusive intelligence, defeated the hope of making an impressive example of the Pindarees, when they were nearly surrounded by the divisions of Major-gen. Marshall, Major-gen. Donkin, and Lieut.-col. Adams, on the Kotah boundary. I think, however, your hon. committee will be of opinion, that the direction given to the several columns was properly adapted to effect its object. As it is, we have nearly destroyed the association. Kurreem Khan and Wasil Mahomed, by deserting their families and the great proportion of their troops, have escaped for the present with at the utmost three thousand of their best mounted followers. Nam-

bers of these, whom they abandoned, have been cut off in detail, and many more will perish in that manner, while the baggage and women have fallen into our hands. The latter have experienced every humane treatment. Cheeroo, who had from the outset of their flight taken a different course to the westward with his Durrah, is at a short distance beyond the Chumbul, and, disappointed of reception by Meer Khan, appears perplexed how to act. I have reason to believe that his men have been daily quitting him to a large amount, from the hopelessness of their prospects.

Extract from a Dispatch from Mr. Strachy, Secretary to the Governor in Council at Madras, to Mr. Cobb, Secretary to the East India Company, dated 20th January 1818.

A letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, a copy of which is enclosed, reports his Excellency's immediate intention to pursue the fugitive court and remainder of the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, in the northerly direction which they have taken.

It will be satisfactory to the honorable committee to learn by this opportunity, that intelligence has been received of the surrender of the town of Nagpore to the British troops, before the arrival of the battering train. The accounts of this event, and of the previous operations, will be found in the enclosed letters.*

The Governor in Council regrets to state, for the information of the hon. committee, that several bodies of Pindarries and also of Mahratta horse, whose numbers are variously represented, have directed their course either towards the frontiers of the Nizam's dominions or of the Company's territories. One party, estimated at five hundred men, have made an irruption into the ceded districts and the Mysore, where, according to their usual mode of warfare, they have committed extensive depredations, accompanied with acts of cruelty. At Harpoonelly they succeeded in sacking the town and carrying off some public treasure, but to what amount is not yet ascertained; though there is reason to hope that the sum was not considerable. The commanding officers in the Mysore and ceded districts are zealously employing all the means at their disposal to expel the plunderers, and the government are using every exertion to reinforce the countries which are either menaced or invaded.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. to the Governor-General and Commander-

* Letters from Brig.-Gen. Doreton, dated 24th, 26th, and 30th December 1817, and from Mr. Jenkins, dated 30th December 1817.

in-Chief; dated Camp on the Soopra, opposite Maheldpoor, 25th Dec. 1817.

My Lord,—Having received authentic information that Mulhar Row Holkar and his court, with a considerable number of horse, who had fled to the northward after their defeat on the 21st instant, had halted and collected at Seeta Mhow, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that Major-Gen. Sir William Grant Keir, who was on the 24th instant at Rutlaum, has been instructed to detach two squadrons of his Majesty's 17th light dragoons, and a native flank battalion to form a junction at Koonduah, if possible, on the 27th instant, with the advanced guard of this army, consisting of two brigades of horse artillery, four squadrons of Madras cavalry, two light battalions, and two thousand Mysore horse, which will march, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, at two o'clock tomorrow morning, and reach the above place on that day; from this position the detachment will proceed as expeditiously as possible in pursuit, and I trust will succeed in striking another blow against the power of Holkar, whose infantry is stated, by the best accounts we have, to be utterly dispersed and annihilated as a body.

I have also the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having succeeded in obtaining excellent accommodation in Maheldpoor for the reception of our numerous wounded, I have to-day garrisoned the place with a battalion of native infantry, two brigades of guns, and two hundred Mysore horsemen, under Major Moodie; and we are now hastening the establishment of the field hospital, the completion of which, and of the other arrangements necessary after the action, will enable me to move forward with the army on the 28th instant, in the direction of Taul; and a corresponding movement which Sir William Keir has been ordered to make with his force will place my camp on the right, and the Major-General's on the left bank of the Chambul, at the above place, on the morning of the 29th instant, when I shall adopt further measures, which may be found to consist with your Lordship's general objects, I have, &c.

T. HASTOR, Lieut.-General.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Doreton, commanding the 2d division of the army of the Deccan, to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Nagpoor, 24th December 1817, with an enclosure.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the commander-in-chief, that, agreeably to instructions given to Major Mun, on the afternoon of the 21st, that officer pro-

ceeded with the detachment as per margin,* to intercept a body of the enemy's horse, which had been seen from the top of the Seetabulder hill, and likewise to escort to camp a convoy of Brinjaries, which were in the vicinity of Namteak.

I am happy to add that this service was accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, and reflecting much credit on both the officers and men of the detachment.

I have the honour to transmit the copy of Major Mun's report of the affair, for the information of his Excellency.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. DORETON, Brig. Gen.

Camp at Nagpoor, Dec. 23, 1817.

Sir,—I requested you will do me the favour to state to Brig.-Gen. Doreton, that in compliance with the instructions he did me the honour personally to convey to me in the afternoon of the 21st instant, I marched the detachment placed under my command upon Carumna and Warygaum, and I had the good fortune to find that the enemy had assembled, as he conjectured they would do, in the neighbourhood of those places.

We arrived about midnight at Carumna, and found that a body of horse and foot had quitted it at seven o'clock only, directing their march upon Warygaum, a town defended by a fort in good repair, and which had afforded shelter to a considerable body of infantry, who had been beaten in the action of the 16th.

Having satisfied myself of the correctness of this information, the detachment immediately proceeded on its march, and at two o'clock in the morning passed close under the walls of the fort, and reached the enemy's camp undiscovered.

The position of the camp was strong, it being also capable of approach through the ravines that surrounded it. The 6th regiment light cavalry were, however, immediately directed to make a tour to the left and surround it, while the brigade of horse artillery, under Lieut. Paggenpohl, opened their fire within thirty yards of the front of the encampment, ceasing, however, in sufficient time not to injure the cavalry, as it turned the flank and rear of the position. While these movements were in operation, the 12th infantry, under Major Pollock, opened their fire on the right, and subsequently cleared a large enclosure of the thickly-planted trees, of every person who sought refuge in it. The surprise having been complete the enemy could not offer much resistance, and the slaughter amongst them was in consequence very heavy; but as the fire from the fort appeared

* 4d brigade horse artillery, 6th regiment of Coast cavalry, 1st battalion 12th regiment, or W. L. L.

likely to do us the most injury, I directed a few shells to be thrown into it, while the detachment collected to proceed to the accomplishment of its second object.

At three o'clock in the morning we quitted the Warygaum, and at eight arrived at a Nullah, within two coss of the position taken up by the Brinjaries who had lately been attacked, and within three coss of Raatrak, where the enemy had previously collected in some force.

Maddee Bow Kollachee, who commanded the party at Warygaum, having escaped almost naked from that place, had fled at considerable speed, with a very few followers, to Ramteak, and I can only lament that the alarm he carried with him induced the whole body to decamp with such precipitation, that long before our arrival at the Nullah, the enemy fled with such celerity that I had no hope of overtaking him, and I was consequently induced to attend to your principal instructions, and march the convoy of Brinjaries to Nagpore with the least practicable delay.—I cannot conclude this statement without requesting Brig.-Gen. Doreton will do me the favour to express, at my particular request, his approbation to — Cameron, of the quarter-master-general's department, for the activity and intelligence he manifested during the whole of these transactions; nor can I better convey my opinion to the brigadier-general of the conduct of the officers and troops, than to solicit his favourable notice of them to the commander-in-chief, for their exertions on this occasion.

H. MURR, Major,

Commanding 6th regt. light cavalry.

To the Deputy-Adjutant General,
2d division of the Army of the Deccan.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Doreton, commanding the 2d division of the army of the Deccan, to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp at Nagpore, 26th December 1817.

Sir,—In further prosecution of operations against the Arabs and other troops in possession of the rajah's palace, and other strong stone buildings in the city of Nagpore, I have the honour to report, for his Excellency the commander-in-chief's information, that having succeeded in obtaining possession of a commanding situation on the bank of the Goomah Tullore, nearest the town, and within two hundred and fifty yards of the gate of that name, a battery was soon erected in it, by the indefatigable exertions of Capt. Davis, senior engineer in the field, and such of the enemy's captured guns as were deemed by Lieut.-Col. Crosskill, commanding the artillery, of sufficient calibre to be useful, having been mounted in it, the battery opened on the morning of the 21st, with a view, if possible, to effect a breach in the old palace wall; the

firing of that day, however, having convinced me that this object was not attainable with such ordnance, the firing was directed on the Joomah Durwazah, with a view of laying it open, so as to enable me to establish the troops in that advanced position.

On the evening of the 23d instant, the commandant of artillery and chief engineer having made known to me their opinions, that the firing had produced such an effect as to render it probable that the object in view would be accomplished with little or no loss, and which was confirmed by every information I could obtain, I immediately issued the necessary orders for a combined attack on the gate, as well as on the Toolsee Bang, and another advanced position (with a view of closing on the enemy), to be carried into execution the following morning, when the additional corps had moved down for the relief of the several posts.

The attack on the Joomah Durwazah was made under my own eye; that of the Toolsee Bang by Lieut.-Col. Scott; and the other advanced position by the Nizam's troops, under the command of Major Pittman.—The troops rushed from the battery about half-past eight o'clock, on a preconcerted signal, as did the other two attacks; but I am concerned to state, for his Excellency's information, that on the arrival of the leading division at the gateway, the breach was not found sufficiently wide to admit of a section entering it at once, and the enemy having taken the precaution of lining several stone-houses on both sides of it, as well as of the street leading to it (which could not be perceived from the battery), with numerous parties of Arabs, entirely secure from our fire, the troops, after being exposed to a heavy one for some time, were obliged to take shelter in the adjoining compounds, from whence the attempt was kept up: finding, however, little or no probability of their being likely to obtain possession of the gateway, I directed the rest of the troops to the battery, which was executed slowly and in good order.

The attacks under Lieut.-Col. Scott and Major Pittman were more successful; but the former having obtained possession of the garden, found it, contrary to information, too extensive and exposed to the fire from the wall of the town to be retained but at too great a price, and as that on the principal gate had not succeeded, I directed Lieut.-Col. Scott to resume his original position, which was effected also with great steadiness. Major Pittman's situation being now of little or no consequence, he was likewise ordered to make a similar movement, which he did in the same creditable manner. Although unforeseen

and insurmountable obstacles opposed the success of the troops on this occasion, I have much pleasure in reporting, for his Excellency's information, that the officers and men displayed their accustomed gallantry; and I beg leave to accompany this with a copy of the order which it appeared to me proper to issue on the occasion.

His Excellency will perceive, from the accompanying return, that several valuable officers have been wounded (and a very promising one lost to his country in Lieut. Bell, of his Majesty's Royal Scots); but, with the exception of Lieut. Cameron, of the Quarter-Master General's department, and Lieut. Coull, of the artillery, none, I am happy to say, severely.

Our loss on the occasion has not been so heavy as might have been expected, from the unknown obstacles opposed to the success of the troops, and it is not of a nature to produce any other effect than obliging me to await the arrival of my battering train, which has been ordered in from Akolah.—I have the honour to be, &c. J. DOVETON, Brig.-Gen.

N.B.—The number of Arabs in possession of the strong-buildings in the town are supposed to amount to near three thousand, exclusive of Hindoostanees and other troops.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Doveton, from the 19th to the 24th December, 1817, inclusive:—

Europeans.—General Staff.—1 field-officer, 1 lieutenant, wounded.

Brigade Staff.—1 lieutenant wounded.

Engineers.—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, wounded.

Artillery.—4 privates killed; 1 field-officer, 1 lieutenant-fireworker, 2 corporals, 13 privates, wounded.

Sappers and Miners.—3 privates killed; 2 sergeants, 7 privates, wounded.

His Majesty's Royal Scots.—1 lieutenant, 2 corporals, 8 privates, killed; 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 46 privates, wounded.

2d batt. 24th reg. N. I.—1 captain wounded.

Major Pitman's brigade, his highness the Nizam's infantry.—1 field-officer, wounded.

Natives.—Artillery.—1 havildar, 13 privates, wounded.

Sappers and Miners.—1 private killed; 2 privates wounded.

1st batt. 22d reg. Bengal N. I.—1 havildar, 6 privates, killed; 1 havildar, 2 naigues, 33 privates, wounded.

1st batt. 11th reg. N. I.—2 privates killed; 6 privates wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

2 batt. 13th reg. N. I.—5 privates wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st batt. 20th reg. N. I.—3 privates wounded.

1st batt. 24th reg. N. I.—1 naigue, 1 private, killed; 1 puckally, 1 naigue, 16 privates, wounded.

2d batt. 24th reg. N. I.—2 havildars, 11 privates, killed; 1 subidar, 2 jemidars, 2 havildars, 17 privates, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Detachment 1st batt. pioneers.—1 jemidar, 7 privates, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Major Pitman's brigade, his highness the Nizam's infantry.—1 subidar, 2 naigues, 10 privates, killed; 1 jemidar, 4 havildars, 2 naigues, 38 privates, wounded.

Total of killed and wounded.

Europeans.—1 lieutenant, 2 corporals, 17 privates, killed; 3 field officers, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant-fireworker, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 5 corporals, 66 privates, wounded.

Natives.—1 subidar, 3 havildars, 3 naigues, 31 privates, killed; 1 subidar, 2 jemidars, 8 havildars, 1 puckally, 5 naigues, 140 privates, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—Lieut. Bell, of his Majesty's Royal Scots.

Wounded.—Major Macleod, deputy quarter-master-general; Major Goreham, artillery, slightly; Major Elliot, of his highness the Nizam's service, severely; Capt. Tolfrey, 2 batt. 22d reg. N. I. slightly; Lieut. Cameron, assistant quarter-master-general, severely; Lieut. Davis, engineers, severely; Lieut. Taylor, M. B. Lieut.-col. Scott's brigade, slightly; Lieut.-fireworker Coull, artillery, severely; Ensign Netts, engineers, slightly.

J. MORGAN, Captain,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Doveton to the Adjutant-General, dated Nagpore, December 30, 1817.

Sir,—In further continuation of my proceedings at this place, I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the commander-in-chief, that on the day subsequent to the attack of the 24th, the Arab chiefs, in the city of Nagpore, made a communication of their willingness to evacuate it on certain conditions being allowed them; and having the next morning sent out their principal chief, or Peerzaddah, to conduct the negotiation, I have the pleasure to make known to his Excellency, that all points being satisfactorily arranged between the resident, the Arab chief, and myself, they and the other troops evacuated the town this day at noon; our troops marched in and took possession of it, and the British flag is now flying on the old palace.

I beg leave to offer my congratulations to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

on this favourable termination, not only as highly honourable, but I trust also highly advantageous to the public interests at the present crisis of affairs, and as leaving my division available for the further execution of his Excellency's instructions. I shall not, however, be able to commence my march from this place for several days, as, from the late convulsed state of affairs, some time and the presence of a commanding force, are, in the opinion of the British resident, as well as myself, imperiously requisite.—I have the honour to be, &c.

J. DOVETON, Brig. Gen.

P.S. The Hindoostannees and other troops of the Rajah in the town, amounted to upwards of five thousand; the Araks to three thousand. The city has been made over to the British resident, and placed at his disposal.

Copy of a Dispatch from Mr. Jenkins, Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Berar, to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General, dated Nagpore, Dec. 30, 1817.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the most noble the Governor-General, that the city of Nagpore was this day evacuated by the Arabs and other troops occupying it, on terms requested by them; and that the British troops obtained possession at about half-past two P.M. when the British standard, hoisted on the palace, was saluted with 21 guns from the battery.

This event may be considered to complete our military operations in this quarter, with the exception perhaps of having to disperse some small parties of horse. Many of the principal people had already come in, and the rest are now flocking to the residency. Proclamations have also been issued throughout the country in the Rajah's name and my own, which will, I have no doubt, render every thing tranquil.—I have the honour to be, &c.

R. JENKINS, Resident.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council of Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated Jan. 14, 1818.

By letters from Captain Sydenham, dated at Arungabad on the 3d instant, we have the pleasure to state that Brig. Gen. Hardyman had completely defeated a body of the Rajah of Berar's troops near Jabalpur, taking all their guns with little loss on our side, only three officers wounded; and that Gen. Hardyman's force, consisting of the 17th king's foot, two battalions and a regiment of cavalry, would reach Nagpore on the 4th of this month, when Gen. Doveton, being junior to him, with as many troops as could be spared, would move probably towards Asseerghur. The Peishwa, according to the last accounts received from the Deccan, was at Sagar,

about thirty miles S.E. of Poona, on the 5th instant, moving it was supposed, towards Sattarah. The whole of his highness's troops, amounting to about twenty-five thousand horse, and five thousand infantry, seem, on their recent return towards Poona, to have been directed to the complete destruction of the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment of Bombay N. I., which we apprised your hon. committee in our last dispatch, had taken post at Coregann. The approach of Brig. Gen. Smith, however, seems to have led the Peishwa to prosecute his flight to the southward, and fortunately enabled Capt. Staunton to return to Seroor with the principal part of his corps, which he reached on the morning of the 3d.

The force under Captain Staunton consisted of 2d battalion 1st, 560 rank and file, with four officers and an assistant-surgeon; 35 of the Madras artillery, with one officer and an assistant-surgeon, accompanied by 250 of the auxiliary horse, under Lieut. Swanston. The attack commenced at eleven A.M. on the 1st, and continued without intermission until seven of the evening of that day. The battalion lost 53 killed, and 134 wounded; among the former is Assist. Surg. Wingate; and the latter, Lieut. Pattinson and Comelton, both of them severely; of the 25 artillery, 13 (including Lieut. Childorn) were killed and nine wounded; Capt. Swanston, of the Madras establishment, is also among the wounded, though we hope not seriously. Your hon. committee will contemplate with admiration the gallant defence which this small force has made against the main body of the Peishwa's army, of whom 700 are reported to have been killed and wounded, of which his highness and his principal officers were spectators, at a short distance from the town. Brig. Gen. Smith had proceeded to Seroor, where he expected to meet Gen. Pritcher's force on the 5th or 7th of this month, and after forming their united forces into three divisions (which we understand to be his intention) will renew his pursuit of the Peishwa. The most perfect tranquillity continues to prevail at Poona.

No official accounts from the army in Malwa have reached us since our last dispatch. A private letter, however, from the resident at Haroda states, that the last advices from that quarter were dated Camp at Joura the 29th of Dec.; that Holkar's troops had on the approach of Sir W. Keir to Joura, evacuated the place, leaving four guns and 120 pair of bullocks in our hands; that Sir John Malcolm had advanced about the 25th in pursuit of the enemy, but, from the information obtained, it was thought he would find them too strong for him without assistance. From the best ac-

counts it appears that Holkar's army was at Mundsoor, 25,000 strong, with 30 guns.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 23d Jan. 1818.

In addition to the Intelligence conveyed to your hon. committee in our dispatches of the 14th inst., we have now the satisfaction of transmitting an extract of a letter from the first assistant to the political agent of the Governor-General, dated the 7th inst., announcing the conclusion of a treaty with the government of Mulhar Row Holkar. The extract, your honorable committee will perceive, contains information that the whole of the Pindarees had been driven towards the vicinity of Johod.

The two communications now transmitted regarding the movements of Brig.-Gen. Smith and Pritzler, in pursuit of the Peishwa, will put your hon. committee in possession of the latest Intelligence we have received from the headquarters of those officers.

We have also the honour of forwarding, for the information of your hon. committee, a copy of the general orders published by his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop to the army, in consequence of the actions of Poona, on the 5th and 16th of November.

We further take the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter received by our chief secretary from Mr. Elphinstone, enclosing a copy of a dispatch to the address of the most noble the Governor-General, on the subject of the late movements of the army under Brig.-Gen. Smith, in pursuit of the Peishwa, and the attack made by the enemy on the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment of N. I. at Coregaum, with a copy of the brigadier's division order, published on occasion of the gallant defence made by that regiment against the Mahratta army.

We have the honour of communicating to your hon. committee the copy of a report made by Lieut.-Colonel Prother, of the surrender, on the twenty-first, of the fort of Kurnella, belonging to the Poona State, within a few miles of Chouke, on the road leading from Pauwell to the Ghaut, which we had ordered to be invested, and we have the gratification of acquainting your hon. committee, that possession of that important position has been obtained without the loss of a single man. The operation appears to have been conducted in a manner highly creditable to the officer commanding the troops employed on that occasion.

Extract of a Letter from the First Assistant to the Political Agent, to the Governor-General, dated Mundsoor, 7th Jan. 1818.

The victory obtained over the army of

Mulhar Row Holkar, at Mahalidpoor, on the 21st ult. produced the conclusion yesterday evening of a treaty, calculated to prevent further inconvenience to the British government, from the anarchy which has lately prevailed in that state. All the Pindarees have been driven into one quarter, and are now in the vicinity of Johul. The force under the command of Sir W. G. Keir, in co-operation with a detachment from this army, marched in pursuit from hence on the 3d inst.; our divisions, under the command of Major-Generals Donkin and Brown advancing in the same direction from the side of Beogal. The Durrahs of Kurreen Khaim and Wasi Mahomed are already much reduced by the pursuit they have suffered from the divisions of Major-Gen. Donkin and Lieut.-Colonel Adams, and the whole must shortly be drawn further to the westward or dispersed.

Bulletin from Gen. Smith's Camp, six miles north of Pultun, on the Neera River, 12th Jan. 1818, at two P.M.

We arrived here to-day. Colonel Bolae is at the foot of the Little Bare Ghaut, bringing on the battering train. On the 8th inst. General Pritzler came upon a body of the enemy close to Sattarah (who had been left to cover the Peishwa's retreat), attacked them with the cavalry, killed and wounded about sixty, took thirty horses, and made six prisoners. General Pritzler continues the pursuit of the Peishwa, who is said to be flying to the southward.

We march to-morrow to the south-east towards Mahadeo, and will probably turn the hills, or pass them at Mardwa, opposite Maswar.

J. GRANT.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Robertson, Superintendent of Police at Poona, to Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Poona, 14th Jan. 1818.

Sir,—The Peishwa, with the greatest part of his army, arrived at Kurrah Nallah, six coss from Meritch, and five from Tulgaum on the 9th inst. He marched on the 10th instant in the direction of Meritch.

Gen. Pritzler took up his ground on the 10th, three coss beyond Hingungum, marching for Kurrah Nallah; his encampment on the 10th was about fourteen coss from that place; so that, if we suppose the Peishwa marched six coss on the same day, Gen. Pritzler was forty miles behind him.

The chief part of Gokla's and the Vinchorker's troops were at Poosa Sowly on the 11th. Gokla himself is with the Peishwa. The number of men in the detachment at Poosa Sowly is about seven thousand; they are without baggage, and have no infantry with them.

General Smith was at the bottom of the Ghauts yesterday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. D. ROBERTSON.

General Orders of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos.

Hiskop, dated Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp at Gunny, 14th December, 1818.

The Commander-in-Chief has received from Brigadier-General Smith, C. B. commanding the 4th division of the army of the Deccan, the detailed accounts of an attack made on the 5th ult. by the troops of his highness the Peishwa, upon the Bombay brigade stationed at Poona, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Burr, and of the subsequent defeat on the 18th ult. of the Peishwa's army, with the capture of the city of Poona, by the 4th division, under the personal command of the Brigadier-General.

H. Ex. would neither do justice to his own feelings, nor to the merits of the troops employed on this occasion, were he not to express to the army at large, his sense of admiration at the wisdom of the plans and the gallantry and valour displayed in their execution, which have led to results so important and decisive, and H. Ex. embraces this opportunity of offering to Brig.-Gen. Smith his warmest thanks for the manner in which his march was conducted from Secoor to Poona, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, increased as it was by the total absence of regular cavalry, and for the decision and promptitude with which his attack of the enemy's lines was planned and executed, and their dispersion and overthrow effected by a perseverance and determined courage which have never been surpassed.

The Commander-in-Chief notices in this place, with equal satisfaction and commendation, the exemplary behaviour of the auxiliary horse under the command of Capt. Spiller, to whom H. Ex. desires to offer his best thanks for his gallant, spirited, and successful charges against such superior numbers of the enemy's cavalry.

The passage of the river by the two divisions under the brigadier-general and Lieut.-Col. Milnes, is worthy of particular notice, and H. Ex. has great pleasure in recording his high sense of the gallant and able manner in which that measure was effected; particularly by the division under Lieut.-Col. Milnes, to which the most determined opposition was given by the greater part of the enemy's artillery and infantry.

The conduct of the Brig.-Gen. in providing for the safety and protection of the city and inhabitants after the victory, is entitled to, and has the highest praise and approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, and the signal forbearance

and excellent discipline shewn by the troops on an occasion so trying, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and cruelty, reflect a lustre upon their character which must ever be remembered with sentiments of the highest respect and gratitude; and H. Ex. most heartily participates in the feelings which the Brig.-Gen. and his gallant army must have enjoyed at the moment they planted the British colours on the Peishwa's palace in the heart of his capital, which owed to their discipline, subordination, and forbearance, its preservation from plunder and destruction.

H. Ex. requests that Lieut.-Col. Burr will accept of his warmest acknowledgments for the exemplary gallantry and determined devotion with which the sudden and perfidious attack of his small force by the whole of the Peishwa's army on the 5th ult., was so resolutely opposed and successfully repulsed.

The dispositions made by the Lieut.-Col. on that occasion, reflect the highest credit upon his military character, and the success of his operations against a force so very superior in numbers, is a convincing proof (if such were required), that coolness and discipline will always be found irresistible, opposed to any numerical superiority, if deficient in those essential qualifications.

The conduct of the 1st battalion, 7th regt. Bombay N. L., upon this memorable occasion, demands the particular notice of the Commander-in-Chief; and although H. Ex. feels it difficult to distinguish when all employed have acted so admirably well, yet the peculiar situation in which this gallant corps was placed, pressed by severe and repeated attacks by the enemy, both horse and foot, all of which were successfully resisted, entitles this battalion to his Ex.'s especial notice; and the Commander-in-Chief desires that the expression of his highest approbation may accordingly be communicated to the 1st batt. 7th regt. N. L.

The conduct of Capt. Ford and the brigade under his command, is also entitled to the Commander-in-Chief's cordial approbation.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that Brig.-Gen. Smith will express to the staff, the artillery, H. M. 65th regt., the Bombay European regt., and the whole of the native troops, his highest approbation of their conduct, which H. Ex. will not fail to report in the flattering terms of praise it so justly merits, to H. Ex. the most noble the Governor-General; and the Commander-in-Chief directs that it be particularly explained to the native troops, that their courage and discipline will be no less the theme of his favorable notice to that high authority, than their unshaken loyalty and incorruptible fidelity,

amidst the most artful and active attempts to seduce them from their allegiance.

J. H. C. CONWAY,

Adjutant-Gen. of the Army.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Hon.

Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at the Court of the Peishwa, to the Governor-General, dated Camp at Coorgam, Jan. 4, 1818.

About the time of Gen. Smith's arrival at Scroor, on the 17th Dec., the Peishwa reached Wattoor, near Jooneer; from this place he moved up the Lag Ghaut to Hannuwarra, about ten miles, and from thence to Lingdeo, about nine miles; between these three places he spent the time from the 17th to the 27th. The more eastern ghauts being difficult for guns, Gen. Smith moved up the Nimba Dewra Ghaut. He left Scroor on the 22d, and on the 25th reached Hunwantong, nearly on the direct road from Ahmednagur to Coorgam. From Hunwantong he made a long march to Sungumnerre, and on the 27th he marched further west to Toogong.

The Peishwa appears to have calculated on the General's proceeding towards Coorgam, for he sent his tents to Wasceer, a pass, on the 27th, as if he intended to cross the valley of the Palra, near Akolah, and proceed by the great road to Nassick, but on hearing of Gen. Smith's approach to Sungumnerre, he changed his route, and moved to Cotool, on the more western side through Rajoor. On Gen. Smith's reaching Toogong he seems to have thought he could not pass to the northward without the risk of being entangled in the hills, and over-taken by our troops, in consequence of which he retraced his steps on the 28th, and arrived on the same day at Wattoor, a distance of near 20 miles, through ghauts, from whence he proceeded to Chankut, about 40 miles, in two marches.

At Chankut is a strong little fort, from which he drove out a party of Pons belonging to Capt. Robertson, superintendent of police at Poona, and leaving one hundred Arabs for a garrison, proceeded to Poolshehr, two miles from this place. Next day he was surprised by the appearance of the small detachment under Capt. Staunton, and spent the 1st in repeated attacks on it with his whole force, his Highness himself looking on from a distant hill. The detachment, though distressed both in provisions and water, maintained its post against such unequal numbers till the 2d, when the Peishwa heard of Gen. Smith's approach, and continued his flight to the southward; he ascended the little Bare ghaut on the same day, and was followed by his whole army in the course of the night.

The details of the gallant defence of

Capt. Staunton's detachment shall be forwarded as soon as received.

On the Peishwa's return to the south, Gen. Smith set out in pursuit of him, and ascended the Wasceera Ghaut, after which he left three battalions, with his heavy guns and stores, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Boles, and proceeded over the Muncera and Lag Ghauts to this place, where he arrived yesterday, and halted to-day for the first time for a fortnight, during which he had marched upwards of two hundred miles.

Division Orders by Brigadier-General Smith, C.B. dated Scroor, Jan. 7, 1818.

The Commanding Officer having received the official accounts of an attack made by the Peishwa's army on a small detachment, commanded by Capt. Staunton, of the 2d batt. 1st regt. Bombay N. I. at the village of Coorgam, has great satisfaction in publishing the particulars for general information, and in holding it up to the forces as one of the most brilliant examples of gallantry and perseverance recorded in our Indian annals.

This detachment, consisting of a detail of Madras artillery and two six pounders, 2d batt. 1st Bengal N. I. about 600 strong, and about 300 auxiliary horse, the whole under Capt. Staunton, marched from Scroor for Poona, at eight P.M. on the 31st Dec. and reaching the heights overlooking Coorgam about ten o'clock in the forenoon 1st Jan. from whence the whole of the Peishwa's army, estimated at 20,000 horse and several thousand infantry, were discovered in the plain, south of the Bama River. Capt. Staunton immediately moved upon the village of Coorgam, with the intention of occupying it, and had scarcely succeeded in reaching it with his detachment, when he was attacked in the most determined manner by three divisions of the Peishwa's choicest infantry, supported by immense bodies of horse, and with two pieces of artillery. The enemy's troops were stimulated to their utmost exertions by the presence of the Peishwa from a distant height, attended by the principal Mahratta chiefs, who flattered his Highness with the prospect of witnessing the destruction of this gallant handful of British troops.

The enemy obtained immediate possession of the strongest parts of the village, from which it was found impossible to dislodge them, and possession of the remaining part was most obstinately contested from noon till nine P.M. during which time almost every pagoda and house had been repeatedly taken and retaken, and one of the guns at one time was in possession of the enemy. Towards the close of the evening the detachment was

placed in the most trying situation; at this period nearly the whole of the artillerymen were killed or wounded, and about one-third of infantry and auxiliary horse. The exertions which the European officers had been called upon to make in leading their men to frequent charges with the bayonet had diminished their numbers. Lieut. Chisholm, of the artillery, and Mr. Assist.-Surg. Wingate, 2d batt. 1st were killed, and Lieut. Swanson, Pattinson, and Connellan were wounded, leaving only Capt. Staunton, Lieut. Jones, and Mr. Assist.-Surg. Wyldie, nearly exhausted, to direct the efforts of the remaining part of the detachment, nearly frantic from the want of water, and the almost unparalleled exertions they had made throughout the day, without any sort of refreshment, after a fatiguing march of 28 miles.

Under cover of the night they were enabled to procure a supply of water, and at nine P.M. the enemy were forced to abandon the village, after sustaining an immense loss in killed and wounded.

The British character was nobly supported throughout the whole of this arduous contest, by the European officers and small detail of Madras artillery.

The medical officers also led on the spoys to charges with the bayonet, the nature of the contest not admitting of their attending to their professional duties; and in such a struggle the presence of a single European was of the utmost consequence, and seemed to inspire the native soldiers with the usual confidence of success.

At daylight on the 2d the enemy were still in sight, but did not renew the attack, although it prevented the troops, whose ammunition was nearly expended, from procuring any supply of provisions.

Capt. Staunton, however, made preparations for moving according to circumstances, and the manner in which that officer availed himself of the few resources which remained to him, after such a conflict, to prosecute his march, and bring away the numerous wounded of his detachment, is highly praiseworthy.

The detachment moved, during the night of the 2d, upon Seroor, which they reached at nine o'clock on the forenoon of the 3d, having had no refreshment from the 31st December.

Capt. Staunton brought in nearly the whole of the wounded, and both the guns and colours of the regiment, which the enemy had vainly hoped to present as trophies to the Peishwa.

In concluding these details, the commanding officer begs to offer to Capt. Staunton and the whole of the European and native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates engaged at Coregaum, his best thanks for their noble

exertion and exemplary patience under every species of privation, which he will not fail to bring to the notice of government and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The commanding officer deems it proper to record the names of the officers engaged in this brilliant affair.

Madras Artillery.—Lieut. Chisholm, killed; Assist. Surg. Wyldie.

2d batt. 1st regt.—Capt. Staunton, commanding detachment; Lieut. and Adj. Pattinson, wounded (since dead); Lieut. Connellan, wounded; Lieut. Jones, 10th regt., doing duty with the 2d batt. 1st regt.; Assist. Surg. Wingate, killed.

Auxiliary Horse.—Lieut. Swanson, Madras Establishment, wounded.

Copy of a Report from Lieut.-Col. Prother, to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Kurnella, 26th January 1818.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the fort of Kurnella surrendered to the field force, and was taken possession of by me, at two P.M.

In congratulating his Excellency on the capture of so strong and important a fortress, it is most gratifying to me to state, that it has been performed without a casualty.

The fatigue I have undergone these three last days, renders me inadequate to send his Excellency the full particulars, which are most creditable to the force under my command, but I shall, however, do so early to-morrow.

I have, &c. D. PROTHIER,
Lieut.-Col. commanding Field Force.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE. OF TUESDAY JULY 13, 1818.

India Board, July 13, 1818.—Dispatches have been received at the East-India House, from the Governor in Council at Bombay, of which dispatches, and of their enclosures, the following are copies and extracts:—

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 6th Feb. 1818.

Since our last letter to your Hon. Committee, dated the 23d of last month, the following dispatches have been received, copies of which we enclose:—

From Sir T. Hislop to the Governor-general, dated the 19th Dec., on the subject of the action at Nagpore, of the 26th and 27th Nov.; and

From Major-gen. Sir W. Keir to the adj.-gen. of the army, dated the 10th of last month, containing information of his movements in pursuit of the Pindarry chieftain Chetoo, and the result of an attempt to surprise him.

Extract from a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Hislop to the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, dated Head-

quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp at Pao Behar, seven miles north of Dugela, 19th Dec. 1817.

On the 17th instant, I had the satisfaction of transmitting to your lordship the official report of Brig.-gen. Smith's recent operations against the Peishwa. It is now with additional pleasure that I have to lay before your lordship the detailed accounts of a most brilliant action at Nagpore, in which the British interests at that capital have been gloriously maintained by the undaunted courage and perseverance of a small detachment of the 5th division of the army, headed by Lieut.-col. H. S. Scott*, of the Madras establishment.

The general order published to the army on this most gratifying occasion, will shew to your lordship the sense I entertain of the admirable conduct of the troops engaged. Whether, indeed, I regard the vast superiority of the enemy's numbers and artillery, or the length of time during which our brave soldiers fought, until they repulsed the army of Nagpore, I feel assured that your lordship will consider the action of the 26th and 27th of Nov. as worthy of being recorded in the brightest page of our Indian annals, and the gallant troops who achieved the exploit entitled to the warmest gratitude and admiration of their government.

It were endless, on such an occasion, to commemorate the names of those officers whose situations enabled them particularly to distinguish themselves. The success which attended the efforts of his soldiers speaks more in proof of the intrepidity and conduct of their commander, Lieut.-col. Scott, than any expression of praise, however unqualified, can convey; and the spirited exertions of Maj. Mackenzie, of the 1st batt. 20th regt. of Madras N. I., have also been such as to deserve and to receive my best thanks and applause. I can, however, neither deny myself the satisfaction, nor Capt. Fitzgerald the justice, of bringing to your lordship's particular notice the undaunted and judicious charge made by three troops of the 6th regt. of Bengal cavalry, led on by that officer, against an immense body of the enemy's horse, which were defeated, and their guns turned against them, at a moment the most critical to the result of the day.

Your lordship will perceive by the returns† of killed and wounded that our loss has been severe; and I have to lament the fate of several brave officers, who have fallen with honour in the cause of their country.

I cannot, in this place, but state to your lordship my decided opinion, that there never has been an instance in which, not only the courage, but the allegiance of the native troops have been put to a severer test, and been displayed in a more brilliant result, than on the present occasion. It required, indeed, no common exercise of both qualities to enable these intrepid men to maintain their position, at a time when they saw their wives and children exposed and suffering under the same fire which was thinning their own ranks: such a trial was greater than falls in general to the lot of soldiers, and it has been gloriously met and supported at Nagpore.

On a full consideration of this memorable engagement, I feel that I should be doing less than my duty were I to refrain from expressing a hope that the 1st batt. of the 20th and 24th regts. of Madras Inf. may receive some signal and lasting memorial of their gallant deeds from the government they have served so well: the claim of the detachment of Bengal Cavalry to a similar honour will not, I am confident escape your Lordship's attention.

Copy of a Report from Maj. Gen. Sir W. G. Keir, to the Adj.-Gen., dated Camp, Dewdah, Jan. 10, 1818.

Sir—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that on the 3d instant, the division under my command was detached by his Exc. Sir T. Hislop, for the purpose of attacking a Pindarry Chief, who had encamped in the neighbourhood of Johad;* on the 5th instant I received information of the enemy having moved towards Bona Sodree, a village about thirty miles from Johad, in a westerly direction, and immediately turned off the road to that place in the hope of overtaking the freebooters. Contradictory reports, however, prevented my prosecuting my route with any effect till the 7th, when I received intelligence that a large body of the enemy were at Dhirab, a village eight miles south-east of Sodree, with their baggage and families. I set out from camp at eleven o'clock that night, with the 17th Light Dragoons, six companies of the 47th regt., and about eight hundred of the Mysore horse, but did not succeed in getting within sight of Dhirab till nine o'clock the next morning, on account of the badness of the roads, and the distance being greater than I expected; to my great disappointment, however, I found the enemy had decamped on the preceding day, on hearing of the approach of the Bombay division of the army, and fled in the direction of Oudypoor, leaving their guns and a considerable quantity of baggage to follow them

* Lieut.-col. Scott's report of this affair was published in the London Gazette of 6th May, and a general order of the Marquis of Hastings in the Gazette of 9th June 1818.

† These returns were published in the Gazette of the 24th of May.

* Marked upon Atterdown's large map, about fifty miles in a direction S.E. from Oudypoor.

across the hills. Five guns and some baggage have fallen into our hands, and although it is much to be regretted that the rapidity of the enemy's flight has saved him from destruction, it is satisfactory to reflect that the loss he has sustained will materially injure him in the eyes of his followers, and tend considerably to the dissolution of the only remaining body of his adherents.—I have, &c.

W. GRANT KEIR, Maj.-Gen.

(Enclosed in the preceding).

General Order, by the Commander in Chief. Head-quarters of the Army of the Deccan, camp at Gunny,* 14th Dec. 1817.

The Commander in Chief has now the pleasing duty of publishing to the army a further instance of the admirable conduct of a detachment of the distinguished army he has the honour to command. Official reports have reached his Excellency from Lieut.col. H. S. Scott, commanding the detachment of the 5th division at Nagpore, of a most brilliant and decisive action which took place at that capital between the British troops and the whole of those belonging to his Highness the Rajah of Berar, on the 26th and 27th ultimo.

The detachment under the Lieut.col.'s command, previous to the treacherous attack made upon it by a chief with whom we were on terms of friendly alliance, did not exceed the total amount of thirteen hundred and fifty rank and file; and with this small and gallant band an action of eighteen hours in continuance, was maintained with a degree of perseverance, determined courage, and unconquerable bravery, which has never on any occasion been surpassed.

It is a peculiarly gratifying part of the Commander-in-chief's duty to offer his most grateful tribute of unqualified praise and admiration to Lieut.col. Scott, and the officers and men of his detachment, for their excellent conduct upon this memorable occasion; and his Excellency may with truth assert, that there never has occurred an occasion where praise has been better earned or more justly merited than this.

The gallant perseverance and devoted courage of the small brigade of infantry, consisting of the 1st battalion of the 20th and 24th regt. of Madras N.I. (weakened by a large proportion of sick in hospital), place those corps in the enviable possession of the applause of their superiors, and the admiration of their brother soldiers.

The pressure of the attack was sustained by the 1st batt. 24th regt. and his Excellency feels no common pride and

satisfaction in declaring his most unequalled praise of its gallantry, enterprise, and steadiness.

The three troops of the 6th reg. Bengal N. C. under Capt. Fitzgerald, reinforced by a small detail of the Madras body guard, have established a claim to the highest commendation. The judgment and decision displayed by Capt. Fitzgerald, in seizing the happy moment for attack, will ever speak the highest eulogium on that officer's professional character and ability; and the gallantry and perseverance of this small but formidable body, place its merits and services in the most distinguished rank; nor is it too much to add, that the arduous contest, which had been supported for eighteen hours by the persevering gallantry of the infantry, was decided by the discipline and enterprise of this gallant detachment, led on by Capt. Fitzgerald.

The conduct of the small detachments of Madras artillery and pioneers has been eminently conspicuous, and has added another instance of courage and discipline to the well established reputation of the corps to which they belong.

The important result of this action speaks forcibly the praises of every individual officer and soldier engaged, and the Commander-in-Chief feels that all have an equal claim to his grateful approbation; but the fortune of war frequently presents opportunities particularly claiming distinction, and H. Exc. feels it an imperative duty to record the names of the following officers, who, with the most honorable zeal, have been so fortunate as to benefit by the favorable occasions which presented themselves during the arduous struggle.

Maj. McKeuzie, commanding 1st batt. 20th Madras N.I.; Capt. Lloyd, Bengal establishment, commanding Resident's escort; Capt. Fitzgerald, commanding detachment 6th Bengal Cav.; Capt. Charlesworth, commanding 1st batt. 24th regt. Madras N.I.; Lieut. Jenkins, Bengal establishment, commanding Nagpore batt.*; Lieut. Maxwell, commanding detachment Madras artillery; and Cornet Smith, 6th regt. Bengal cavalry.

The pleasing duty Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Hislop has had to perform, of publishing his sentiments of approbation and thanks to his gallant detachment, equally imposes upon him the melancholy duty of paying a just tribute to the memory of those who have gloriously fallen on this memorable occasion.

The severe loss in killed and wounded is a subject of deep regret, but it will be a considerable consolation to the relations and friends of those brave men who have

* This place is not in the map, but must be situated in the vicinity of Gunny, as Sir T. Hislop only marched from that place on the 13th Dec.

* This batt. was part of the Rajah of Berar's contingent, furnished in conformity to the provisions of the treaty of May 6th, 1816.

fallen, to remember that they have died in the most devoted and honorable struggle for the interests of their country and the glory of her arms, and that their memory will be handed down to posterity with honor and grateful respect.

The following are the names of the officers who have fallen :—

Capt. Sadler, commanding 1st batt. 24th regt. Madras N. I.; Lieut. and Adj. Grant, 1st batt. 24th regt. Madras N. I.; Lieut. Clarke, 1st batt. 26th regt. Madras N. I.; Assist.-Surg. Nivin, unattached.

The sufferings of the families of the native corps during the action were unavoidably great, and many, it is feared, have perished from their exposed situation, and the inveterate cruelty of the enemy. The Commander-in-Chief deeply deploras this melancholy event, and assures the native army that the widows and orphans left destitute shall have his immediate attention and consideration, and that he will recommend them in the strongest terms to the generous protection of government, which is ever watchful to reward merit, and relieve the wants and distresses of its faithful soldiers.

Lieut.-Col. Scott will be pleased immediately to form a committee of experienced officers to ascertain the persons who have a claim to pensions, and will lose no time in transmitting the proceedings to the Adj.-Gen. of the army.

T. H. CONWAY,
Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 10th Feb. 1818.

By the last accounts from Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Keir, dated the 21st and 26th Jan., he has apprised us that he had succeeded in completely surprising a body of Pindarries at the village of Mundaper, near Veera. The loss on the part of the Pindarries appears to have been about 100 men, and such of them as escaped seem to have fled with great precipitation; one sepoy only was wounded on the occasion.

We have the pleasure of acquainting your Hon. Committee, that since the date of our last letter, the forts of Ouchelgur, Saughur, Pallee, and Boorup,* have surrendered to the force in the Concan, under the command of Lieut. col. Prother, without any loss having been sustained by his detachment; and that the fort of Muddinghur, lying between Severndroog and Bancoote, has been captured by a small force under the command of Lieut. col. Kennedy, stationed at Severndroog.

P. S. Since the above letter was closed, we have received a letter from Lieut. col.

Macmorine, commanding 1st brigade Nagpore subsidiary force, to the Resident, dated the 6th January, reporting the entire defeat of a body of the Rajah's troops at Sreenuggur,* by the detachment under his command.

Copy of a Report from Lieut. col. Macmorine to Mr. Jenkins, the Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Berar, dated Camp, Sreenuggur, 6th Jan. 1818.

Sir,—I did myself the honour to address you in a hurried communication yesterday; I now beg leave to detail to you the particulars of the affair with the body of troops under Suddoo Baba.† In consequence of the instructions which I had received from Lieut. col. Adams, and which were subsequently confirmed by you, I moved with my detachment for the purpose of dispersing the force posted at Sreenuggur; but having obtained intelligence at Gurrawahar,‡ that Muddow Row had moved to the Hardpore Pass, with five thousand horse and foot, for the purpose of forming a coalition with Suddoo Baba's army, I conceived it prudent to obtain a reinforcement of a squadron of cavalry from Brig. gen. Hardyman, and instantly marched from Gurrawahar to a position favourable for intercepting him. Having been joined by a squadron of the 8th cavalry, I commenced my march for the place at daybreak yesterday morning, and on my arrival in the neighbourhood at eight A. M. I found the enemy posted on the heights N.E. of the town, to oppose my advance, their left flank resting on it, and supported by two guns and three in the gurry. An immediate disposition for attack was made; I advanced in two columns of infantry, guns in the centre, and cavalry on the left. Immediately on the columns advancing a sharp cannonade was opened from their two guns on the heights; and the enemy's cavalry shewing themselves in front and on the right of their position, I directed the cavalry to move on at a brisk pace, and endeavour to turn their flank and cut off their retreat; and this was ably performed by Lieut. Chambers, who immediately charged, and completely routed and pursued them with great slaughter.

The light column of infantry was directed to storm the guns in the gurry and town.

The artillery of the brigade opened a very well directed fire on their front, which having silenced their guns, the left column moved on to attack them in front.

The desertion of the cavalry had, how-

* Situated upon the southern bank of the Nerbudda, about 140 miles to the eastward of Boon-singabad.

† An officer of the Rajah of Berar.

‡ About 25 miles west of Sreenuggur.

* These places are situated in the Concan, south of Bombay, and in the vicinity of the road between Bombay and Poona.

ever, communicated a panic to their infantry, who, on the advance of the two columns, under Majs. Richards and Bowen, fled in all directions, abandoning the whole of their guns and much baggage, which has fallen into our hands.

The loss of the enemy has been severe; it may be estimated at from three to four hundred killed, and wounded; two Sirdars, Meer Mamoodjee, and Juggerradge Sing, are among the slain.

I regret to say our loss exceeds what I yesterday reported; but the returns from corps and detachments had not then reached me*.

I beg leave to inform you, that the cool and steady discipline of the whole of the troops was such as to merit my highest approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. M'MORISSE, Lieut.-Col. commanding 1st Brigade N. S. Force.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 4th March, 1818.

We have the satisfaction of transmitting to your hon. committee the copy of a letter to our chief secretary from the hon. Mr. Elphinstone, enclosing a copy of a dispatch he has received from Brig.-gen. Smith, dated the 21st of the last month, reporting the operations of the troops under his command, and particularly his having surprised and defeated the enemy at Ashia, near Panderpoor †; Bapoo Gokla, the chief of the Mahratta army, and two other Sirdars, have fallen in the action, with between two and three hundred men; and the Rajah of Sattara, his brothers and mother, have, to their great satisfaction, been rescued, and brought into Gen. Smith's camp.

We most cordially congratulate your hon. committee on the brilliant success which has thus attended the zealous and gallant exertions of the troops employed on this occasion, from which the most important consequences may be expected to result.

Badjee How, it appears, quitted his palanquin, and mounting his horse fled, at an early part of the action, and is reported to have bent his course to the northward.

The following dispatches and papers, connected with the operations of your armies, are now transmitted for your information, viz.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Hislop to the Governor-General, dated 22d Jan., in consequence of the action at Coregaum.

From the Resident at Poona, dated the

16th ult. transmitting a report made to him by Brig.-Gen. Smith, of his proceeding between the 7th of Jan. and 12th of last month.

From Sir T. Hislop to H. Exc. the Governor-general, dated the 28th of Jan. on the operations of the force under the command of Brig.-gen. Doreton, in the vicinity of Nagpore.

From Maj.-gen. Sir W. Keir to the adjutant-general of the Bombay army, reporting his proceedings up to the 11th ult., particularly the dispersion of the force of Bheema Bhaee, sister of Mulhar Row Holkar, who, after acquiescing in the terms which had been proposed to her, and coming into the British camp, had proceeded to Rampoorah.*

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. M. Elphinstone, the Resident at the Court of the Peishwa, to Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Camp, Neerah† Bridge, 16th Feb. 1818.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor, a copy of a letter, dated the 12th inst., which I have received from Brig.-gen. Smith, relating his operations against the Peishwa, since the 7th ult.—I have, &c. M. ELPHINSTONE.

Copy of a Dispatch from Brig.-gen. Smith to the Hon. M. Elphinstone, dated Camp, Sattara, 12th Feb. 1818.

Sir—My last report to you was dated the 7th ult. from Scroor, when I was preparing to follow up the enemy to the southward, or to support Brig.-gen. Pritzer's division to that duty.

The Peishwah's army continued in that direction across the Kistnah, and was followed by Brig.-gen. Pritzer.

On the 21st ult. I heard of his having recrossed that river, and of his arrival at Utmy,‡ on which I accordingly marched rapidly: his Highness then immediately returned, as if to draw me on the same side of the river, and he then kept a westerly direction towards Kurrah§, and thence to the northward by this place till he descended the Salpee || Ghaut on the 30th ult., when I had gained upon him considerably. During my marches, which were made to the very utmost exertions of my light division, I was considerably harassed by the enemy's cavalry, which appeared more numerous than usual.

The enemy constantly refused front even

* A town belonging to the Holkar family, about seventy miles south of Jypoor, or Jyergaht.

† Not marked upon Arrowsmith's large map of India.

‡ Utny or Hutany, between Merich and Bampoor.

§ Upon the Kistnah river, between Sattara and Merich.

|| About forty miles from Poona, in a direction a little to the eastward of a line between Poona and Sattara.

* One trooper killed, and three or four sepoy wounded. The returns have not been received.

† Panderpoor is situated upon the Bheema river about 10 miles S.E. of Poona, in a straight line.

to our smallest parties of infantry, but he often pressed the rear guard, which occasioned a few casualties, in slight wounds, from distant matchlocks, a return of which is transmitted herewith.

Having had your instructions to form a junction near this place with Brig.-gen. Pritzier's division, for the purpose of interchanging troops for pursuit and siege services, I solicited your permission to reduce Sattara while this operation was accomplishing. I accordingly reconnoitred it on the 9th inst., and marched upon it the following day, when, after summoning it and desiring Lieut.-col. Dalrymple, the senior artillery officer of the two divisions, to throw a few light shells into it, until regular batteries could be taken up, the Killedar agreed to surrender the fort on his being permitted to march away with his garrison unmolested, and carrying away their arms.

The garrison consisted only of about 400 Sebundy troops, who seemed so little disposed to use their arms on this occasion, that it was immaterial what became of them hereafter, while time was very valuable to me; I therefore allowed them these terms, and having taken possession of the fort, the Rajah's flag was established there yesterday noon, agreeably to your instructions, and his palace and property have been preserved for him.

About twenty-five pieces of ordnance of different calibres, with a few swivels, jingals, and rockets, were taken in the fort, correct returns of which will be forwarded hereafter.

Sattara is strong, and as the ancient seat of the Mahratta empire, carries great consequence with it in the estimation and prejudices of the natives, and may therefore prove of greater value to us in the war against the Peishwah, than in its mere local importance.—I have, &c.

LIONEL SMITH, Brig.-Gen.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, the Resident at the Court of the Peishwa, to Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Camp, before Singhur, 26th February, 1818.

Sir—I have sincere satisfaction in forwarding a copy of the accompanying dispatch from Brig.-Gen. Smith, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.—I have, &c.

M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident.

Copy of a Dispatch from Brig.-Gen. Smith, C.B. commanding the 4th division of the army of the Deccan, to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, the Resident at the Court of the Peishwah, dated Camp, Kerkumb, 21st Feb. 1818.

Sir—My letter to your address, under date of the 12th instant, went to acquaint

you with the operations of the troops under my command up to that period.

The enemy, after having been pursued through the range of Ghants, on which Sattara is situated, marched by Punderpoor to Solapoor,* on the Seena, where he remained during the time I was occupied at Sattara, and for some days longer. I proceeded gradually upon Punderpoor on the 13th instant with the light division, intending to avoid forced marches till I approached the enemy within twenty-five or thirty miles.

At Yellapoor, the day before yesterday, I had been informed of his quitting Solapoor, and of his moving in a westerly direction, which determined me to make a night march, in hopes of coming upon him near Punderpoor.

On the route, however, I received information of his having turned upon Kerkumb,† to which I immediately changed my route, also I crossed the Bheema,‡ at Karoul, near Goorsulla, and I now heard that the Peishwah had encamped the preceding evening near Ashita, and I immediately pushed on with all the cavalry, horse artillery, and gallopers.

My intelligence was confirmed, and my hopes considerably raised at Mandapoor,§ when I heard the enemy was only then preparing to move from Ashita, and at about half past eight o'clock yesterday morning we had the satisfaction of distinctly hearing their nagaras beating below a hill which covered us from their view.

It seems, however, they had some information of our approach, but not in sufficient time to enable them to avoid us without losing their baggage; in these circumstances, Golka took the resolution of risking an action. As we descended the hill, we saw one body rather near us in mass, to the number of between two and three thousand, and the number of streamers implied the presence of several Sirdars. The ground was so rocky and uneven, I hardly expected to be able to bring any guns into action, but directed them to keep on the nearest road, ready to form as required. The two squadrons of his Majesty's 22d dragoons formed the centre column, and were directed to attack the enemy's centre, the 7th L. C. were in column on the right, and the 2d L. C. was the left column. We descended the hill in this order upon the enemy, who stood very firm, and after forming squadrons, I ordered the whole to charge; the enemy not only continued firm, but advanced to meet each charge with great spirit; he had however availed himself of a nulla, and very difficult ground to

* About forty miles east of Punderpoor.

† A few miles north of Punderpoor, upon the opposite bank of the Bheema.

‡ A few miles north-west of Punderpoor, upon the same bank of the Bheema.

§ Situated between Kerkumb and Punderpoor.

receive our attack, and while the light squadron of the 7th cavalry was engaging under this disadvantage, some of the enemy got round their right flank and rear, and at first created a little confusion; as they passed the rear and left of the 7th cavalry, Major Dawes, of the 22d dragoons, with admirable presence of mind, threw back a troop of that regiment, which immediately charged and broke them, and they were afterwards met and suffered also by a troop of the 2d light cavalry, which Major Walker had also prepared for them.

Capt. Pierce, of the horse artillery, had, indeed, with his usual exertion and zeal, and notwithstanding the very unfavorable nature of the ground, contrived to get one gun in position to protect the right flank of the 7th cavalry, and I had the enemy in my power in a solid mass within half range of grape; but as this would have impeded the charge, and obliged him to disperse without a trial with our cavalry, which he now seemed willing to give, and which all our corps so much wished for, I kept the gun in reserve.

The charge of the two squadrons of the 22d dragoons penetrated through the mass, and did great execution. Bapoo Gokla, the chief of the Mahratta army, fell early, and fighting bravely to the last. This event, I have little doubt, hastened the flight of this body, which afterwards endeavoured to form in a still larger one, that was covered in low ground beyond the village of Ashta, and out of our view from the first scene of action. These were also immediately charged by the 22d dragoons as they came up, and the whole being routed and pursued, soon brought our troops upon the enemy's baggage and followers.

I have infinite satisfaction in reporting, that the Sartara Rajah, his brothers and mother, were in these circumstances rescued and brought safe into our camp, to their great satisfaction and joy.

I calculate the loss of the enemy at between two and three hundred men, and besides Gokla, another Sirdar of distinction, said to be Narroo, Punt Aptey was killed.

The Peishwah abandoned his palanquin early, and took to horse, and I regret exceedingly his person could not have been secured; but the troops had marched nearly thirty miles before this affair commenced, and the pursuit and return (nearly 16 miles more) exhausted the horses.

Twelve elephants, fifty-seven camels, several palanquins and affauburs, and a few horses, fell into our hands.

I enclose a copy of the orders which convey my sentiments on the conduct of the troops, and also a list of the killed and wounded; and I cannot close a dis-

patch which may claim some interest, without bestowing the praise justly due to the staff.

I have been greatly and cheerfully assisted in all my duties by Capt. Tovey, the Dep.-Adj. Gen. and by Capt. Mayne, the Deputy Quarter-Master Gen. officers well experienced in their departments, and of valuable professional acquirements. You are already aware that although I had taken the precaution of forming a considerable grain depot, from the general aspect of affairs with the Peishwah's government, his sudden treachery prevented my obtaining timely carriage for it with the army; the good arrangement, foresight, and assiduity of Maj. Hall, the Deputy Commissary-Gen. greatly overcame this and other difficulties, and I owe it to that officer to state my sense of his abilities and services in that important department.

The paymaster of the force, Capt. James; the commissary of stores, Capt. Griffiths, of the Bombay Artillery; and the medical branch, under Mr. Superintending Surgeon Phillips, are entitled also to my earnest praise, in always keeping their departments in perfect arrangement and efficiency.

The officers of my personal staff, Capt. Hardenstile, and Lieuts. Place and Bellmore, have been most active and zealous in their duties, and deserve the public expression of my grateful acknowledgments.

I have not yet been able to trace the course of the Peishwah's flight, nor can I follow him till I have disposed of the Rajah's family in Poona; and as he has made earnest entreaties for an early interview with you, I beg you, if possible, to meet me on my route there, that I may the sooner proceed again in quest of the enemy. I have the honour to be, &c.

LIONEL SMITH, Brig.-Gen.

P.S. A third Sirdar was found killed, supposed to be the Calla Rajah.

LIONEL SMITH.

(Enclosed in the preceding.)

Division Orders, by Brig.-Gen. Smith. Camp at Kurkumb, 21st Feb. 1818.

Brig.-Gen. Smith begs to express his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the whole of the troops engaged in the affair with Gokla's horse yesterday, and which led to such important results as the death of that chief, together with the rescue of the Rajah of Sartara and family from the hands of the enemy.

The Brig.-Gen. particularly noticed the gallant exertions of Maj. Dawes and the two squadrons of his Majesty's 22d dragoons, also Majs. Doveton and Walker, with the 7th and 2d of Madras L. I. under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Colebrooke, who is requested to accept Brig.-Gen. Smith's thanks, and to convey

to the whole of the cavalry brigade, and to Captain Frith, in charge of the gallopers, the high sense which he entertains of their important services; although Capt. Piercé and the horse artillery were unavoidably kept in reserve upon this occasion, the Brig. gen. takes the opportunity of expressing the obligations he is under to this corps, and his admiration of their exemplary conduct throughout the present service.

The operations of yesterday were necessarily confined to the cavalry, but the zeal and good conduct evinced by the whole of the troops, during a period of three months of incessant marching, have been eminently conspicuous, and the Brig. gen. regrets that it was impossible upon the present occasion to afford them all an opportunity of meeting the enemy.

H. Tovey, D. A. Gen.

List of Casualties in the Cavalry Brigade, in the Affair with the Enemy, Feb. 20, 1818.

22d Dragoons—1 Lieutenant, 1 trumpeter, 13 rank and file wounded; 3 regimental horses killed; 1 officer's horse, 13 regimental horses, wounded; 1 officer's horse, 7 regimental horses, missing.

2d Light Cavalry—1 trumpeter, 1 rank and file, wounded; 4 regimental horses wounded; 7 regimental horses missing.

7th Light Cavalry—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 5 regimental horses wounded; 7 regimental horses missing.

Total killed and wounded—1 private, 3 regimental horses, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 trumpeters, 16 privates, 1 officer's horse, 22 regimental horses, wounded; 1 officer's horse, 21 regimental horses, missing.

Officer wounded—Lieut. Warrant, 22d Dragoons, slightly.

J. COLEBROOK,

Lieut. col. commanding Cav. Reg.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieut. gen. Sir T. Hislop, to the Governor General and Commander-in-chief, dated Head Quarters, Army of the Deccan, Camp at Maheldpoor,* Jan. 22, 1818.

My Lord,—I have extraordinary satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of your lordship, the official details of one of the most heroic actions† which has ever been fought and gained by a handful of men over a large army.

The accompanying transcript of Brig. gen. Smith's dispatch, and of the General Order which I yesterday published to the army on this brilliant occasion, will

place your lordship in full possession of the particulars of the battle, in which the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, aided by a small party of Madras artillerymen, with two six-pounders, and about three hundred auxiliary horse, have nobly sustained during a whole day, and finally repulsed the unceasing and vigorous efforts of the Peishwa's army, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and privation, which render the exploit altogether unparalleled.

I need not again, in this place, recapitulate the names of the officers who have aided the intrepid Capt. Stanton in gaining the victory of Coregaum; their individual merits are brought to your lordship's notice in the accompanying documents, and they will be certain to receive from their government and their country that admiration of, and gratitude for, their devoted gallantry, to which they are so highly entitled.

I most sincerely congratulate your lordship on an event which has, if possible, heightened the renown of the Indian army, and from which I cannot but anticipate results of the highest political importance, since such a defeat must inevitably tend to paralyze the future exertions of the enemy, and prove to him the hopelessness of continuing a war, with any success, against a power which has such troops to oppose to him.—I have the honour to be, &c. T. Hislop, Lieut. gen.

(Enclosed in the preceding.)

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp near Maheldpoor, Jan. 21 1818.

It is with feelings of inexpressible gratification that the Commander in Chief has to announce one of the most heroic and brilliant achievements ever recorded in the annals of the army, which took place at the village of Coregaum, between Seroor and Poona, on the 1st instant.

The official details of this glorious affair reached the Commander in Chief yesterday, in a dispatch from Brig. gen. L. Smith, C. B. commanding the 4th or Poona division of the army of the Deccan, and H. Exc. is pleased to publish the brig.-gen.'s orders* issued on the occasion, that the army be placed in full possession of every particular of an event displaying so bright and distinguished an example of devoted courage and admirable constancy.

The Commander in Chief having published the foregoing orders, in the sentiments of which he most cordially participates, feels unable to do greater justice to the merits of Capt. Stanton, and his

* Situated on the Soopra River, to the north of Ougan.

† The Division Orders of Brig. gen. Smith, relative to this action, were published in the London Gazette of the 9th of June last, as were also some extracts from the dispatches of the government of Bombay, on the same subject, in the Gazette of the 18th of April and 9th of June.

* Three orders were published in the Gazette of the 9th of June.

gallant detachment; but in conveying to that officer and his brave troops the expression of his thanks and highest admiration, H. Exc. entreats them to believe, that the distinguished intrepidity and enduring fortitude they have so nobly shewn, under circumstances of the most trying privation, will for ever remain deeply impressed on his heart, and be recorded as one of the brightest deeds, in the annals of our Indian history.

It will be H. Exc.'s most gratifying duty immediately to bring to the special notice of H. Exc. the most noble the Governor-General and Commander in Chief in India, the particulars of this brilliant and glorious event.

T. H. CONWAY, Adj. gen. of the army.
Return of Casualties in the Division under the command of Brig. gen. Lionel Smith, C B. from 23d to the 29th Jan. 1818.

Camp at Lodun, Jan. 31, 1818.
2d Madras Cavalry—1 horse wounded; 1 havildar, 1 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.

Light Battalion—10 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

H. M.'s 65th Regt.—1 ensign, 5 rank and file, 1 pockally* wounded.

1st Batt. 2d Nat. Inf.—2 rank and file wounded.

Horse Art.—1 horse-keeper, 1 horse, wounded.

Officer wounded.—H. Maj.'s 65th Regt.—Ensign Newhouse, slightly.

H. TOVEY, D.A.G.

N.B. The wounds all slight, and the parties in the ranks; except two sepoy, badly wounded by rockets.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieut. gen. Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor General and Commander-in-chief, dated Head-quarters, army of the Deccan, Camp near Mahelipoor, Jan. 28, 1818.

My Lord,—I had the honour of transmitting, with my dispatch of the 27th ult. the copy of a private communication received from Brig. gen. Doreton, apprising me of his gallant and successful operations at Nagpore on the 16th ult. and I have now the satisfaction to lay before your Lordship a transcript of the official† details of that affair, as forwarded to me in duplicate by the Brig. gen. the original report having evidently been lost or intercepted.

The general orders of yesterday's date, which I deemed it proper to publish on this gratifying occasion, and of which also a copy accompanies this dispatch, will shew the high sense I entertain of the able conduct of Brig. gen. Doreton, and the bravery of his troops, aided as they have been by the intrepid exertions

of the meritorious officers whose names are particularised, and to all of whom my warmest thanks are due.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

T. HISLOP, Lieut.-Gen.

(Enclosed in the preceding.)

General Order, by the Commander-in-chief; Head-quarters of the army of the Deccan camp, Namookairee, at the Jon Gaut, 18th January 1818.

The Commander-in-chief has much satisfaction in announcing to the army the receipt on the 15th instant, of a duplicate of dispatches from Brig. gen. Doreton, commanding the 2d division of the army of the Deccan, containing the official details of that officer's operations on the 16th ult., against the troops of the Rajah of Berar, in the vicinity of the city of Nagpore.

The original copy of this gratifying communication never having reached head-quarters, the Commander-in-chief has been hitherto prevented from publishing to the army the sentiments of his applause and approbation, which it would have been his Excellency's duty, no less than his inclination, immediately to have conveyed to Brig. gen. Doreton, and the gallant troops under his command.

The Brig. gen. reached Nagpore with the division under his orders on the 13th ult., after a rapid and fatiguing march, and formed a junction with the detachment of the 5th division already there; having refreshed his troops during the 14th and 15th, he prepared to attack the enemy on the morning of the 16th, which was accordingly done, and the manner in which this important service has been achieved reflects the highest credit upon the judgment and professional talents of the gallant officer who commanded, as well as upon the discipline and determined valour of the excellent troops who so nobly carried into effect the able and well-judged plans of their general.

The commander-in-chief cordially concurs in the expressions of approbation conveyed in the brigadier-general's dispatch, of the distinguished conduct of Lieut. cols. Mac Leod, Scott, Gahan, Mackellar, and Crosshill, commanding brigades; of Maj. Munt and Capt. Webster, commanding corps of cavalry; and of Lieut. cols. Stewart and Fraser, and Majors Pereira, Pullock, Mac Donnell, Weldon, Macbean and Garner, commanding corps of artillery and infantry; as well as to Lieut. Pögenpohl and Hunter, of the horse artillery, and to these officers his Exc. desires to offer his thanks and praise for their able and gallant exertions, as described by Brig. gen. Doreton.

To Maj. Mac Leod and the officers of the general staff, to Capt. Morgan and

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* Water-carrier.

† These were published in the *London Gazette* of 6th May and 9th June last.

Edmonds, on the personal staff of the brig.-gen. and to the other staff officers, the commander-in-chief's acknowledgements are most justly due for their able conduct and zealous exertions in the action of the 16th Dec.

His Exc. desires particularly to express the high sense he entertains of the conspicuous exertions and well-directed ability which have been so eminently displayed in the conduct of Lieut. Davies, senior engineer, to whom he offers his best thanks and applause.

His Exc. also notices, with feelings of the highest admiration, the conduct of Lieut. Bayley, who, although labouring under a severe wound received on the memorable 26th Nov., volunteered his services with the Brig. general on the 16th ult. and has again proved his well-earned title to the warmest acknowledgments and praise of the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has also received dispatches from Gen. Doveton, detailing his operations subsequent to the 16th ult., the successful termination of which on the 30th ult., by the capitulation of the city of Nagpore, his Exc. has already had the gratification of announcing to the army in general orders of the 8th instant.*

The city, it appears, was defended by 6,000 Hindoostance troops, and 3,000 Arabs, strongly posted in the palace of the Rajah, and other stone buildings in the town; the arrangements made by Brig. Gen. Doveton for their expulsion, and the gallantry, steadiness, and discipline of the troops in the attack of the 24th ult. are entitled to the Commander in Chief's grateful acknowledgments; and he desires that the expression of his unqualified praise and approbation of the conduct of the troops employed throughout the operations against Nagpore, may be communicated and particularly explained to them all.

H. Exc. in conclusion offers to Brig.-gen. Doveton his cordial congratulations upon the success which has crowned his gallant exertions at Nagpore, which the Commander in Chief will not fail to bring to the notice of H. Exc. the most noble the Governor General, in the terms of approbation and applause they have so well merited.

T. H. CONWAY,

Adj.-gen. of the army of the Deccan.

Copy of a report from Maj.-gen. Sir W. Keir to the Adj.-gen., dated Camp, near Jabool, 11th Feb. 1818.

Sir—I have the honour to acquaint you, that a few days subsequent to my letter of the 3d instant, I received instructions from H. Exc. Sir Thomas Hislop to dis-

perse a body of troops, assembled under Bheema Bhye, a sister of Mulhar Row Holkar, who had been for some time past exacting money, and committing excesses throughout the country; I accordingly moved from Budanwar† on the 7th inst. leaving the heavy stores and baggage at that place, under a strong escort, and after very long and severe marches arrived at this place yesterday morning, and encamped close to Bheema Bhye's force.

My instructions prescribing in the first instance an attempt at an amicable arrangement, I communicated to Bheema Bhye the line of conduct which it was necessary to pursue, requesting her immediately to disband her troops, and place herself under my protection, in order that she might be enabled to proceed to Rampoor, conformably to the wishes of Holkar's ministers.

To these demands she considered it prudent to accede, and came over to my camp in the evening with two hundred followers, having discharged the remainder of her troops, consisting of near two thousand men, who had been granted a safe conduct to Tandiah, where they have engaged to separate, and return to their respective places of abode.

The Bhye is at present in such reduced circumstances, that I have been under the necessity of providing for her expenses to Rampoor, at the rate of 200 rupees a day, and have reported the circumstance to Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Hislop and Brig.-gen. Sir John Malcolm, political agent to the Governor General.

I shall move to-morrow, and return to my position at Budanwar by easy marches.

I have, &c. G. W. KEIR, Maj.-gen.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Private and Semi-official Intelligence, published in India.

The field of the present war in India is so wide a theatre, and presents so many shifting scenes that it is difficult to preserve any thing like a unity of time and place, in collecting the accounts and descriptions transmitted by the actors and spectators. We have endeavoured, however, to throw our selections under the following heads.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

Calcutta, Dec. 13.—We have been favoured with the communication of the order of encampment of the Division of Reserve, under Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart.

The first line of the *left*, under the command of Brig.-gen. Arnold, is composed of the 2d batt. 7th regiment, 850 men strong; of the Sirmoor batt. 650; of the 1st batt. 23th regt. 1050; and of the 2d batt. 19th regt. 850.

* Not yet received.

† About eighty miles to the westward of Ouglis.

* About thirty miles west of Ouglis.

Second line, under the command of Capt. Baker, 19th regt. consists of the Dadri batt. 800 strong; and of two battalions of Begum Sunnoo, 500 each.

The first line of the *right*, under the command of Brig. gen. Haskisson, is composed of 1st batt. 6th regt. 850 strong; of H. M. 67th regt. 1000; and of the 2d batt. 5th regt. 850.

Second line, under Brig. gen. Knox, consists of 2 corps Skinner's horse, 1000 each; and of the 2d regt. N. C. 609.

Park of *Artillery*, between the two first lines, under the command of Major Butler, contains 12 guns and 4 mortars, 6 guns Skinner's, and 12 guns irregulars.

Head Quarters behind the park of artillery, in the middle of the two second lines.

Recapitulation.

7th Brigade	2700
8th do.	3400
Irregulars	1900
4th Cavalry Brigade.....	2600
Artillery	150
Pioneers	100

Total.....10850

Beside about 2000 *Native Horse*, under the Nawab Ahmed Baksh, prime minister of Delhi, *not brigaded*.

The troops that went off with Gen. Brown, on the 13th Dec., in pursuit of the Pindarees, are the 3d and 4th regts. of cavalry, and a brigade of artillery.

The detachments consisting of the 7th cavalry, the dromedary corps, and three companies of light infantry, under Major Cummings, which proceeded on some particular service a short time ago, returned to the centre division on the 17th Dec. On the 18th, Major-gen. Brown, with two regiments of cavalry, the dromedary corps, and a body of infantry, left the governor-general's camp at Soanree for some special service. We may soon hear of a blow to the Pindarries by this detachment.

Maj.-gen. Donkin was at Gintagaut, right bank of the Chumbul, on the 26th December, and on the 28th was to cross the Chumbul and enter the province of Boondee. From thence we would pursue his route to the southward, for the purpose of co-operating with the troops under Sir T. Hislop, against Holkar, or take the direction of Shabpore, should the Bharee happen to move to Mandapore. The division is said to be in high health and spirits, and now consists of H. M. 8th dragoons, the 1st regt. N. C., Gardiner's frontier horse, six pieces of horse-artillery, four batts. of infantry, one of which is H. M. 14th foot, nearly 1800 strong.

Col. Boles was at the top of the little Boor Ghaut, with the park of artillery from Seroor, on the 8th Jan.

Bombay Courier, Jan. 17.—The flank battalion and two squadrons of the 17th light dragoons, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Lincoln Stanhope, had been detached from Sir W. Keir's force to join the light division under the personal command of Sir John Malcolm.

Madras Courier, Jan. 27.—The cavalry of Gen. Brown's division are ordered to join Gen. Brown; and Gen. Watson with two battalions proceeds to the centre division of the army.

The Bombay division of the army of the Deekan was at Cannore on the 15th of Feb.

Madras, Feb. 24.—The 1st and 3d brigades Bengal cavalry have been ordered to be broken up.

"The centre division of the army," says the Calcutta Government Gazette, "it is supposed will be shortly broken up, and in that case the battering train under Major Hettler, with three battalions, the whole under Brig.-gen. Watson, will proceed towards the Ghauts to reinforce Gen. Marshall, now near Borseah. This force will be employed in taking the remaining refractory forts occupied by the adherents of the Nagpore Rajah and the Pindarees."

H. M.'s 67th regt., we find by the Calcutta Papers, has been transferred to the Bombay division of the army.

The 89th regt. were daily expected at Bombay, by the last accounts.

THE PEISHWA.

From the latest accounts, it appears that Gen. Smith marched from Seroor, on the evening of the 9th Jan., and was at Pelgaum on the 10th. Maj.-gen. Pritzer had not joined, having been diverted from that object by the pursuit of the Peishwa, in the course of which, it is reported that he had come within six coss of the enemy; and it is also said that the general had come up with and encountered a part of the Peishwa's troops, killing and wounding about 100 of them. His highness, it was conjectured, was bending his course to the Colapure territory.

200 camels laden with treasure, partly silver, belonging to the Peishwa, are said to have fallen into the hands of the Bombay troops.

Gen. Pritzer was, on the 16th Jan., 25 miles north of Gokaul. Since he left Punderpore, he had marched 221 miles in 14 days without a halt, with all his baggage train, which amount to about 20,000 bullocks.

By accounts received from Poonah, respecting the movements of our forces in pursuit of the Peishwa, we learn that on the 26th Jan. at noon his highness arrived at Mahawlee; and Gen. Smith, on the evening of the same day, encamped within three coss of that place. The Peishwa was accompanied by Waman

BawApta and the Vinchore Rajahs. Gokla and most of the other Sardars, with their horse, hovered round Gen. Smith's movements and encamped near him on the 28th. At half past one in the morning of the 29th, the Peishwa, apprized of the vicinity of Gen. Smith, moved off, and did not halt till he descended the Salpy pass and had arrived at Nimbood, three coss from the Neera bridge. Col. Bole's was encamped at Pandooceer on the 28th, and marched towards the Salpy pass to effect a junction with Gen. Smith. He encamped on the 29th at the Neera bridge, on which day he was only three coss distance from the Peishwa; and in the evening an advanced party of the enemy came within range of Col. Bole's guns and were fired upon. The Peishwa immediately marched again to the eastward, and arrived at Phulton about 8 in the morning, leaving many men and several camels at Nimbood, who were unable from fatigue to accompany him. After halting about two hours and a half at Phulton, his highness again marched, taking the road towards the Moria pass, which leads directly for Poossa Sowley, and it was conjectured that before he halted, he marched several coss further, until he had ascended the ghaut. The Peishwa consequently must have travelled in 46 hours, from six in the morning of the 28th to four in the afternoon of the 30th, a distance of at least 62 miles. Gen. Smith having descended the Salpy pass, was joined early on the 29th Jan. by the division under Col. Bole, as had been concerted, near the village of Sasnoor. Gokla went down the Kumat pass about three miles to the westward of the Salpy pass; and after halting his horses at Cundalla, moved up the Kumat pass again. The combined force, under Gen. Smith, was encamped the 30th at Sasnoor.

From the direction in which the Peishwa appears to be moving, we may expect to hear of Gen. Pritzer's falling in with him.

By letters from Deekan we learn, that on the 22d of this month Gen. Smith marched at 1 A. M. from Kelegaum towards Merich, to intercept the Peishwa, who had arrived at Utnee on his route to the northward; hearing of our approach, his highness turned westerly towards Erroor, giving out that he was marching on Nipany. Gen. Smith, on hearing of this movement, shaped his march to Angur, where he arrived by 12 o'clock, after a march of upwards of 28 miles. Early on the morning of the 23d, it was reported that the Peishwa had halted at Erroor a few hours, but suddenly struck his camp, changed his route to the northward and marched to Coorundwar; still giving out that he had gone to Nipany.

Gen. Smith again moved in the direction of Merich, and arrived at Tankla by two o'clock P. M. The enemy's horse suddenly made their appearance on the morning of the 23d in great numbers, and attacked some of our bazar people, who were beyond the protection of the rear-guard; purchasing grain in the village of Sherwal; they took a Nalk and four sepoys who accompanied the bazar dealers; two of the sepoys effected their escape, but three are missing; some of the bazar people were speared, amongst whom were two women. A few of the enemy were shot by the rear guard, one of whom was a Pindaree of some consequence amongst his followers. On the morning of the 24th, the force marched, and arrived at Conta at noon. About 8 A. M. the enemy's skirmishers made their appearance, and by ten o'clock at least ten thousand horse were in sight pressing the rear guard very closely, and approaching us on both flanks; those on the right were at first kept in check by one of the gallopers, but the road being intersected by deep nullas and extensive enclosures on the right and left, which retarded the movement of the baggage, Gen. Smith was obliged to take up ground at Conta, and move out to drive off the enemy, who formed in great strength in our left and rear. The enemy kept their ground firmly for some time; and behaved much better than on any former occasion since their flight from Poona; and, as we had five six-pounders and a howitzer firing upon them for some time, their casualties must have been considerable. Ens. Newhouse, of H. M.'s 66th regiment, and five sepoys, were wounded on this occasion. Mr. Newhouse very slightly.

The Peishwa was at Kurah on the 24th, on the road to Sattarah. Gen. Pritzer was near Jameandy, on the 22d. Dummul had surrendered to Gen. Monco's force. He had obtained possession also of all Gokla's Jaghire, and most of the Peishwa's territories south of the Mulloorbah; the rest was made over by the inhabitants, who rose against the Marhattas.

Gokla, Trimbutjee, and the Nepaunker commanded select bodies of horse in the affairs of the 24th, and behaved with more boldness than usual. The Peishwa is reported to have taken refuge in the fortress of Sattarah, which we trust may be confirmed. Col. Deacon, with Darica's horse and a contingent of the Nizam's, are on the march to the Deekan. With such a reinforcement, we anticipate an early termination to the desultory warfare which the enemy is pursuing in that quarter.

SCINDIAH.

Our letters from the westward mention, that Sir T. Hildop, in his progress to the south, would proceed

against the fortress of Asergurh, which has not yet been surrendered, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty with Scindia. The Killadar is to be summoned, and if he refuses to comply, the place will be regularly stormed. In Arrowsmith's old map of India, this place is called Hasser, and is situated about 15 miles north of Boorhaupore, on the range of hills called Challypong. In Hamilton's Gazetteer, it is said, that Hasser was "the capital of Khaudeish, when subdued by Aeber. Abul Fazel describes it as situated on a lofty mountain, and incomparably strong. Although by the natives deemed impregnable, it surrendered without much resistance to the army under Col. Stevenson in Oct. 1803; and was restored to Scindia in Dec. next, when peace was concluded by Gen. Wellesley."

Letters of the 17th Jan. state, that Scindia has protested against our army crossing the Sind, declaring that he cannot be answerable for the conduct of his Sardars, and that he must in this case give himself up a prisoner to Capt. Close, in proof of his innocence. This is considered as a piece of duplicity; and it is said that Lord Hastings had called in his outposts and was preparing to take the most effectual steps to put this chief's sincerity to the proof: his Sardars have allowed the Pindarces to proceed unmolested through his territories, and some of their chiefs had attempted to gain an asylum in Nurwar for their wives and families. It seems likely that the first active operations of which we shall hear, will be directed against Scindia, or his Sardars; and it is thought that he will be compelled to give hostages for his fidelity, and in the mean time to deliver over the fort of Gualior to our troops.

SIRDARS OF SCINDIA.

A number of the Asiatic Mirror (published at Calcutta) of the 25th of Feb. contains the following intelligence:—

From a Correspondent.

"Camp, Jhawud, Jan. 31.—I have the pleasure to give you a correct detail of the attacks on the two camps of Jusswant Row Bhow, and the assault of the fortified town of Jhawud on the 29th inst.

"As to the original causes of the rupture with the Bhow we are not fully in possession of them; further than his refusal to give up the Pindarce chiefs; his shifting and underhand conduct when he received the determinations of the commissioner, Capt. Canfield; and his alternately showing every inclination to non-compliance with the terms of the treaty with Scindiah his master, and every disposition to oppose by force the division of Maj.-Gen. Brown.

"After the Bhow having had from the 23th to the 28th at noon to make up his

mind to the terms of the treaty, Brahminical like, he stood out, unfortunately for himself and master, too late.

"On the morning of the 29th it was observed that the Bhow's camp, with four guns, south of the town, were moving off, when the platoon of the 3d cavalry, and a squadron of that regiment under Capt. Swindell, Lieuts. C. C. Smith and Hester, were ordered down to remonstrate, when they were received by a round from the guns, which brought down to their aid the whole of that gallant regiment under Capt. Hodges, who cut up a considerable number, and the corps pursued, until recalled, with Col. Newberry, late Brigadier.

"On the first gun being fired, commanding officers of corps without orders desired their men to get under arms, which was fortunate, as, when the line was ordered out, they were ready, and the 1st battalion 1st regt., under the command of Major Bellingham, was desired to move down towards the firing, with the European horse artillery, gallipers, and pioneers, under Capt. Biggs, Lieuts. Mathison, Kemp, and Earl, of the latter corps.

"The above-mentioned four guns were soon cleared, and as the enemy had commenced hostilities, preparations were immediately made to storm the town. The 1st batt. 1st regt. moved down to a first position, while some negotiations were going forward (in which Capt. Sadler, of H. M. 47th regt., with the commissioner, showed his gallantry and activity) with the town; but at intervals they kept up a smart fire of matchlocks and gungals. At one period it was said, the Bhow had agreed to all the terms, and to give up the town, but a smart fire from the walls proved the contrary. The 1st batt. 1st N. I. moved down as close as possible to the walls of the town, availing themselves of the advantages of the ground on their part. The 12-pounders moved to the right to enfilade it, and 6 6-pounders down the left of the 1st regt. N. I., for the same purpose. The staff were stationed near a tomb, between, and in rear a little of the batt. and 12-pounders. The 1st grenadier company, under Capt. Engleton, was ordered in advance with the 12-pounders, to blow open the gate: afterwards Lieut. Malby was ordered up with a batt. company; Capt. Tapp, commanding the 2d grenadiers, with Lieut. Tillotson, was ordered to the left of the batt., and moved forward to create a diversion for the gateway. The light company, under Lieuts. Dyson and George Hickman, were ordered to keep up a fire at the walls, and cover the advancing party. Lieut. John Hickman and Lieut. Oliver were ordered, with their companies, to clear the walls to the right and left on

entering the town, and the whole to be ready to advance to the gateway when ordered, which was done in the most gallant manner; and the gate being blown open only to a jar, the whole of the 1st batt. 1st N. I. were in nearly together.

"The 4th cavalry, with the 2d Rohilla horse, the former under Capt. Ridge, the latter under Lieut. Turner, were ordered to proceed against a camp N. W. of the town, with 6 guns, surrounded by a nullah, and again by a small ravine. They were received as the 3d cavalry had been on the south side, and dashed in, in high style, on the enemy, carrying 3 guns, and cutting up a great number of them. The whole of these handsome enterprises have been executed nearly at the same time, with a small loss, considering the service, which can only be imputed to the gallantry of the troops, and the advantages perchance which the ground afforded. But what does infinite credit to the troops engaged is, that not an outrage, or an act of pillage, took place in the town after it was carried, agreeably to previous orders. The Bhow's horse was taken possession of, and it is hoped and expected that the whole of this division will receive his property as prize-money, agreeably to the last treaty with Scindia, for the handsome services they have performed. The European horse artillery, under Lieut. Mathison, deserves all praise that can be bestowed on them; in fact, not an officer or soldier but deserves the encomiums which have been bestowed on them. The writer of this, an eyewitness to the whole of the movements (nearly) south of the town, and what he did not see he has authentic reports of, requests that any inaccuracy herein may be rectified, as his anxious wish is to give the plain matter of facts, unprejudiced and impartially, which should be the first principle of a soldier; as undue praise must disgust, as much as the want of it, when honourably earned, must irritate. If not depress, the future exertions of the gallant soldier."

General Orders by Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Camp Khanpulee, Feb. 7.—The Commander-in-Chief has received, with sentiments of admiration, the official details of the successful attack made by the troops under the command of Maj. Gen. Brown on the town of Jhawud, and the troops of Jusrunt Rao Bhow, on the 28th of Jan.

In the details before his lordship the prominent features are those of clear and decided judgment in the conception, and of the most energetic gallantry in the execution, of the several operations which were so deservedly crowned with brilliant success. On the one hand, a strongly fortified town was stormed by the 1st batt. 1st N. I. after their blowing open

the gate; on the other, the camp of Jusrunt Rao Bhow was attacked and carried by the 4th cavalry and a detachment of the 2d Rohilla horse, though defended by cannon, and the approach to it presenting great natural difficulties and impediments on all sides; an enterprise in which Capt. Ridge, Lieut. Franklin, and Lieut. Turner, appear to have highly distinguished themselves. In both attacks, the ardour and bravery of the British troops succeeded without a check. The enemy was driven from the town and from their camp with great loss, and fled in every direction.

The Commander-in-Chief requests Maj.-Gen. Brown's acceptance of his applause, as well as of his best thanks; and desires that the same may be conveyed to every officer and man engaged in this spirited and well conducted affair. (Signed)

JAMES NICOL, Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

RAJAH OF BERAH.

Madras, Feb. 24.—Lieut.-col. McMorin with two battalions, one squadron of the 8th Bengal cav. and one of Rohilla horse lately attacked 2000 of the Nagpore Rajah's best horse, and 1000 infantry at Sreeourgur. The enemy's horse advanced to meet the charge of our cavalry; but their courage failed them when within eighty yards of us, when they turned off; our men, however, dashed in among them and destroyed more than half of them. The infantry was nearly annihilated; five guns, as many elephants, a number of horses and camels, and all their baggage were taken.

HOLKAR AND THE BHAREE.

Bombay Gazette, Jan. 21.—By a private letter from the head quarters of the army of the Deccan dated 29th Dec. it appears that the Bharee was murdered on the 19th. She had been previously placed in confinement, and at a council held by Rooshun Beg commanding the battalions, Ghuffon Khan, Meer Khan's connection and agent, and Rooshun Khan commanding the Hindustanee horse, it was determined to put her to death. She was accordingly taken down to the bed of the river, and in the most public manner beheaded. Several quarrels took place between this date and the battle, but Rooshun Beg's influence predominated. The battle was fought, his battalions cut up and dispersed, himself wounded, and his influence is no more. The force have moved from Mehedpoor, and a blessed move it was, the air was absolutely tainted with the stench of the dead bodies of friend and foe, bullocks and horses.

Letters received at Calcutta mention, that on the 19th Dec. the Bharee was deposed and young Holkar raised to the Musnud.

Calcutta Government Gazette, Jan. 29.—It is stated that Gen. Brown in command of the Dromedary corps, the 3d reg. N. C., and part of the 1st bat. the 1st N. I. had fallen in with Ghuffoor Khan, Roshun Beg, and Peer Sing with a part of Holkar's mutinous army, and nearly cut the whole to pieces. They were attacked early in the morning, in the town of Rampoor, to which they had fled, and the general stormed the place at the head of the cavalry in great style. Roshun Beg, it is said, escaped with the loss of some fingers by a cut made by one of our troopers. The enemy lost 300 men, besides horses and camels. So complete was the surprise that we had not a single man even wounded.

We have since received advices from the scene of action, dated the 10th Jan., which differ in some respects from the previous report. Those officers principally who had been the advisers of the war, finding that a treaty was resolved upon, immediately left Holkar's army with their soldiers. About the 7th Jan. Gen. Brown having received notice of the separation of the discontented, marked their route, and determined to surprise them in Rampoor, a town a few miles west of the Chambal river, in which a party of them under a Sirdar, Peer Sing, had taken post. About one o'clock at night on the 10th, Gen. Brown with a part of his force, consisting of the 3d cavalry, the Dromedary corps, and three companies of the 1st. regiment moved from Garote; he reached the Chambal river by daybreak, and was near Rampoor by six o'clock. Rampoor is a large town walled and situated close under a range of steep hills, its gateway weak, and the wall much decayed. On his approach to the town he ordered detachments from his force to every side; the enemy discovered his approach, and began to disperse; the chief part ascended the hill at the back of the town, the sepoy's followed them and gained the summit without opposition; the enemy seeing this, abandoned their horses, and fled down the opposite side of the hill; many escaped in the jungle, but this affair is supposed to have cost them 150 men, besides many prisoners, among whom is the Sirdar Peer Sing.

POWERS NOT COMMITTED AGAINST THE BRITISH.

A letter from Sir D. Ochterlony's division, dated 13th Dec. states, that several of his camp-followers had been allowed to enter Jypore, and returned to the camp, representing the city as far surpassing Calcutta itself, in extent and splendor! Ameer Khan with his troops, was said to be twelve miles in advance of Sir David's army; and, no doubt, re-

gards the neutrality of the Jypore Rajah with no little satisfaction.

The Rajah of Jypore has manifested the most friendly disposition to the troops under Sir David, and every facility has been afforded by him in providing supplies. The general had directed the raskets who were deputed to wait upon him, to proceed to Delhi for the purpose of concluding the treaty with the resident. A letter from the camp near Jypore, dated Dec. 15th, states that "Jaggut Sing, the Rajah, is averse to a subsidiary force, but wishes to cede territory, which is to be granted to Meer Khan. He is to be created a Nawab by the king of Delhi, and to assist in the extirpation of the Pindarees, which he is very willing to do, as they have lately plundered a great part of his country. No arrangements have yet been concluded with the chiefs of Jondpore and Oudipore."

Jan. 27.—The Lahore Ukhbars begin to be a little more communicative, and advert to the presence of British troops in the Rajpoot country: they add that "to fight against them is like encountering a conflagration! There is no contending against such a power." Runjeet Singh was preparing to send some presents to the governor general, and had appointed an escort to convey them. Before the Mahratta confederacy exploded, he had received a secret communication from the widow of Jeewant Rao Holkar, through Meer Khan, stating that the English were in the neighbourhood of the Holkar possessions, that her late husband was in amity with them, but that her son, Mulhar Rao Holkar, was very young, and if friendship could not be preserved, she trusted to be favored with the assistance of the independent states of Hindoostan, to the chiefs of which she had made an appeal, but they had given no reply to her solicitations. Runjeet Singh immediately refused to afford her any aid, on the solid ground of his being at peace with the English, and at the same time recommended the Rhye to continue on an amicable footing with the British government, which she had no power, nor reason, to oppose.—*Madras Courier.*

Calcutta Gazette, of 20th Jan.—From the Lahore Ukhbars we understand that a great number of Brahmins had fled from Cashmeer to the Panjab, in consequence of the oppression of Mahommud Ureem Khan, and they report that if Runjeet Sing would only head an army for the conquest of that country, the whole population would immediately fly to his standard and acknowledge his authority. Runjeet Sing replied, that if they could by any means effect a final settlement with the chiefs of Poonja and

Raincoor, he would instantly turn his attention to the conquest of Cashmeer!

A Sikh army had marched against the Nawab of Mooltan.

PINDAREE CHIEFS SUBMITTING, OR TREATING.

Sir David Ochterlony, on 15th Dec. delivered over the command of the division to Brig. gen. Arnold, and proceeded seven kos this morning to meet Meer Khan, who comes the same distance from his own camp. The escort of Sir David is composed of only 200 of Skinner's horse, and his sepoy guard doubled.

We take from the *Calcutta Mirror*, a curious account of the interview between Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, and the celebrated Meer Khan. Our readers will be somewhat surprised at the rude and uncouth demeanour of this chieftain, whom we have all been accustomed to consider as superior to most Indian warriors—a man indeed whose intrepidity we have often admired, and whose name alone has often spread terror amongst the petty states in the north-west of India. It is said he spoke little and that badly, he had a mean appearance, and wore a dirty white upper garment.

"The following is the sum of our news from the 'Reserve':—*Camp Sagaroor*, 18th, 19th, and 20th December. The General returned yesterday the 17th, from his interview with Meer Khan: the treaty is concluded, but the terms have not transpired. The meeting was on elephants, and when the general took Meer Khan by the hand, a man behind the chief held a cocked pistol, presented at the general. The interview was hastily concluded. Ameer Khan was evidently alarmed, and in going off said *chulo! chulo!* He was accompanied by 500 horse, a company of infantry and two two-pounders. The horsemen were all prepared with lit matches, carbines, and blunderbusses. In the evening the general visited Meer Khan on business, and received the usual presents.

"Next morning Meer Khan returned the visit, and received presents. He asked if they were given, because he had given presents before. His conversation was vulgar and light. He said he was King of Hindoostan, but resigned the claim for the general's friendship. He spoke but little, and that badly: he was poorly dressed in a blue turban, and dirty white upper garment; and altogether had a mean appearance. His attendants talked lightly of him, and even abused him, saying he would get well handled when he returned into camp. His troops are bravadoes in dress and talk, although not insolent. Many were handsome and respectable looking soldiers; and the whole well armed and mounted."

The following as the terms of the treaty with Meer Khan, are taken from a Calcutta paper.—"Meer Khan is to keep in Jaghire all lands granted by the Rajahs of Jeypore and Joudpore, to retain the tribute from some other of the Rajah-poot States, to receive a pension from the Hon. Company, and his son a jaghire, the British government to take his guns and stores at a valuation; in return he is to dismiss his rebel troops, retaining his regulars, to assist in putting down the Pindarees, and to co-operate with the British in settling the surrounding states."

Feb. 10.—In our last, we gave an account of the interview between the gallant veteran, Gen. Ochterlony and the celebrated Meer Khan. We now copy from the *Calcutta Government Gazette* a few interesting particulars of this Indian chieftain.

"The shabby appearance of Meer Khan at the interview with Sir D. Ochterlony, seems to have arisen from poverty and not from caprice. A person who knows him well, has given a few anecdotes of that extraordinary character, which exhibit him in a singular light. It is said that he has been often seen traversing the camp, destitute of the means of purchasing a dinner, and joyfully accepting and sharing the proffered meal of a sepoy. And yet notwithstanding this strange extremity in a chieftain, he has the commanding genius to influence and retain a numerous army in his service, and is continually surrounded by princes and noblemen. It is true that this predatory band generally subsisted on the plunder acquired from the adjacent towns and provinces, but with respect to him individually, it is observed that no part of it was ever appropriated to purposes of idle parade or useless magnificence. If the main object of his exertions has been the attainment of an independent principality, his ambition is now crowned with success. It is said that he had 200 guns and 52 battalions of 400 men each, besides cavalry, and he has agreed to dismiss the whole of his army. The treaty has, we understand, been finally arranged and signed."

Kurree Khan is said to have sent in the most submissive overtures to head quarters, asking for pardon, and promising to assist in subduing the Pindarees.

Feb. 10.—Letters from Lord Hastings's camp, of the 6th February state, "that doubts of Meer Khan's fidelity were entertained, or rather that his troops had mutinied, and compelled him to remain for safety in Sir David's camp. It appears that he has not yet signed any treaty with us; and our letters connecting this circumstance, with what had taken place in Holkar's camp, speak rather doubtfully of his sincerity."

THE PINDAREES, MIXED WITH WRECKS
OF THE DISLOCATED MAHARATTAS.

Extract of a letter from Col. Price's division, dated camp, Moori Seral, on the 2d range of Hills, 24th Dec. 1817. —On the 25th ultimo, we arrived at the first village in the country, lately possessed by the Pindarees, and on the 27th at Passaundah, a large town where a considerable body of Pindarees had been usually stationed. The hat of this predatory force had taken flight two days before our arrival. From that the division continued its march in advance, and arrived on the 30th at Serouge, which from its size and population may be termed a city. That place, as well as the country we are now in, is in the possession of Ameer Khan, a man well known during the last Marhatta war.

We halted there till the 7th instant, when the march recommenced and we reached the place yesterday, having ascended the Ghaut during the march, and we are now about 800 feet higher than we were at starting yesterday morning. In good time we shall arrive in the neighbourhood of the upper regions, as we have been generally on the ascent since we left Punnah. I conclude we stand at present about 800 feet above the level of Bundelcund.

The Pindarees have uniformly taken flight as they learned the approach of this division. At Serouge we were informed by the inhabitants that the mounted men of all descriptions might amount to from 30 to 35,000, but that not more than 8 or 10,000 of them had good horses—that these were however excellent, in value from 800 rupees to double that sum each. They are said to have gone in the direction of Narwa with all their families and baggage, and with a numerous train of followers. You will find Serouge and Narwa laid down in the maps.

The ground at the top of these hills is of the same description as we have been all along marching over from Punnah, viz. a rich clay soil. On the parts that are cultivated are to be seen luxuriant crops of wheat, dhann, &c. &c.

The direction in which we may next move will, I presume, depend on intelligence to be received. Except fevers, which may be expected among the men from exposure to excessive cold in the night, and great solar heat during the day, the camp continues healthy. Were rain to come on, which may perhaps be expected at the full moon, (yesterday it changed,) I think many fever cases would be added to the present list.

The Dawk is eight days in coming from the head quarters of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to our present encampment.

Notwithstanding the treaty with Scin-

diah, and the flight of the Pindarees, I see no prospect of the troops leaving the field, especially if any reluctance is to be placed in the reports now in circulation.

The two Durrahs of Pindarees, surprised by Gen. Donkin's cavalry, on the 17th of Dec. went to the S. W. where there is a range of ghats, which if not stopped up, it was apprehended they would get off, and not easily be seen again. The country is said to be very fine about Kotah. The Rajah is entirely our friend. All the heavy guns and baggage were left at Nya-sarnee.

Col. Adams had fallen in with the Pindarees on their return from the north. He was following them up with his cavalry and light troops in the direction of Chuprah and Oujien.

The weather was getting very cold; the thermometer on the morning of the 17th Dec. stood at 43°; on the 18th it was frosty.

Madras Courier, Jan. 27.—The military combinations for intercepting the Pindarees were effected on the late occasion with admirable promptitude, considering the difficulties of the country. The left, centre, and right divisions met almost on the same day, within a few kos of each other. Gen. Marshall drove them upon Gen. Donkin, who attacked them on the 17th or 18th Dec. at midnight, routed them, and captured the whole of their baggage. They escaped, retracing their steps, and dispersing themselves into small parties in all directions. Accounts from Col. Adams, of the 20th, left Maj. Clarke and Capt. Roberts in pursuit of a body of them. Those that double back, south and south-east, in the expectation of regaining their old haunts, will, it is hoped, be intercepted by Gen. Brown: Gen. Marshall has been directed to establish the proper authorities of the powers, to whom the Jaghires recently in the possession of the Pindarees are to be restored.

Gens. Donkin, Sir J. Malcolm, and Col. Adams were approximating to each other near Ragooghur, on the 10th Jan., but the Pindarees are said to have escaped to the north-west.

Letters from Gungwara, the 15th of Jan. about forty miles north of Oujien, describe another affair with the Pindarees. Sir T. Hislop had ordered part of the Nagpore auxiliary force to attack Hoshan Beg, and the other turbulent Sardars who had quitted Holkar, and were assembling near Rampoor. Col. Adams had sent off several Hukaras on the 12th, to ascertain the nature of the position which had been chosen, and the strength of the enemy, and at night information was received that Gen. Brown had surprised and cut up a number of

Roshun Beg's followers. It was also understood that Baurah Bhaee, having escaped with a thousand horse, was plundering and destroying the villages within fourteen miles of Col. Adams's camp. In consequence of this intimation, the 5th cavalry was immediately sent off under Maj. Clarke, and when he had proceeded about ten miles, the Hurkars brought him intelligence that he was close upon the maliced Durrahs of Wasli Mahommed and Karreem Khan. At this time it wanted several hours of daybreak, and the hazard of moving a single step was great, lest the neighing of the horses, or the least noise should alarm the Pindarees, and give them an opportunity of escaping while it was still dark. Maj. Clarke immediately stopped short, and anxiously waited in silence. Before the first blush of dawn he divided his regiment into two parties; one of them, under Capt. Kennedy, came upon the Pindarees before they were aware of his approach; they mounted their horses in the greatest consternation and haste, but in attempting to fly they fell into the hands of the second party, led on by Maj. Clarke. They were, however, so amazed and confounded, that their resistance was very feeble. It is supposed that not less than a thousand of them were killed, while our loss was comparatively small. Maudar Khan is said to be among the killed. Baurah Bhaee and the other chiefs appear to have got off. This account is confirmed by the general orders of the commander-in-chief, already given.

By letters from Cannore, we hear that Sector quitted Raughar Duttana, on the 12th Jan., crossed the Mahee river at the Mummessa Ghaut, and halted at the town of Matwalla on the night of that day. He marched from thence on the 13th, and arrived at Koolbhalgur on the 14th; his further movements are uncertain. Some of his followers speak of Jahbra on his way to Candelish, others of Dhar, and others again that he projects a descent into Guzerat. Sector has 3,000 horse and 2,000 followers, with a number of camels, bullocks and tatoes, and six elephants, two for the conveyance of his wife, son, and mother, and the rest are supposed to be laden with treasure. They are represented to be in a constant state of apprehension of the approach of our troops; their horses are always saddled, and not an individual will venture far from the main body; provisions were extremely scarce in his camp, a rupee having been given for a seer of flour.

Madras Courier, Feb. 24.—A gallant affair is reported to have taken place lately between a jemmadar's party and a body of Pindarees. The jemmadar, on emerging from a deep and long ravine,

suddenly found himself and the men under his command in the midst of the enemy, and in danger of being surrounded. Apparently unmoved by this unexpected event, he with admirable presence of mind is said to have turned back to the brink of the ravine, and called out to the colonel to send up the guns, and plenty of ammunition! This *ruse de guerre* had the desired effect, and the Pindarees on hearing it instantly had recourse to flight. The jemmadar pursued them, killed sixty, and took several prisoners, without losing a man.

Feb. 24.—The Calcutta Government Gazette says, several of the Pindaree parties which had been dispersed have been gathering to the northward of Kotah, and may again attempt to regain their old haunts.

"Asiatic Mirror, Feb. 25.—Letters have been received from the head-quarters of the grand army, of the 10th instant. Their contents are not important. Naudar Khan has given up to us his horses and arms, and he and his followers are said to be in the most wretched plight. For two days previous to surrendering himself he had eaten nothing, and was literally starving. It appears that Maj. Clarke had caused them greater loss than he had himself reported. It was the choice troops of the two Durrahs that he attacked, and numbers of the wounded had died in the jungles after the affair. It is also stated, that the surprise of Chettoo by Col. Heath was more important than at first imagined. Khoreem Khan was either dead or dying; he was left in a jungle very ill, and nothing more has been heard of him."

REVOLT IN CUTTACK.

Khoordah, Jan. 21.—Jugbundoo has still been able to elude the vigilance of the troops, in consequence of the facilities the country affords of his concealing himself. The rebellion may however be looked upon as entirely crushed. Many of the principal sirdars have either been taken, or have returned to their duty; and all would be glad to accept of pardon, did their crimes admit of its being granted them. The dewan's son is said to be at or near Banpoor with a few followers; and Jugbundoo would be glad to get there also, but a chain of posts has been established in such a manner as totally to prevent his escape out of Khoordah Proper. We may expect to hear of his speedy seizure. Sir G. Martindell goes in a few days to Belg, about 30 miles from this, but his further movements are not known.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Camp Mahidpoor, 24th Dec. 1818.

We heard at Ougien that Holkar's camp was strongly posted here, with a great many guns and infantry. We made a

march of eight miles which brought us within sixteen miles of the position, when a vakeel after a good deal of correspondence was sent to our camp. Great objections, however, were offered to all the proposals made under the instructions of the Governor-General, and it was always alleged by the Bhoos, that though she wished for peace with the English, some of her chiefs and troops who were in a mutinous state, had resolved upon fighting. Six days of fruitless negotiations having passed, we made another short march on the 20th, and at ten o'clock in the morning of the 21st inst. we were in sight of the enemy's position. Some skirmishing took place about this time between some of our light infantry and a few scattered parties of the enemy's horse; and many still continued to believe that there would be no battle. As we approached nearer, however, a cannonade was opened upon us from the enemy's line which was on the opposite side of the Sipparah river, and a disposition was immediately made for crossing in their front. The whole of the fire of the cannon was immediately directed to the ford; but the troops passed under cover of a few pieces of light artillery, with little loss, considering the nature of the fire, which was extremely well directed; indeed it is impossible that any guns could have been better served than those of the enemy, and the number of men that were killed and wounded in taking them affords the most convincing proof that their Gollundauze did their duty with a vengeance; about 760 men having been killed and wounded, and most of the enemy's artillery were killed at their guns. The battle began about half past twelve o'clock. The guns were taken and the infantry dispersed in the course of about two hours and a half, and the whole of their army was driven off the field by four o'clock or a little after. When the charge had continued for about two miles and a half, the enemy opened more guns upon us, but these having been taken in flank by some of our horse artillery, were soon abandoned; and there are now about 62 guns in our park, the fruits of the victory. A few more are said to have been thrown into the river, but have not yet been found. Had the enemy's cavalry and infantry behaved like their artillery, the labors of the day would not have been finished so soon, nor perhaps so completely as has been the case; but the former (the cavalry) did nothing, and the infantry deserted the artillery at the moment of need. I am not aware that you know any of the officers who have fallen, except Lieut. Macleod of the Royals, who I think I recollect seeing at your house. He is a relation of Lieut. Col. Macgregor Murray, with whom you may recollect

him to have been staying. Lieut. Coleman of the Madras European reg. and Lieut. Glen of the 3d N. I. were the only other officers killed on the field; but Lieut. Hancocks of the European reg. has since died of his wounds, and I fear that the same fate awaits a number of others. Upwards of 30 officers have been wounded, and many of them with cannon shot.

You will be sorry to hear that my unfortunate brother James, has fallen into the hands of the Peshwah, who has sent him and a Mr. Hunter also of the cavalry, to a fort in the south Concan. I was informed at first that both the young men had been murdered! but happily, I was relieved from my sorrows soon afterwards, by hearing and ascertaining that they were only prisoners. This is bad enough, you will say; but after what I had been suffering on account of the supposed fate of my poor brother, and on my dear mother's account, I feel that I have every reason to be thankful that things are not worse.

I was very sorry to hear the other day a report of the fate which is said to have befallen poor Ward, and I am still most sorry to say, that it has not yet been contradicted. I heard that he had been killed by a wild elephant in Travancore! poor fellow, I hope it may not be true!

Extract of a Letter from Madras, Feb. 26.—We have just heard here that Major Grant, commanding the Mysore horse, has captured the whole of Holkar's jewels, the value of which is immense, containing upwards of 50 camel loads. A prize committee was to be appointed forthwith, and the share to the officers will be very considerable; that to the commander-in-chief, Sir T. Hialop, is estimated to be worth more than £100,000 sterling, should the first estimate taken of the captured property turn out to be correct.

Extract of another Letter from Madras, March 1818.—Sir W. Keir with the Guzerat force was pursuing the Pindaries in the direction of Oudipoor. Last accounts from his camp, dated the 8th March beyond Bara Sadre, on the road to Oudipoor. Accounts from Capt. Caulfield, Jawad 10th Jan., Capt. Grant with two squadrons, a brigade of gallopers, and between two and 3,000 Mysore horse, to move from the vicinity of Jawad towards Chittour on the 11th in pursuit of the Pindaries: Gen. Donkin's corps was moving into Mewar from Sheporah.

Gen. Brown in passing Rampoorah on the 10th having been informed that Roshun Bex, Parin Sing and Roshun Khan, the three late commanders of infantry were at that place in rebellion to Holkar, and collecting means to oppose us, attacked them; they had 200 horse, and

4,000 foot posted in Holkar's Mahal, he surrounded it and succeeded in cutting up a number of them and taking their baggage. Roshun Beg and Roshun Khan escaped, but Parin Sing was made prisoner. The General thinks that they will not make a further stand, but the division under Col. Adams has been directed to attack them if they do. The Colonel moves from Gungar tomorrow for Ram-poorah, he will be joined by one of Holkar's officers, and some horse, General Brown has proceeded West to join in the pursuit of the Pindaries in Newar.

Maj. Agnew arrived in Holkar's camp on the 11th attended by a strong escort of 250 infantry, 100 cavalry and a brigade of guns; he has been most favourably received, and found an appearance of gladness in all ranks at the conclusion of peace. The party of the Bara Bal, Mahratta horse (about 20,000) who were in Holkar's service, separated from his army on the 9th under the command of Ram Deo, who is hostile to the present minister, and the whole arrangement that has been made with us. They were at Kuchrode on the 10th and proceeding in the direction of Indore or Mehasir. It is conjectured that some of this party will try to join the Peishwa; others go to Seladla, where they have connections, and some return to their homes.

Sir T. Hislop marches a few miles South tomorrow and approximates Holkar's camp, which is still at Boughur. The General afterwards proposes to move on Oujien by Onel.

After the action of Cony Gaum the Peishwa drew off to the south, followed as far as the neighbourhood of Sutarah, by Gen. Smith who was compelled to give up the pursuit, which was taken up by Col. Pritzer; this officer followed him for twenty days, at the rate of about eighteen miles a day, and on the 17th of last month fell in with about 10,000 horse, which he immediately attacked, and having killed and wounded about sixty of them the remainder escaped unhurt. The Peishwa having passed the Kistnah, entered the Doab, and by our last accounts was marching north-east towards the Nizam's dominions. The force of this Prince continues to augment rather than diminish, and as long as he can keep the field, his camp may be regarded as a rallying point for all the scattered and discontented horse of the Deekan. He is daily joined by the troops of the Rajah of Berar; numbers from the Nizam's dominions and all those who can contrive to escape from Malwa will no doubt endeavour to join his standard. It is to be hoped, however, that we shall soon be able to surround him and render his escape impossible.

I have calculated that according to our

present plans, about 100,000 horse will be turned adrift without the means of subsistence; they must find bread some where or other, and it is therefore likely that the centre of India will for some time to come be exposed to the ravages of licentious banditti.

Sir T. Hislop is now on his march to the south, with the view of quieting the Deekan; he will probably commence his operations by the siege of Asseenghur where a stout resistance is expected, and when the place falls, turn our whole force against the Peishwa. Several small parties of the Mahratta horse have made inroads into the Ceded Districts and Mysore, but have every where met with so warm a reception, that they have as yet done little or no injury. Gen. Doveton's conduct in permitting a body of Arabs peacefully to depart from Nagpoor, has been highly disapproved of by the Commander-in-chief, as it is contemplated that these desperate men will endeavour to throw themselves either into Asseenghur or some other fortress.

CALCUTTA.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE HON. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to return to their duty on the Bengal Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, viz.—Brev. Capt. Sneyd, 1st N.C. Lieut. Dow, 19th N.I. Lieut. J. C. B. Parke, 25th N.I.

ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Dec. 26.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to authorize as a temporary arrangement, an augmentation of two companies of riflemen to the corps of Hill Rangers, to consist of one subadar, two jemadars, five havildars, five naicks, two buglers and eighty privates each, which is to be considered the complement of each of the companies of that corps on the present establishment.

Jan. 6.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council, taking into consideration the peculiar case in regard to passage money of Officers of His Majesty's regiments serving in India, who are ordered home under the operation of general, or partial reductions, or from other causes equally beyond their control, is pleased, with a view of remedying this hardship, and to place them on a level with the officers of reduced regiments at Ceylon, to authorize an advance, on account of passage money, to be made to all officers retiring under the above circumstances, from regiments in Bengal, to an extent which appears by official documents to have been hitherto authorized by His Majesty's Government on that Island; viz. to field officers, a gratuity equal to four months colonial

allowances. To captains and subalterns, equal to seven months, ditto.

The following scale taken upon the same principle, is established for officers of His Majesty's regiments returning to England from this Presidency.

	Si. R.	Mk.	Si. R.	Si. R.
A Lieut.-col. batta,	400	X	4	2400
A Major... batta,	450	X	4	1800
A Captain... batta,	180	X	7	1260
gratuity,	36	X	7	252
				1512
A Lieut. batta,	120	X	7	840
gratuity,	24	X	7	168
				1008
An Ensign... batta,	90	X	7	630
gratuity,	12	X	7	84
				714

The foregoing allowances are confined to the case of officers retiring from regiments in Bengal by uncontrollable causes, of promotion in regiments at home, exchange or retiring upon half pay at the request of the individual.

Jan. 20.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that a battalion of Native Infantry shall be raised for the local service of the Gorruckpore frontier, to be called, the Gorruckpore Light Infantry battalion, and to consist of the following details. 1 Major or Capt. Com., 4 European officers, 12 subadars, 12 jemadars, 72 havildars, 72 naicks, 24 buglers, 1,200 sepoy.—*Staff.* 1 Adjutant (non effective), 1 assist. surg., 2 native doctors, 1 serjeant major, 1 quarter master serjeant, (1 drill havildar, 1 drill naick, 1 bugle major, non-eff.), 1 sircar.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 19.—Mr. C. Stuart, Assist. to Sec. to Government, Territorial Department.

Mr. H. Fraser, Assist. to Sec. to Board of Commissioners in Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

26.—Mr. Hans Sotheby, first Assist. to Resident at Hyderabad.

Jan. 16.—Mr. H. J. Middleton, Sub-Sec. and Accountant to Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.

Mr. S. M. Boulderson, first Assist. to Board of Commissioners in Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

23.—Mr. J. T. Reader, Assist. to Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.

27.—Mr. T. A. Shaw, Assist. to Magistrate of Mirzapore.

30.—Mr. A. C. Barwell, Assist. to the Salt Agent of the twenty-four Pergunnahs.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

Capt. W. G. Mackenzie, 2d N.I. to be 2d Assist. to the Resident at Fort Malbro.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. Lieut. C. Campbell, Artillery, to act as Agent for Clothing during the absence of Major Browne.

Mr. Assist. Surg. T. Thompson to be Assist. to Marine Surg. in the room of Mr. Assist. Surg. J. Robinson

FURLONGHS.

Lieut. G. A. Veitch, of the 27th reg. of N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on urgent private affairs.

Maj. M. W. Browne, Dep. Com. of Stores, and Agent for the 2d Div. of Army Clothing, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent for six months from the date of the departure of the ship on which he embarks.

The permission granted to Capt. T. Kirchoffer, of the H. C. Europ. reg. to proceed to Madras on urgent private affairs, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

MARINE ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, Jan. 22, 1818.—Capt. E. S. Portbury, to be 1st Assistant to the Master Attendant, in the room of the late Capt. Maughan; Capt. W. Arrow, of the Bombay Marine, to succeed Capt. Portbury as 2d Assist., and Lieut. G. Munchin, of the Bombay Marine, appointed 3d Assist. to the Master Attendant.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, EXTENDING TO THE CEDED PROVINCES.

On the 21st Nov. an alarming occurrence took place in camp, to the no small confusion of almost every individual. An order for movement having brought all the baggage elephants to their respective stations, for the conveyance of the tents to the next encamping ground; one of these animals suddenly set off in a violent rage, and after running in all directions for a short time, shaped his course among a crowd his flight had brought together, from which, having singled out his mahout, he got hold of the poor fellow and trampled him to death. This done, he again began to run about, and threw the whole camp into the greatest consternation; and serious apprehensions were entertained for another poor man, who was all the time on his back, having ascended it before the animal first ran away, to adjust the baggage to be conveyed on him. Many officers came out of their tents with loaded guns, but as the elephant would not rest a moment, there was no approaching him within a safe distance. Another male elephant was then brought to the spot, and no sooner was he seen by the enraged animal, than he was most furiously attacked, and after exchanging three or four hard knocks against each other's head and teeth, the first one turned away and scampered out of sight. It was not known where he went to; and the man who was on his back, and who was given over as lost, returned into camp after several hours, having saved himself by laying hold of a bough of a large tree, near which the elephant was passing in his flight.

We understand that a new system of recruiting for the Madras army, from the provinces under this presidency, has been attended with complete success. This most important object has been effected by Col. Adams, aided by the Assist. Adj. gen. of the Nagpore Subsidiary force. Our letters mention that in the beginning of November a very fine body of recruits were thus delivered over to the Madras division at Hurdah. They had all been raised in Oude since the month of July, and are said to be picked men, none of them above nineteen years of age. It is added, they are to be formed into a separate corps, and that sanguine hopes are entertained of the most beneficial effects resulting to the army of the sister presidency, from an extension of this system.

Dec. 5, 1817.—The Caledonians belonging to this presidency who reside at a distance from Calcutta, will be pleased to hear that St. Andrew's Church is nearly finished, and is to be opened for the performance of divine worship according to the forms of the church of Scotland, in the beginning of January, 1818. The exterior of this building is elegant, and its position combines with its beauty to render it an ornament to the city. As terminating the view from the course to the southward, its appearance is peculiarly pleasing during the progress of evening recreations. The internal structure is answerable to the exterior, and for taste in the design as well as correctness in the finishing, it may challenge rivalry with any similar building that is to be found in this part of the world. An organ has been admitted.

The Launch of the Hastings.

Jan. 8.—The inhabitants of Calcutta were gratified by the most magnificent spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in this country. The first line of battle ship built on this river, was committed to the waves from the dock yard of Messrs. Kyds and Co. at Kidderpore, amidst the acclamations of some thousands of Europeans and natives, whom curiosity had assembled to view this beautiful and grand specimen of naval architecture. In honor of the Most Noble the Governor General, she is named the "*Hastings*."

After the launch spacious rooms were opened in the dock yard, for the accommodation of a very numerous and respectable assembly of ladies and gentlemen invited to partake of theiffin provided by the committee of management, at which the vice president presided. Many toasts applicable to the occasion were drunk, and the day passed in cheerful conviviality. The following are the dimensions of the Hastings:

	Feet In.
Length on the Gun Deck	176 8
Breadth for measurement	47 8
Burthen in Tons	1705 0

Carries on the Lower Gun Deck, 28	32-prs,
Do. .. main ditto	30 18 do.
Quarter Deck and Forecastle..	18 12 do.
Poop	6 42 do.

Supreme Court, Friday, January 30, 1818.—Robert Spankie, Esq. who has been appointed by the hon. the Court of Directors to be Advocate General at this presidency, was admitted a Barrister of the Supreme Court, and took the usual oath. Mr. Spankie at the same time presented to the court his Majesty's patent giving him precedence at the Calcutta Bar.

On the evening of Wednesday last, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the huts between Kidderpore Bridge and the Orphan School. Five engines were employed to reduce the conflagration, which at its height raged with great fury, and was not extinguished till one o'clock in the morning; 150 huts, forming the south side of Kidderpore bazar, were burnt.

ILLICIT EXPORTATION OF ARMS.

Lately an occurrence took place in this neighbourhood, which displays at once the venturous length to which our Burma neighbours will go to procure offensive weapons, howsoever they may intend to use them, and the never relaxing vigilance of our government in developing and crushing such measures on the part of native visitants, as might be converted to the prejudice of the British territories in India. It is well known that the numerous companies of Burmas who visit Calcutta for the purposes of trade reside chiefly at Balljagbaut, where their boats remain during their stay. In the present instance, a party of about 300 in number had completed, to appearance, their preparations for returning through the Sunderbunds, and their boats were ready for an immediate departure; secretly, however, they had made arrangements, according to which a large quantity of fire-arms, flints, ammunition, &c. was to be embarked on the boats before they should proceed on their return. Their secrecy did not prove impenetrable, as the scheme was so completely discovered and provided against, that before noon on the above-mentioned day, the boats were visited by a strong guard of Sepoys, who were led to the spot by the active and distinguished magistrate of the suburbs, Mr. Elliot; the eager vigilance, indeed, of the captors turned out to be unfortunate, as they reached the pigny

flotilla before the greater part of its intended stores and equipments had arrived, and only found a few muskets, &c. with upwards of two thousand flints, stowed away very dexterously out of view, on the boat belonging to the chief of the party, which was accordingly taken possession of with its contents. The alarm of so early a visit enabled the Burnahs, of course, who were approaching with the great bulk of their munitions, to retrace their steps, and to save themselves from apprehension. Yet although disappointment was experienced, from not making an entire seizure of the small arms, the object of the trip was equally answered, by preventing their being carried off towards the shores of Aracan. (*Oriental Star*.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Dec. 30th.—Sappho, Grice, London 2d May; Port Louis 2d Oct.

31st.—Harmony, Wishart, Hull 26th June; Torbay 16th July.

Jan. 1.—Lady Nugent, B. Swanton, China 16th Nov.; Malacca 5th Dec. Passengers from Malacca, Mr. Walker and family, Mr. Moor.

5th.—H. M. S. Orlando, Capt. Clavell, from China, Malacca, and Penang; Metcalfe, Havard, England 16th June; Penang 13th Dec.

6th.—Lady Flora, F. Baistou, China 14th Nov.; Malacca 1st Dec.; and Penang 18th Dec. Passengers from England, Misses Dorin and Williams; H. Mundy, W. Dorin, R. Williams, Esqrs. civil service; Messrs. Smith, Grillard, Mr. W. Ewart, cadet; W. Dolby; G. Beynon, free mariner. From Penang, Sir G. and Lady Cooper and family, J. Robertson, Esq., and Mr. J. Anchant. Per Lady Flora, Lieut. Field, 4th N. I. from China; Capt. Howard, Mr. C. Howard, A. Duff, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Stackhouse and two children, from Penang.

9th.—Nantius, free-trader, Capt. T. Whitehead, from England 23d Aug., having all hands on board very ill of the scurvy.

11th.—Prince of Orange, T. Silk, from Gravesend 31st July; and the Coromandel, H. Sartorius, from Chittagong 27th Jan. Passengers per Prince of Orange, Mrs. C. Bailey, Misses C. and A. Bailey, Mrs. T. F. Jones.

13th.—Lord Cathcart, J. Ferrand, London 5th July; St. Helena 23d Oct.—St. Miguel (Portuguese), L. A. S. Baltrao, Macao 17th Dec.; Malacca 4th Jan.—Eliza Ann (American), G. Parke, Boston 14th Aug. Passengers per Lord Cathcart, Mr. J. C. Raby, free mariner.

25th.—Prince Blucher, Capt. Weatherall, England 23d Aug., Madeira 21st Sept. Passengers, Mrs. Spankle and Hepworth, Misses Inglis and Meath, R.

Spankle, Esq., Capt. F. Weston, Lieut. T. Hepworth, Capt. Sheen, and Mr. Macan.—Waterloo, Capt. T. Hart, from ditto, 9th Aug.—Daphne, Capt. R. Appleby, from ditto, 21st Sept.

Departures.—Dec. 21st.—Lord Suffolk, Brown, London.—Harriet, Moore, ditto.

29th.—Matilda, Hamilton, to complete for Malta.—Calcutta, Stragon, Liverpool.

31st.—Lord Wellington, Waase, London.—Eglish, Kirby, Madras and London.—Frances and Eliza, Stewart, ditto.

Jan. 21.—Passengers proceeding to Europe and Cape of Good Hope, on board the H. C. ships Carnatic and Thomas Grenville. By the Carnatic, Capt. J. Blanchard, to Europe, Mesdames Edmonstone, Payne, and Glazbrook, the Hon. N. B. Edmonstone, Lieut. Sydney, of H. M. 14th foot, in charge of the Invalids, Mr. Assist. Surgeon C. Assey, and Mr. H. Glazbrook; Children, Masters G. Edmonstone, R. J. Long, R. Glazbrook, H. Glazbrook, N. C. McLeod, R. McLeod, D. Taylor, T. A. Taylor, H. Baker, B. S. Duhau, and G. R. D. Duhau; Misses L. Edmonstone, A. C. Edmonstone, T. S. Uday, M. N. Uday, H. P. McLeod, L. Paton, M. Paton, M. Veitch, E. R. Cowell, H. E. Cowell, C. Baker, A. Pollock, F. M. Pollock, E. H. Mellis, E. D. Acre, M. Duhau; forty-five Invalids and limited service men of H. M. regiments.—To the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. W. G. Mackenzie.—By the Thomas Grenville, Capt. R. Alsager.—To Europe, Mrs. Nicholson and Mrs. Babington; Capt. D. H. Warburton, of H. M. 24th foot, in charge of Invalids, Capt. Nicholson, of 11th N. I., Lieut. Snodgrass, of the 2d batt. 4th N. I., Lieut. R. J. Purvis, of the 30th N. I., Capt. R. W. Eastwick, of the country service; Children, Masters H. Faithful, J. W. Inglis, J. Lumsdale, G. W. H. Babington, M. Babington, J. N. Rose, J. F. Rose; Misses P. Faithful, C. Fergusson, E. Sandford, M. G. Inglis, C. Fergusson; forty-five Invalids and limited service men of H. M. regiments.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 10. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. R. W. Wilson, 1st batt. 50th N. I. of Madras's Own, of a son.

12. At the house of Maj. Gen. MacGillivray, the lady of Lieut. R. L. Ansell, 1st N. C. of a daughter.

20. At Howrah, Mrs. Guthrie, of a son.

Jan. 1. Mrs. C. Ery, of a daughter.
On the same day, Mrs. Mary Richardson, wife of Mr. Jas. Richardson, of the Pilot Service, of a son.

4. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. H. Peman, H. M. 10th regt. of a son.

21. At Alipore, in Travancore, the lady of Lieut. R. Gordon, of the Bombay Establishment, of a daughter.

20. At Agra, the lady of G. Wallis, Esq. Assist. Surg. 1st batt. 50th of Madras's Own, regt. N. I. of a daughter.

Feb. 17. At Coledah, near Wethampore, at the house of her father, the lady of the late James

- Robertson, Esq. Superintending Surgeon at Dinapore, of a daughter.
 18. At Dacca, the lady of W. Paton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
 21. Mrs. M. Portner, of a daughter.
 23. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. A. Brown, of the European regt. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 2. At Tannah, A. Bell, Esq. of the H. C. Bombay Civil Service, and son of Maj. Gen. Bell, Commandant of Artillery at Madras, to Miss C. Baynes.
 Dec. 13. R. De Courcy, Esq. to Miss M. Daniels, daughter of Col. Daniels, of the Madras Cav. and formerly commanding the Marquis Wellesley's Body Guard in Bengal.
 Jan. 1. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Harwood to Miss Moore.
 Feb. 23. At Pallah, A. Mackenzie, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Shuldham, daughter of Lieut. Col. Shuldham.
 Late, at Paton, Mr. John Bell, to Miss Frances De Costa.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 14. At Cawnpore, aged 37 years, Capt. J. B. Schmitt, Sub. Asst. Commissary General.
 16. At Agra, Miss Mary Rymer.
 20. Mrs. Ann Lowder, aged 55 years.
 Capt. Jacob Maughan, late First Assistant to the Master Attendant of the Calcutta Marine.

MADRAS.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT CONCERNING THIS PRESIDENCY—ACTS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Madras Government Gazette, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1818.—*Madras General Orders.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received a dispatch from the Resident at Nagpore, under date the 8th inst., forwarding an application on the part of the native commissioned, non-commissioned, and privates of the 1st batt. 24th regt. of N. I., to be permitted to bear the "number and facings" of the corps to which the batt. belonged previously to the 31st Dec. 1806.

The highly deserving conduct of this batt. in the action at Nagpore on the 26th and 27th ult., has entitled them, in common with the other troops engaged on that occasion, to the cordial approbation of the Government, and to the warmest acknowledgments of its admiration. Their devotion, their gallantry, discipline and zeal were eminently conspicuous; and "in no instance," the Resident observes, "have interests so important been more nobly or successfully maintained by so small a band."

The Governor in Council has fully appreciated the honorable feeling, which prompted the 1st batt. 24th Nat. regt. to seek to regain its former position on the strength of the army of Fort St. George; and while this tribute is due to their meritorious conduct in the late affair at Nagpore, the Governor in Council perceives in the proper spirit, which has made this distinction the aim of their ambition, a certain pledge that the expectations which he forms in according it,

and his reliance on the future services of the corps, will not be disappointed.

The Governor in Council accordingly directs that, from the 31st inst. the 1st regt. of N. I. shall be restored to the list of the army of this Presidency, with all its appointments; and that the two battalions now composing the 24th Nat. regt., shall resume their former numbers respectively in the 1st Nat. regt.

His excellency the commander-in-chief is requested and authorised to give the necessary orders for carrying this arrangement into immediate effect.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

F. Daniel, H. Stirling, H. Griez, and R. Jebb, L.L. D. police magistrates; Lieut. J. Bethan, marine police officer. J. F. Thomas, assist. to register court of Soldier and Fouldary Adawlat; D. Bannerman, assist. to the secretary to board of revenue.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. C. F. Elderton to be Cantonment paymaster at Secunderabad.

Mr. assist. surg. J. Macleod to the charge of sick officers at St. Thome, vice Davies permitted to resign.

15th N. I. Capt. Lieut. W. Vaughan to be captain of a company, Lieut. R. Richardson to be Capt. Lieut. and Senior Ensign, James Forrest to be Lieut., from the 19th October 1817, in succession to Williams deceased.

Medical Department, February 5th.—Mr. Richard England is admitted as assist. surg. on the establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the honorable the court of directors. Arrived at Madras the 23d January 1818.

Mr. assist. surg. J. Macdougall is attached to the staff surg. at Secunderabad.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

By a government proclamation, it is ordered that the silver rupee shall in future constitute the standard coin of this presidency, and the public accounts are in consequence to be forthwith converted into rupees. The coinage of the pagoda is to be discontinued. This measure will save an infinite deal of trouble to merchants and others, who have extensive pecuniary transactions with the different presidencies.

Jan. 13.—Yesterday the Hindu feast of Poongal commenced, and as Poongal is one of the principal native festivals, little business of any kind was transacted; many of the public officers indeed observed a close holiday. The festival concludes on Wednesday.

Jan. 20.—Our Intelligence from Bombay continues to suffer considerable in-

terruption. We have no news from thence later than the 31st. Dec.

Jan. 15.—H. N. Majesty's armed brig Prince of Orange, Capt. Pearl, anchored in the roads, having on board his Excellency the Hon. J. A. Van Buren, commissioner on behalf of his Netherland Majesty, to receive charge of the Dutch possessions in this part of India.

Our new judge, the Hon. Sir George Cooper and family, landed on Saturday morning Jan. 24, from the Baring; the customary honors were paid to Sir George at his landing. On the 26th he took his seat on the bench with the usual formalities.

Feb. 3.—On Tuesday last, the right hon. the Governor visited his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, and congratulated him on the anniversary of his birthday. The customary ceremonies were observed at Chepauk palace on this occasion. His Highness returned the visit at the government gardens on Thursday, and was received with all due honors.

Feb. 10.—Great ceremonies, rejoicings, and processions, have taken place at Chepauk and the neighbourhood, during the last week, in honor of the marriage of his Highness the Nabob's son. A royal salute was fired from the fort saluting battery on Friday morning, in celebration of the same event.

The weather at Madras has become sensibly warmer within the last few days, and on reference to the thermometer, it may appear, that this season, notwithstanding the unusually great fall of rain during the monsoon, has been warmer by near three degrees upon an average, than it was at the same period of last year.

Feb. 17.—Letters from Mirzapore, of the 12th instant, state, that cotton had been fallen in that market for several days; Kutchora brought 1-11-6 per durrah on the 1st, and on the 12th, had fallen to 1-9-6. Jalone had fallen from 1-12 to 1-11-6, and Banda from 1-12-9 to 1-12-6 per durrah. Accounts from Batouat, state, that a greater quantity of Chandoney and Bilece cotton had passed that place, than had been known for eight years past; but it is said that Kutchora is not coming in so fast during the present, as during the last year. It is, however, probable that the native dealers, who have been speculating deeply, are only bringing the produce gradually into the market. We understand that a fall of two rupees per maund has taken place in the Calcutta cotton market, within these few days past.

Sir A. Johnston, chief justice of Ceylon, has proceeded with his family to England on board the Alexander.

Sir F. Macnaughton will, it is supposed, soon embark for England.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 32.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A most favourable opportunity for passengers for England will offer in March next. The noble new ship *Hastings*, commanded by Com. Hayes, will touch here about the middle of that month, on her passage to Europe. She is fitted up in a superior style of elegance. We are glad that the nautical men of Madras will thus have an opportunity of judging of (in the phrase of a Calcutta editor,) "the contour of her bottom."

Arrivals.—Jan. 6th.—Brig *Dotterel*, Capt. De Silva, from Coringa and Maullipatam 28th Dec. Passengers, Rev. Wm. Roy, Mr. Gahagan, Mrs. Ewing and 3 children. Ditto A. Doney, from Vizagapatam; Passengers, Mr. T. Hunt, Mr. J. Lobgton, and Miss Longton.—7th Brig *Correll*, Capt. G. Trill, from Calcutta 1st Jan. Passenger, Mr. J. Simons, Armenian, 8th Brig *Cyclops*, Capt. J. Ponson, from Calcutta 27th Dec. and Vizagapatam 5th Jan. Passengers, Lieut. J. Webster, Mr. G. Farrow, and Mr. Ed. Coneta.—9th Sir S. Lushington, Capt. Wm. Chivers, from Calcutta 2d Jan.—ditto, *Ganges*, Capt. Merriman, from London 29th May, and Cape of Good Hope 5th Nov.

—14.—The free-trader *Frances* and *Eliza*; from Calcutta, 7th instant.

—20.—*Forbes*, Capt. J. Ford, from China and Canton 24th Dec. and Malacca 19th Jan. Passenger, J. B. Fraser, Esq.—ditto *Surrey*, Capt. Aldman, from Calcutta 9th Jan. passengers Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. Cunningham, Capt. Carpenter, Lieut. Cropley, and 4 children.—23d, Admiral *Cockburn*, Capt. Briggs, from Portsmouth the 29th Sept.—23d *Ruby*, Capt. R. Denison, from the Mauritius, left 7th Dec.—Passengers, Mrs. Denison and J. Sullivan, Esq.

—30.—His Majesty's Ship *Orlando*, Capt. Clavell; from China and Calcutta.

Feb. 16th.—Brig. *Martin*, Capt. John Somerville Wood, from Calcutta 2d Feb. Passengers, Mrs. Rhodes, Mr. Parry, Mr. Levett, and Mr. McNamara.—18th, W. Miles, Capt. Samuel Beadle, from Calcutta 27th Jan.

Feb. 17.—The arrival of the long expected ship *Lady Maria*, Capt. Barclay, is the most important occurrence of the past week. She sailed from Portsmouth on 29th Sept., and from the Cape, 2d Dec. As usual now on the arrival of ships from England, she brought us nothing but disappointment, for she was the bearer of no pocket mails, and we were so dispirited at not receiving the letters and new publications which we know to have been forwarded in September on some ship or other, that we could not muster courage enough to announce to the public in an extra paper their and

our disappointment. The Lucy Maria only brought about 250 ship letters. She has on board £130,000 sterling, in hard dollars, for Calcutta, for which place she sailed on the 13th instant.—*Madras Courier*.

Passengers by the Lucy Maria for Madras.—Mrs. Burton, J. Burton, Esq. surgeon; Mr. Fullerton, writer; Mr. Gordon, do.; Lieut. Horne; Lieut. Payne; Mr. Bell, cadet; Mr. Durville, do.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Ramsay; Mrs. Barclay; Capt. Ramsay, H. M. 14th regt.; Messrs. Wilkison, Young, Carden, and Grey, civil service; Mr. Gregor, cadet; Mr. White, free merchant, and Mr. Reper, free mariner.

Feb. 4th.—Arrived brig Bucephalus, Capt. R. C. Parin, from Tranquebar 23d Jan. Passengers, Mrs. Parin and Capt. Ebert; Do. ship Egfrid, Capt. V. Kirby, from Calcutta, 23d Jan.—5th, brig Industry, Capt. F. Mount, from Manilla, 7th Dec. Malacca and Penang, 19th Jan. Passengers, Mrs. Peudegrass and child, Mr. A. Paton. 6th, sloop Stree Coornah, from Vizagapatam, 1st Feb. Passengers, Mrs. Cecil, Lieut. Cecil, Mr. George, and Mr. H. Hodson. 7th, do. schooner Swallow, Capt. W. Deller, from Eumore, the 7th inst. 9th do. ship Success, Capt. F. Patrick, from Covelong, 8th do.

16th.—Three ships from England, viz. Prince Blucher. M. T. Wetherell, left England 3d September; Daphne, R. Appleby, 19th September; Waterloo, T. Hurst, 21st August. Passengers per Prince Blucher, Mrs. Spankie, Mrs. Hepworth, Miss Meath, Miss Inglis, R. Spankie, Esq. Capt. F. Weston, Capt. Sheen, Lieut. Hepworth, and Mr. Macan.

Since the 17th, the homeward bound ship William Miles, Capt. Beadle, from Bengal. Passenger from Calcutta to Madras.—Miss M. White.

To Europe.—Messdames Pattle, Browne, Wilkison, and Malone; Maj. M. W. Browne, of the regt. of artillery; Capt. Webb, of do.; Capt. Telford, of do.; Messrs. W. Knox, J. Wilkison, and A. Newell; Masters D. Erskine, R. Allan, H. C. Baddeley, F. Bayley, and H. Spencer; Misses A. Erskine, E. Allan, M. C. Baddeley, A. Pattle, E. Pattle, J. Pattle and S. Pattle.

Passengers from Madras.—H. Newbolt, R. C. Sherwood, and W. Ingledew, Esqrs.

Departures.—Jan. 7th.—Ship General Brown, for the Southern Ports. 10th, H. C. ship Sir Stephen Lushington, for England; H. M. ship Conway, on a cruise; 21st, H. C. ships Marquis of Wellington, Capt. Johnson; and Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. Gribble, to England.

Jan. 27.—The free-trader, Surrey, Capt. Aldham, for England; she carried a ship-letter bag.

Jan. 31st.—Ship Forbes, Capt. J. Ford, to Colombo. Do. H. M. ship Orlando, Capt. Clavell, on a cruise.

Feb. 1st.—Ship Baring, Capt. J. Lamb, to England. 4th, Ship Admiral Cockburn, Capt. J. Briggs, to Bengal. Do. H. C.'s ships Minerva, Capt. G. Richard, son, and Rose, Capt. McTaggart, to England. 5th, Ship Lloyds, Capt. P. MacPherson, to Calcutta. 9th, Ship Egfrid, for England.

Feb. 2d.—The Lloyds and Admiral Cockburn, for Bengal.

Feb. 3d.—The Packets for the H. C. ships Minerva, Capt. Richardson; and Rose, Capt. McTaggart; will, it is believed, be closed at noon. The ships will probably sail to-morrow. They touch at Colombo.

Passengers per Minerva.—Messrs. Houghton, Collier, Morrill, Caldwell, and Ricketts; Lieut. Col. J. L. Caldwell, C.B. Engineers; Capt. Paterson, 22d light dragoons; Miss Black; Misses E. Spry, E. M. Colley, P. A. Colley, R. C. Colley, E. Morrill, M. Johnston, M. Greig, A. Greig, C. E. Greig, and F. H. Simpson; Masters T. Morrill, J. Morrill, and W. C. Morris.

Per Rose.—Mrs. Stirling; Miss Goad; Lieut. M. K. Young, 7th regt. N. I.; Miss C. Stirling; Masters B. Goad, G. Goad, and E. Brice.

Feb. 4th.—The H. C. ships, Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. Gribble, and Marquis of Wellington, Capt. Johnson; for Colombo and England, with packets.

Passengers per Princess Charlotte of Wales.—Mrs. White, Mrs. Moorat, and Miss Moorat; J. H. Peile, Esq. senior merchant; S. White, Esq.; J. Moorat, Esq.; T. P. Lang, Esq. Lieut. H. M. 56th regt.; Lieut. Cameron, H. M. 53d regt.; Mr. A. Birtles; Misses L. Keating and M. Gordon; Masters E. Fallufield, and G. Smith.

Per Marquis of Wellington.—Lady Chalmers; Mrs. Carruthers; Miss Chalmers, and Miss De Grenier; Major Gen. Sir J. Chalmers, K. C. B.; Capt. Daniel, 85th regt.; Mr. J. Smart, asst. surg. 12th regt. N. I.; Mr. De Grenier; Master F. Carruthers, and B. Morris, late a Sergeant in H. M. 46th regt.

Feb. 7th.—The packet mail for the Frances and Eliza, Capt. Stewart, closed at two o'clock, p. m. and that vessel sailed the same evening for England.

Feb. 13th.—Brig Helen, Capt. S. Texiera, to Trincomalee. Do. Brig Prosper, Capt. B. S. Vaz, to Trincomalee. 15th, Ship Shaw Byrangore, Capt. G. Hammett, to Calcutta. 19th, Ketch Jane, Capt. J. Dalby, to Masulipatam, Coringa, Vizagapatam, Callagapatam, and Ganjam.

Feb. 24th.—A ship letter Packet has been opened for the William Miles. She is expected to continue her voyage on Thursday next, 26th inst.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 3. At Vizagapatnam, the lady of J. Smith, Esq. Collector and Magistrate, of a daughter.
 23. At Ashta, the lady of Brevet Capt. W. Hargrave, 4th N. I. of a son.
 Jan. 6. The lady of Lieut. Otley, H. N. 30th regt. of a daughter.
 12. At Pondicherry, the lady of F. Vally, Esq. of a son.
 15. At Tanjore, the lady of J. Hepburn, Esq. of a daughter.
 17. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Garrard, Superintending Engineer in the Mysore Division, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 19. At Cochin, David Seton, Esq. to Miss Virginia Top.
 22. At Trincanopoly, H. W. Ridout, Esq. to H. M. 19th regt. to Fanny Letitia, daughter of S. Waring, Esq. Ordinance Storekeeper, of the same place.
 Jan. 7. At St. George's church, Mr. Conductor B. L. Thomson to Mrs. Sarah Hancock.
 19. Maj. Jas. Brudie, 11th Madras Inf. to Eliza, eldest daughter of T. W. Thompson, Esq.
 17. Mr. J. Borgeall to Charlotte, daughter of Lieut. Col. J. Colchester, C. B. of the Madras Light Cav.
 Feb. 10. E. B. Wrey, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Mrs. Veruier, widow of J. D. Veruier, Esq. late of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

- Gilbert Hicketts, Esq. many years Register and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Judicature.
 Nov. 23. At Madras, Mr. Seth Sam, jun. eldest son of Seth Sam, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Seth and Greg. Sam, a respectable merchant at this presidency, in his twenty-third year.
 22. In Camp at Ashta, with Brig. gen. Sir J. Malcolm's Division of the Army, Lieut. B. Meredith, of the 3d, or Palamcottah Light Inf.
 Dec. 1. At Berhampore, Lieut. G. W. Noble, of the 9d batt. 1st regt. N. I.
 13. At Berhampore, Lieut. H. W. Byrn, of the 3d batt. 2d regt. N. I. aged 23, from the effects of fever.
 24. Killed at Nagpoor, when gallantly leading his men against the enemy, Lieut. T. Bell, of the Royal Scots, a promising officer, who had seen much service during the Peninsular War.
 27. At Yanam, Henry, second son of Monsieur J. Courson, Chief of Yanam.
 Jan. 14. At his house, Lieut. Reynolds, of H. M. 30th regt. of foot.
 At the Gardens of Capt. Hawley, H. N. C. Wynon, Esq. of the H. C.'s Civil Service.
 25. Mrs. Ann Fonseca, aged 75 years, the widow of the late Mr. Simon Fonseca.
 28. At Trichinopoly, aged 75, the Rev. Christian Public Senior Missionary to the Hon. Society for promoting Christian knowledge.
 Feb. 11. Mrs. Julia Ewing, the lady of Capt. J. Ewing, of the 9d batt. 94th regt. N. I.
 15. Mrs. G. Gravier, wife of Monsieur D. Gravier, French Master at Madras.
 17. Mrs. Maria Winkler, aged 18 years, wife of Mr. J. H. Winkler.

BOMBAY.

ACTS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th January, 1818.
 — By the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council:

Proclamation.—Whereas many of the sepoys belonging to the military establishment of the presidency of Bombay, who, it is believed, are well affected to the service of the Honorable the East India

Company, have lately deserted, having been misled by emissaries of the Peshwa, or with a view of preventing the further exercise of those acts of cruelty and oppression, which have been inflicted on their families and friends, in consequence of their being employed in the service of the Honorable Company; the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council, being persuaded that such desertions are alone to be attributed to those causes, since the Bombay sepoys have ever been distinguished by their fidelity and attachment to the British government, hereby offers free pardon to all deserters who may surrender themselves to the officers commanding at Bancoote, Malwan, or Severndroog, or at the head-quarters of the corps to which they belong, at any time between the date of this proclamation and August 1.

The civil and military authorities at every station are hereby directed to extend protection to the families of such sepoys as may seek refuge within the British territories.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. Ironside, Judge and magistrate of the zillah of Ahmedabad.—M. C. Norris, register ditto.—Mr. J. A. Daulop, collector of ditto.—Mr. G. Moore, first assistant ditto.—Mr. T. Williamson, second assistant do.—Mr. G. W. Anderson, Judge and magistrate of the new zillah north of the Myhee.—Mr. W. J. Launsden, register in ditto.—Capt. A. Robertson, collector.—Capt. R. Barnswell, first assistant ditto.—Mr. W. A. Jones, register to the zillah court at Surat and assistant Judge.—Mr. W. B. Hockley, acting register to the zillah court at Surin.—Mr. A. Bell, acting assistant to the register.—Mr. A. Burnett, register to the zillah court at Broach.—Mr. J. Kentish, acting register to the zillah court in the Northern Concan.—Mr. D. Greenhill, acting register to the court of circuit and appeal.—Mr. J. H. Cherry, first assistant to the collector in the Northern Concan.—Mr. R. Boyd, first assistant to the commercial resident at the northern factories.—Mr. F. Edur-chier, second assistant to ditto.—Mr. L. R. Reid, second assistant to the collector in the Northern Concan.—Mr. C. Law, clerk to the court of registrars.—Mr. W. C. Bruce, deputy military accountant.—Mr. A. Jakes, (surgeon) translator of the regulations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Feb. 6.—The Company's ship Challenger, arrived from the Gulf of Persia.

Feb. 7.—Capt. Fitzclarence took his passage from Bombay, in the H. C. cruiser Mercury, for the Red Sea, with dispatches for England.—*Madras Courier, Feb. 24.*

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 1. Capt. J. Longlands, to Miss Mary McKimsky.

DEATHS.

Jan. 4. Lieut. Col. McNabb, of H. M. 19th regt. —This respected Officer was one of the few remaining of those who came out with the regt. to this island in 1797. He went some time ago by sea to Batavia; and having occasion to arrange some papers previous to his departure with the regiment from Ceylon, he set out on horse and returned by land to Trincomalee; the country was insubdued; he was forced to wade through deep water for a considerable distance. He had but just recovered from a liver complaint; and the severe fatigue and wet taken to the journey threw him into a fever which terminated fatally, to the great regret of all his friends and particularly of his brother officers.

12. Lieut. J. MacLaine, of the 73d regt. He fell, near Beale, in an attack made upon a small detachment he was conducting thither. We cannot better express the sentiments of those who are fully qualified to appreciate the merits of this gallant young man than in the words of Lieut. Col. Kelly, who thus announces his death. "It is with infinite concern I have to report the lamented occurrence of the death of Lieut. MacLaine, 73d regt. The indefatigable zeal and enterprise at all times evinced by this promising young Officer, and reported upon by Major Coxon, make his loss, at the present juncture, peculiarly distressing."

CEYLON.

London, July 28.—Respecting the war in Kandy, the most sinister reports are in circulation; which acquire more extensive countenance from the absence of official intelligence. Private accounts just received come down to the end of Feb. According to the most discouraging of these, nearly the whole of the territory of Kandy was in a state of open rebellion; and the Governor himself had been compelled to acknowledge, that he can only depend upon his troops. Lady Brownrigg and all the English ladies were about to come from Kandy to Colombo for protection, and every soldier that could be spared, either at Colombo or Galle, had been sent for to Kandy, for the purpose of keeping open, if possible, the communication between the different stations in the island. Ebelapoolla, the brother-in-law of the Desave of Orin, who was always known to be a secret favourer of the insurgent cause, had, it was reported, at last taken an open part, and gone over to his countrymen.

A letter from Ceylon, of as late a date as March 1, contains the following passages:—"The war in the interior seems to be spreading very much; and it is greatly feared that the English will be obliged to relinquish the conquest of Kandy, and be content with their old possessions."

The apprehension under which the last writer is rather reposing than sinking, has not yet extended itself to our minds. We still confide that the British force in Ceylon, and on its way thither, will be sufficient to subdue the rebellion; and that a revision of the political arrangements formerly made with the native chiefs, will lay a stronger foundation for the entire dominion which Britain had acquired, and prevent the recurrence of commotion.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

From the effects of a heavy gale, several vessels have been lost at Columbo, amongst them the Pembroke and Zephyr belonging to Madras. The gale commenced about one o'clock in the morning; the Pembroke was riding with three anchors down, when the Eliza free trader drove athwart her hawse and completely dismasted her, her three cables parted soon after, when the sheet anchor was let go, but unfortunately without effect, the violence of the weather driving her on the rocks, where she was soon rendered a complete wreck.

PENANG.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 21. Mr. J. L. Phipps, to be accountant and auditor.—Mr. W. Sartorius, to be deputy accountant and auditor.—Mr. E. Murchison, to be a commissioner of the court of requests.—Mr. J. Anderson, to be ditto ditto.—Mr. W. M. Williams, to be an assistant in the office of the secretary to government.

Dec. Mr. W. S. Cracroft, to be acting deputy secretary to government.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Dec. 7. An alarming fire broke out in the suburbs of George Town, at the back of the Chooliah Pagodah, and consumed about seventeen houses. It is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of some of the people in neglecting to extinguish the embers over which they had been employed in dressing their khans.

On the following Saturday, at 11 A.M. three signal guns from the fort, gave notice of another dangerous fire. This was first discovered next the house of correction in Penang Road. It burst forth with great fury, and in consequence of the strong sea breeze then blowing from the westward, soon communicated to the adjoining buildings, which being all arap'd, caused the flames to spread with astonishing rapidity. Seventy-nine dwellings were consumed within the short space of an hour. That it was so soon arrested, may be attributed to the judicious directions, and active personal exertions of the Hon. the Governor, the

Recorder, and the members of council; Col. Lorelay, and the other gentlemen of the settlement.

CHINA.

Extracts from the Madras Courier, Jan. 27.—By accounts just received from Canton, trade was brisk and dollars were plentiful.

Feb. 17.—Letters by the Zenobia give a favourable account of the cotton market at Canton. The Seafower had arrived, and three whole cargoes were in the market, for which 12-5 all round had been offered, but the holders were standing out for a better price. The cause assigned for the rise, which former accounts did not encourage the speculator to expect, is, we understand, the sudden destruction of the crop in the province of Nankeen, when it was just on the point of being gathered in.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ships at Whampoa experienced much bad weather in September, the Hun Company's ship Marquis of Camden, was struck with lightning, and several ships were driven from their moorings, but no considerable damage was sustained.

The East India Company's ship General Harris, was at the second bar in Canton river the 21st March.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 15. At Macao, by Sir T. Metcalfe, Bart. Chief of the British Factory, Miss J. Still, to Lieut. F. Maughan, of the H. C. Bombay Mail.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

At the end of January, Botany Bay papers were received in London, including a series of the Sydney Gazette, from the 6th of September to the 20th of December last inclusive, whence we make a few extracts, which may prove interesting.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL APPOINTMENT.

Lieut.-col. Erskine, of the 46th regt. has been constituted Lieut. Gov. of New South Wales and its dependencies, in the room of Lieut.-col. Moile, of the 46th which regiment has proceeded to Madras.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Dec. 17.—Governor Macquarie laid the foundation of a fort intended to be erected on Bennelong's Point, which, from its position, will command a most extensive range.

A gang of armed banditti, which had assumed the name of the *Dash Rangers*, headed by Peter Geary, a deserter from the 73d regiment, has had a regular com-

bat with a serjeant's party of the 46th, in which Geary fell, and two others were wounded. A vigilant pursuit was instituted, and only one of the gang is supposed to be at large.

The first trial for libel in New South Wales was decided in Oct. 1817. The information was filed at the instance of the Rev. Samuel Marsden against J. T. Campbell, Esq. secretary to the government, charging the defendant with having written and published, in the *Sydney Gazette* of 4th January 1817, a letter with the signature of *Philo Free*; which letter the reverend prosecutor alleged to contain libellous matter against him in his clerical and ministerial capacities, and as the agent and representative of certain religious societies in England. The trial occupied three entire days. On Thursday, the 23d Oct., the jury pronounced their verdict, finding the defendant guilty of having *permitted* a public letter to be printed in the *Sydney Gazette*, which tends to vilify the public character of the prosecutor, as the agent of the Missionary Societies for propagating the gospel in the South Seas. Judgment was deferred till the Tuesday following. The defendant attended the court on the day appointed, and moved by his solicitor for judgment; but the prosecutor's solicitor intercepted the motion, by stating, that he stood instructed by his client to say, that it was not his wish to call for judgment. The defendant's solicitor, however, persevered in his motion, praying for judgment *in statu quo*. Whereupon the court retired to deliberate; and, resuming, declared that they did not consider themselves warranted by the practice in England to grant the defendant's motion for judgment, seeing that the present suit was abandoned; and therefore dismissed the matter before them, by granting the defendant permission to depart the court and discharging his recognizances.

The number of the *Sydney Gazette*, which reported the substance of the trial, should have stated that the declaration of the prosecutor's intention not to call for judgment was accompanied by an intimation that the claim for redress would be renewed in a fresh suit.

The increase in the colony, of cultivation and live stock, from the end of 1815 to the end of 1818, has been on acres cultivated 3,756, pasture 46,645, horses and mares 437, and sheep 3,706. From 1800 to 1815, or in fifteen years, the increase of stock was surprising, being from 163 horses, their highest number for the first twelve years, to 2,328; from 1,044 horned cattle, to 25,379; and from 6,124 sheep to 62,476; without taking into the account the immense quantities

of cattle annually killed for the supply of his Majesty's stores and general consumption.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals, Aug. 21, from Calcutta, the *Portsea*, Capt. Nicholls; her destination is the coast of Peru, having on board a very valuable and extensive investment.—Aug. 30, from Ireland, the *Lloyd's*, Capt. McPherson, with 200 of the 48th regiment, under the command of Maj. Bell.—Aug. 31, the *Almora*, with 180 male prisoners, all in excellent health; she lost not a man on the passage.—Oct. 24, Returned from Hobart Town, after a passage of 12 days, the *Pilot*, Pexton, having on board his hon. Thos. Davey, Esq. late lieut.-governor of his Majesty's settlements in Van Diemen's Land; also passenger, Capt. Stewart of the Bengal Military Establishment, who had arrived at Hobart Town from Calcutta and Batavia, on the *Frederick, Williams*.—Nov. 22, From England, the *Larken*, Capt. Wilkinson, with 248 male prisoners, having lost two by death on the passage. Capt. Brabyn, of the Royal Veteran Company, returned in this vessel. The same day the *Frederick, Williams*, came hither from the Derwent, originally from Calcutta, as previously announced.

DEATHS.

On board the *Portsea*, on her passage to Sidney, W. B. Juce, Esq. of Calcutta.
On board the *Lyric*, on her passage from Calcutta to Sidney, Mrs. Mary Edwards.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

The following intelligence is derived from the *Sydney Gazette*; and though a geographical division would exclude the subject of it as Asiatic, yet many important relations connect it with Asia.

By the latest accounts from the Society Islands, it appears that they are rapidly advancing to civilization, have abandoned, with idolatry, their human sacrifices and barbarous custom of child murder, and already experience the advantages of adopting Christian maxims of government. A thirst for instruction universally prevails; a correspondence in writing is maintained among the natives, and the few letters in their language being always used to express the same or similar sounds, they find little trouble in spelling correctly. Orahoe is in a state of perfect tranquillity; the missionaries enjoy the best health, and all the natives had been converted to Christianity.

The inhabitants of New Zealand are not equally docile. They still hanker for

every vessel that visits them, and plots with that view are continually arranging with the chiefs, against which it behoves the masters and crews to be unceasingly on their guard. Messrs. Hall and King, the gentlemen belonging to the Church Missionary Establishment, describe their situation as by no means an enviable one. The natives rob, insult, and oppress them in a most insolent and cruel manner.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(Published in London.)

Intelligence has been received, via Holland, from the Cape of Good Hope. Since the interview which the Governor had with the chiefs of the Cafres, on the Bara river, Gaska, and the chiefs under him, have observed strictly the spirit of the conventions concluded at that time with all the chiefs of the frontiers. The turbulent freebooter Sambiar had, however, together with others over whom he exercised his influence, broken the engagements entered into, by refusing to give up the cattle which they took from the colonists, and which were known to be hidden in great numbers in their villages. The party under the orders of commandant Muller, received orders from Sambiar to quit his territories, or risk the consequences; but this insolence it was determined should not go unpunished; and force, if it was necessary, should be employed; as in the village where Sambiar dwelt there was no less than 2000 head of cattle belonging to the colonists, from whom they had been pillaged; and in order to regain them, Major Fraser received an order to transport his troops to Kieskanuma for the purpose of making the exaction. They amounted to 300 men, together with 150 armed inhabitants on horseback. The chief, Sambiar, being made acquainted with these movements, put himself at the head of 2000 Cafres to meet the Major, who, having vainly attempted to obtain his object by mild measures commenced operations to enforce his demand. Sambiar continued his outrageous conduct, threatening to kill any one who dared approach, as he was reinforced by nine other chiefs. Notwithstanding this appearance of strength, the Cafres were in a very short time dispersed by a general discharge of musketry, and Major Fraser took 2000 head of cattle which were distributed to their owners. In the affair, an immense number of Cafres were killed, but the loss of the force under Major Fraser was very trifling. It was expected at the Cape that tranquillity would in future be secured, by this useful lesson received by the most outrageous of the brigands.

At a general court martial held at the Cape of Good Hope, 26th January 1818, and continued by adjournments to 4th February following, Lieut. Frederick Lahrbusch, of the 1st. battalion 60th reg. was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz. 1st. For scandalous and infamous conduct, in having obtained goods on credit, at the public vendues, and from several merchants in Cape town, between the 1st July and 31st December 1817, to an amount far beyond any means he had, or was in expectation of having to defray such purchases; 2d. For swindling and wilfully defrauding divers persons in Cape-Town, in having obtained goods on credit, as stated in the first charge, and immediately after disposing of the same below their real value, and applying the proceeds to his own use; such conduct being highly disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war. The court found the prisoner guilty of both charges; and sentenced him to be cashiered. In orders from the Horse Guards, dated 8th July, it is notified that the Prince Regent has been pleased, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the court; and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief directs, that the foregoing charges together with the finding and sentence of the court, shall be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service.

MAURITIUS.

(Published in London.)

The following are some further details of the storm which ravaged the Isle of France on the night of the 28th of Feb. and 1st of March:—

Up to this moment more than sixty deal bottles have been drawn out of the road, and from the Trou-Fanfaron. Fifty vessels have either sunk, suffered damage, or drifted. In this number are 10 or 12, which carry on the trade between the Isles of France and Bourbon.

List of Vessels stranded or damaged.

—La Philomèle, la Ceres, les Trois-Freres, le Velociter, le Wellington, le Jeune-Adolphe, la Constance, la Minerve, le Carmelo, la Celestine, la Clélie, l'Africain, la Prospérité; the frigates la Magicienne, le Persévérant, le Melancho, l'Eugénie, la Pallas, la Modeste, le Henry, la Jeune-Bouille, la Paix, the cutter Lucky Billias, la Julia, le Hav-nant, la Laura, le Généreux, le Hans, le Jeune, l'Océan, la Maria, le Solomon Slave, le Java packer, le Griffon, la Caroline, la Lilia, le Blucher, le Zéphir, le Dolphin, la Fanny, le Lyn, le Prince-No-

gent, la Julie Marthe, le Ralph, le Jeune-Henry, l'Eclair.

Vessels Lost.—La Petite-Fille, Le William, le Fox.

We apprehend many of those stranded are English vessels, their names being disguised by the French original.

(From the Mauritius Gazette.)

The frigate *Magicienne*, Capt. Parvis, is ashore and sunk. Many houses in the town are ruined. On the plantations, the buildings have suffered as much as the fields. Many planters have lost their all, and the distress is general. The barometer sunk lower than ever was known, and most of those who observed it, were unable at first to account for the notice it gave in so extraordinary a manner. It appears that the most violent blasts were from the N.E. but with a force very unequal, as we could see small vessels stand it, while others of the greatest strength were destroyed at a small distance from them. Many persons observed that the rain water was salt, and on the day after the storm the water which flows near the town was found brackish.

On the 28th of Feb., at seven in the morning, the barometer was at 29; at six in the evening at 27; at five next morning at 29, 6. The thermometer, French 22. At six the wind abated, and from N.E. passed N., and at seven was N.W. and began to abate; had lessened much at eleven; and at six in the evening there was a pleasant breeze at N.W. the barometer then at 27, 9.

The loss by the hurricane, in the shipping alone, was found to exceed 350,000 dollars by an actual appraisement.

DUTCH EAST-INDIA SETTLEMENTS.

Government Gazette, Batavia, 29th Nov. 1817.—According to intelligence received from his Excellency Rear Admiral Buyskes, one of his Netherlands Majesty's commissioners general, dated the 29th Oct. last, tranquillity was at that time completely restored at Amboyna.

His Excellency has succeeded in putting to flight the *Ceramiers* and the principal mutinering chiefs, without the loss of a single man, and in bringing back to their duty those natives who had rebelled.

As soon as the plan of attack was formed, his Excellency intimated to the *Mintiers*, by proclamation, the necessity of submitting themselves, which had to good effect, that on the approach of the vessels belonging to the expedition sent against them, they hoisted the white flag, and did not make the least attempt to prevent the landing of the troops, but demanded pardon of the commanding officer.

His Excellency, in consequence, intended to grant pardon, in the name of the

Netherland government, to all the natives on the coast of Hion who shared in the tumult, with the exception, however, of those who had been guilty of murdering, wounding, or attacking the residents, regents, or other petty chiefs, under whose control they were.

The above intelligence gives us well-grounded hopes that the mutiny on the other islands will soon be terminated as amicably.

but was found and saved by one of the natives, was brought by the natives who came to submit after the flight of their chiefs. The mangled remains of the Resident's family were found by chance in an English trunk, just under the sand, and were duly interred. The Sultan of Junati, and the King of Timar, assisted the Dutch with a fleet of armed Kurra Korras.

Private Intelligence published in Holland.

Haarlem, June 21, 1814.—A very long letter from a person on board one of his Majesty's ships which had a share in suppressing the insurrection in the islands of Harocko and Saparona, contains various particulars not before published. From this letter it appears that the natives made a desperate resistance.

"When we looked at the enemy's works," says the writer, "we could not sufficiently admire the manner of their construction. The walls were of sharp coral stones, from twelve to fourteen feet thick, five feet high, supported within and without with heavy beams. Every where at intervals of a musket-shot traverses were made, in order to defend themselves when retreating, and in front the walls were covered by pits, in which sharp pointed bamboos were fixed, while the ground was as it were sewed with sharp iron points, by which several of our people were wounded. The walls were impenetrable by a thirty-two-pounder."

The hardest fighting seems to have been on the attack of the settlement of Scvri Surry and Oren, which were strongly fortified. We find one of the finest native settlements was taken by storm and burnt, except the church, which is handsomely ornamented and girt within and without. Lieut. Richemont, who attacked Oren with 100 men, was forced to retreat, and Maj. Meyer, who commanded, was obliged to collect his whole force, and the enemy's works were stormed.

The enemy had collected all his force; in storming the seventh entrenchment Lieut. Richemont was killed, the Maj. was wounded, and obliged to be carried on board a ship, and Capt. Viceña was also wounded. The troops advanced but were suddenly encompassed on all sides by the enemy's fire; the Javanese soldiers began to waver, and it was necessary to fire upon them to make them stand. After a desperate action, the houses were set on fire, and the rebels, whose chiefs were there assembled, all fled.

A young son of the murdered Resident, Von Bey, who when his parents were killed received two wounds in his head,

EAST-INDIAN SEAS.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The Ship Charlotte.—On the 22d Oct. 1817 in attempting the Passage, between the Catwicks and P. O. Cecir de Mer, and after getting as far West as to bring Sapata to bear S. b. W. and Po Cecir de Mer in sight N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. was horned by a strong Southerly current down towards the Little Catwick; the wind having just become very light, we got out our boats to tow, and had succeeded in getting far enough west to clear the latter, when we discovered the breakers on La Pail's shoal, situated between the Great and Little Catwick, which we at first took for a rippling but on approaching it ascertained the danger, had again to make every exertion to clear it by towing, with which and a light increasing breeze we cleared it by about $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 mile when we had the following bearings.

viz. Po. Sapata.	So. 56 E.
Great Catwick	So. 68 W.

Little Catwick just clear of the west end of Sapata and the high breakers on the Shoal S. 43 E. distant about one mile apparently extending about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile a from S. W. to N. N. E. and perhaps about a foot from the surface.

The Sea breaking so high prevented my sending a boat to it, it seems about half way between Sapata and the great Catwick as nearly in mid channel as possible.

I communicated the above to Capt. Ross of the British marine then in China; I found he has also seen it and made it about the same situation as the above.

The Hannah, Capt. Heathorn, on her voyage from England to this port had a good view of their Bhur Banjiana Banks. Capt. Heathorn describes the rocks in many places to be much higher than is generally supposed.

The H. C. cruiser Ternate in her passage from Bengal to Madras experienced much bad weather in the Bay of Bengal in the end of Nov.

The Cochlin, which is arrived at Calcutta, saw a pirate brig under English colours off the island of Timour, and a ship of 40 guns acting piratically in the Straits of Banca.

ST. HELENA.

(Private.)

The latest accounts which have arrived in London from St. Helena continue to mention the circumstance of the sailor making his way to the residence of Bonaparte. It was also reported on the island, that in consequence of representations from Napoleon, or from other circumstances, he would shortly quit Longwood, and reside at Mr. Leech's farm, which had been, or was about to be purchased for his future residence. The latter is situated to the westward of the only landing place on the island, about three or four miles in the interior. The only access to it is a winding way up the Ladder-hill, at the top of which is a strong battery. The accounts state that it was considered by every person not only the most pleasant residence on the island, but that all chance of escape was rendered impossible, as any person approaching could be seen at a distance; and as there was only one path, a few sentinels would

be sufficient for the purpose of guarding it. The fortifications on Ladder-hill are represented to be of the most commanding description, large cannon looking nearly perpendicularly down both on the narrow pass, and also towards the sea. Some of them are 32 and 41-pounders: they are swung in chaises, and could on the instant be levelled at any object, however much below the range of the guns. By means of a telegraph at the house of Mr. Leech, communications could be had in a few seconds with the Governor's house, or with any part of the island. The greatest attention continued to be paid to all vessels sailing from the island. On its being made known by signal that a vessel is about to sail from the island, the officer on duty makes himself sure that Bonaparte is at his residence, or to speak in the language of the island "he sights him." The signal is then made for the vessel to depart, and if she does not instantly leave her anchor, the batteries commence firing, and continue till the vessel has cleared the bay.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

We repair an important omission in the last number, by announcing that Joseph Dart, Esq. has been appointed, and sworn in, Secretary to the Hon. East-India Company, in the room of James Cobb, Esq. deceased.

Peter Auber, Esq. has been appointed Assistant Secretary.

July 22.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Capt. P. Ripley, Regent; and Capt. S. Lee, Moffatt, for China direct.

A List of Members returned to the new parliament, who are connected, directly or indirectly, with East-Indian affairs.*

Name.	Place.
Geo. Smith, Esq.	Wendover.
Wm. Astell, Esq.	Bridgewater.
Sir J. Jackson, Bart.	Dover.
Col. J. B. Taylor,	Hythe.
Col. Allan,	Berwick.
Rt. Hon. G. Canning,	Liverpool.
Lord Binning,	Rochester.
Lord Lowther,	Westmoreland.
Lord Apsley,	
W. S. Bourne, Esq.	Christchurch.
Lord Castlereagh,	Down.
Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart,	Harwich.
Thomas Wallace, Esq.	Weymouth.

* Those in Italics were not in the late parliament.

Lord W. Bentinck,	Nottingham.
J. P. Courtenay, Esq.	Totnes.
Charles Mills, Esq.	Warwick.
Hon. R. Smith,	Wendover.
Samuel Smith, Esq.	Midhurst.
John Smith, Esq.	Do.
A. W. Roberts, Esq.	Maidstone.
J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq.	Twickenbury.
J. Fleming, Esq. M.D.	Gayton.
E. A. Macnaghten, Esq.	Oxford.
Peter Moore, Esq.	Coventry.
Sir Jas. Mackintosh,	Knarborough.
Ch. Grant, Jun. Esq.	Inverness (county.)
Robt. Grant, Esq.	{ Banff, district of boroughs.
Sir Geo. Nugent, Bt.	Buckingham.
Sir Th. Baring, Bt.	Chipping Wycombe.
Sir C. Edmonstone, Bt.	Stirling.
Chas. Forbes, Esq.	Malmesbury.
Kirkmore Finley, Esq.	Do.
Hon. O. W. Ellice,	Heytesbury.
Wm. T. Money, Esq.	Wootton Bassett.
Jas. Alexander, Esq.	Old Sarum.
Sir J. Majoribanks, Bt.	Berwick County.
Joseph Hume, Esq.	Montrose, &c.
Geo. Cumming, Esq.	Inverness (distr.)
H. Howarth, Esq.	Evesham.
S. R. Lushington, Esq.	Canterbury.
John Innes, Esq.	Grampound.
— Robertson, Esq.	Do.
Col. Wood	Brecon.
Sir W. Barrroughs	Taunton.
John Taylor, Esq.	Kingston.
A. Crawford, Esq.	Hebchester.

We are aware that the above list may be extended, but the returns at the

Crown-office are not yet complete; and in some instances those documents may be found inaccurate.

The following gentlemen have been nominated students for the East-India College.

Mr. John Venn, Bengal; Mr. Jas. Alex. Thomson, Madras; Mr. Henry Williams, Madras; Mr. John Gordon Deedes, Bombay; Mr. John Warden, Bengal; Mr. George Bird, Madras; Mr. Henry Rickets, Bengal; Mr. Lawrence Kennaway, Bengal; Mr. Nathaniel Hornby, Madras; Mr. Jno. H. Ravenshaw, Bombay; Mr. Henry A. Harrison, Bengal; Mr. Chas. Gore Ralston, Bombay; Mr. Richd. John Raymond, Bombay; Mr. Robt. N. Collie Hamilton, Bengal; Mr. Dacres Furlong Wise, Bengal; Mr. Chas. F. Thompson, Bengal.

The papers relative to India, which were presented to parliament just before the dissolution, have been printed. They present an historic chain of proofs, that the war between the British government and the Peishwa was occasioned by the machinations and acts of the latter; who, since the elevation of Trimbeckjee to be his minister, had been guided by ambitious counsels. Afterwards, the ambassador of the Gulckwar was assassinated at the court of Poona. These papers disclose circumstances which leave no doubt that Trimbeckjee had contrived this atrocious violation of public law; they successively trace the conduct of the Peishwa from his perfidious connivance in the insurrection of Trimbeckjee to open hostility with the British.

The Lords of the Treasury have refused a petition from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to be allowed to import goods from India, on the ground of the unfitness of the harbour for mooring ships with safety to the revenue.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, addressed to John William Buckle, Esq, chairman of the committee of Ship Owners' Society, granting an increased allowance of ammunition for the use of British vessels foreign bound.

Council Office, Whitehall, 9th July 1818.—The Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council having had under their consideration the letter addressed by you on the 22d of May last, on behalf of the Society of Ship-owners, suggesting that an increased allowance of ammunition should be permitted, to be shipped on board of vessels foreign bound, I am directed to acquaint you, that their Lordships have directed the commissioners of his Majesty's customs, to permit vessels engaged in the several branches of trade referred to in your letter, to take on board

the respective quantities of gunpowder therein specified. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

The quantities suggested by the letter above referred to were 20 rounds by vessels in the East India trade; 15 rounds by vessels trading to Africa, the Mediterranean, and America; 10 rounds by vessels in other trades.

July 24.—The Court of Directors of the Hon. the East India Company gave a grand dinner on board the *Vansittart*, at Blackwall, to some of his Majesty's ministers.

Some ships of war are immediately to be laid down in India, and an intelligent officer has already proceeded from Plymouth yard to inspect the building of them.—(*Plymouth Telegraph.*)

London, July 24.—The average of six thermometers in the Sun, at two o'clock, was 114 deg. Fahrenheit, or 2 deg. above fever heat. Thermometer in the shade, northern aspect, 87 deg.—ditto, southern aspect, 88 deg.

A recent letter from Constantinople says, "the former minister, from the Persian court, having prolonged his stay at Constantinople, although he had been recalled since the arrival of the present ambassador, has been arrested by order of the Grand Seigneur, and conducted to the frontiers under a strong guard."

Cambridge, July 10th.—The Rev. A. G. Keene, the assistant Oriental Professor at Hertford College, has been admitted to the degree of M. A. of Sidney College.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Since the department of *Literary and Philosophical Intelligence* was put to press, we have received the *Asiatic Mirror* of 25th Feb. which contains the proceedings of a meeting of the Asiatic Society, and of a new Auxiliary Bible Society. The reports of these exhibit the capital of British India under an advantageous light.

Calcutta, Feb. 25.—A meeting of the Asiatic Society, was held on Wednesday, the 11th, at which the Lord Bishop presided.

A letter was read from M. Cuvier, perpetual secretary to the Académie Royale des Sciences at Paris, introducing, in the name of the academy, M. Diard to the favorable attention of the Asiatic Society. M. Diard is one of the correspondents of the Muséum Royal d'Histoire Naturelle. M. Cuvier at the same time presented several works of his own composition. *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Anatomie des Molusques* have been received,

A letter was also read from M. Du Trachet, transmitting to the society his Researches on the Membranes of the Fœtus and on the Rotiferes.

A communication was received from Dr. N. Wallich, superintendent of the botanical gardens, submitting to the society descriptions and drawings of some interesting Asiatic plants, viz. the *Daphne involucreata*, *Daphne Cannabina* and *Mecispermum concolor*, with remarks. Dr. Wallich also favored the society with some samples of paper made of the bark of the paper-shrub, a species of *Daphne*, and probably the same that is described by Father Lauriero in his Flora of Cochinchina. The paper manufactured from this substance is extremely cheap and durable. It is said to be particularly calculated for cartridges, being strong, tough, not liable to crack or break, however much bent or folded, proof against being moth-eaten, and not in the least subject to dampness from any change in the weather. If kept in water for any considerable time it will not rot, and is invariably used all over Kennaon, and in great request in many parts of the plains, for the purpose of writing genealogical records, deeds, &c. The method of preparing the paper is extremely simple. The external surface of the bark being scraped off, that which remains is boiled in clean water, with a small quantity of the ashes of the oak which whitens the material. It is then washed, beat to a pulp, and after being mixed up with the fairest water, is spread on moulds of frames made of common bamboo mats. Besides these Dr. Wallich presented to the Museum a specimen of the *Bhojputtra* of the natives, being the outer rind of a new species of birch. It is much used in the mountainous countries to the north for writing upon, particularly by the religious. On one of the pieces was a letter written by the Rawal, head-priest of Kiddernath, a temple on one of the mountains of the Himalayah, and a great place of Hindoo pilgrimage. For these specimens Dr. Wallich was indebted to the liberality and kindness of the Hon. E. Gardner, Resident at Katmandoo, who has already enriched the botanic garden with many valuable vegetable productions of Nepal.

In presenting a *Mémoire sur l'Élévation des Montagnes des Indes*, by M. de Humboldt, Dr. Wallich laid before the Society some observations on several passages in that work, by Capt. W. S. Webb, from which it appears that an incomplete manuscript copy of Capt. Webb's survey of the Himalayah mountains, or partial extracts from it only, had been seen by M. Humboldt, which has led that writer into a mistake respecting the height of the highest peak of that range.

Two Javanese works, one entitled *Jaya Alaocara*, or *Annals of Victory*, and the other *Aeshara Sandhi*, on Orthography, were presented in the name of A. Seton, Esq. by Capt. Lockitt.

The Pentateuch complete, printed with metallic moveable characters, 1815-17, was presented by the Rev. Mr. Marshman. This is another valuable proof of the useful and meritorious exertions of those indefatigable individuals who compose the Baptist Mission at Serampore.

A letter was read from a new institution, called the *Société Polytechnique* of the Island of Bourbon, desiring to establish a correspondence with the Asiatic Society.

A mathematical paper on the Cardioid was received from Capt. Grove, of the Royal Danish Engineers.

A letter was read from Mr. Thomson, late private secretary to the Marquis of Hastings, dated Calicut, Nov. 3d, 1817, transmitting to the Society drawings of the Cobra Manilla, and two sorts of sea snake. It is said that the Cobra Manilla is known on the Malabar coast as the bangle snake, and this name is a translation of *Wala Caripan*, which in the Malabar language signifies the deadly bangle, or bracelet; it has two fang teeth, exactly like those of the Cobra Capello, and its bite is reckoned equally dangerous. The length varies from six to twelve or fourteen inches; but the female, although rather larger, has less brilliant colours than the male. Mr. Thomson during his residence in Bengal and the Upper Provinces had tried without success to obtain the snake called Cobra Manilla. He observes that the late Gen. Gillespie received the bite of this serpent when he was plucking a peach, and in two or three minutes afterwards lost all sensation. The last thing he recollected was some persons calling out for *eau de luce*, which applied very copiously, both internally and externally, he believed, saved his life, but he added that his constitution was not fully restored in two or three years. Mr. Thomson during his stay at Calicut accidentally discovered a species of silk worm, which feeds on the leaves of the wild mango tree. Among the caterpillars he collected, for the purpose of obtaining butterflies, were some about the size of a man's little finger, with heads and tails of the colour of bright coral, and bodies covered with silvery hairs rising from a black skin. They soon left off feeding and became restless, endeavouring to crawl up the sides of the glass shade under which they were placed. The motion of their heads from side to side was constant and regular, and Mr. Thomson at length found that they had constructed ladders of most imperceptible threads, and when furnish-

ed with dry twigs they began to form their pods. The quality of the silk is coarser than that of Bengal, which may proceed from the nature of their food, as mulberry trees are not found in the neighbourhood of Calicut. Drawings of the male and female silk-moth accompanied this communication.

Mr. Curler was proposed as an honorary member of the Society by the Lord Bishop, and duly elected.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Nov. 21.—The seventh anniversary of this truly Christian Institution was held at the Town Hall on Saturday last. The report of the committee's proceedings during the last year was read by Mr. Uday, and excited a lively interest in the respectable company who were assembled for the occasion.

This is the first report which announces the establishment of "Bible Associations," amongst the poor. Those who have attended to the reports of the Parent Society, must have noticed what very essential aid has been afforded at home by the establishment of these associations. Three such institutions are reported to have arisen during the last year; one at Bellary, and two at Madras.

We can only add that we were gratified to observe at the meeting of last Saturday an unusual collection of the Scriptures, translated into different languages, placed on the table. In addition to those which were produced as specimens of the Oriental versions published by the Calcutta society, we perceived a number of new versions recently printed at the expense of the Russian Bible Society at Petersburg.

In the absence of the President, the state of whose health had rendered it advisable that he should make an excursion to sea, Mr. Uday one of the Vice-presidents took the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Bryce having signified his wish to resign his situation as Joint Secretary to the society, the Rev. H. Townley was elected in his room.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the committee for the ensuing year:

Joseph Barretto, Esq., W. B. Bayley, Esq., A. Colvin, Esq., G. Crutenden, Esq., J. Fendall, Esq., G. Forbes, Esq., Commodore J. Hayes, Col. T. Hardwicke, J. P. Larkins, Esq., C. Lushington, Esq., J. MacWhirter, Esq., R. C. Plowden, Esq., W. O. Salmon, Esq., G. Saunders, Esq., J. W. Shree, Esq., Gen. S. Wood.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

July 4. At Spring Bank, Worcestershire, the lady of John Byrne, Esq. of a son.

—The lady of Jos. Dart, Esq. Secretary to the Hon. East-India Company, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

May 19. At Wicker, by the Rev. L. L. Smith, Capt. Turner, of H. M. 14th regt, to Eliza Constantia, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. Quareby, Rector of Wicker, and Vicar of Wolverton.

DEATHS.

Jan. 15. Drowned from on board the *Hibernia*, Capt. Lemon, on the homeward-bound passage, G. Coombe, aged 19, youngest son of the late Mr. G. Coombe.

Mar. 30. On board the Hon. Company's ship *William Pitt*, Capt. Graham, on the passage from St. Helena to England, Archibald Seton, Esq. of Touch, in the County of Seiling, aged 60 years.—In the year 1780, in early life, Mr. Seton went to Bengal in the Civil Service of the Hon. the East-India Company, where he remained during the protracted period of thirty-eight years. In this long interval he was successively employed in executing many of the most important offices comprehended in the administration of our extensive empire in the East; and it is not more than simple justice to Mr. Seton to declare, that his conduct, in every situation which he filled, was equally honourable to himself, advantageous to the state, and calculated to promote the permanent comfort and happiness of the governed. After passing the routine of early service in India with much credit to himself, Mr. Seton was successively entrusted with the charge of the collection of the revenue, and of the administration of civil and criminal justice in the districts of Bhagulpoore and Bahar. He was then promoted to a seat in the provincial court of justice in the province of Bahar; and on the cession of a portion of the dominions of his Excellency the Nabob Vizier to the East-India Company, in the year 1801, he was removed to a corresponding station in the ceded provinces, and was one of the gentlemen selected by Marquis Wellesley, in exercising the powers of Lieutenant Governor of those provinces. In the year 1806, Mr. Seton was appointed Resident at the Court of His Majesty Shah Alum at Delhi, and performed the grateful duty of securing the happiness of the last few months of the life of that interesting prince, and also of providing for the comfort of his son and successor the present Emperor of Hindoostan, on the accession of the latter to the musnad. The arrangements made by Mr. Seton for the management of the territory in the westward of the Jumna, assigned for the maintenance of the royal family at Delhi, during the years in which he acted as Resident at His Majesty's court, from 1806 to 1811, were equally honourable to his own character, and well calculated to promote the welfare of all classes of the inhabitants of that territory; and their advantages have been permanent. In the year 1811, Mr. Seton accompanied the late Earl of Minto on the expedition against the island of Java, and after the conquest of that island he was appointed to the office of Governor of Penang. From that station he was promoted in the year 1818, by the Hon. the Court of Directors, as a reward of his long services, to a seat in the Supreme Council in Bengal, which he filled with much credit for five years, and was on his return to his native country in 1823, at the time of his death. During the long period of Mr. Seton's services, he had the happiness to possess in succession, and in the fullest extent, the well merited confidence of every government under which he served. That of Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Teignmouth, Marquis Wellesley, Sir G. Barlow, and the Earl of Minto; and the friend by whom this faint tribute is paid to his memory, and by whom his virtues will ever be revered, can assert, from an intimate knowledge, for a period of nearly forty years, that Mr. Seton's desire to promote the happiness of others was uniformly intimate, and that the virtues of his heart were pure and unalloyed with any taint of alloy. The memory of his virtues will be cherished by all the numerous friends he has left behind him, and will be embalmed in the recollection of the grateful people amongst whom his life was spent, and whose

best interests always claimed the first place in his heart.

Lately, at Old Windsor, in the 32d year of his age, Jas. Cobb, Esq. the Secretary to the Hon. East-India Company. To the manners of the perfect gentleman, he united the talents of the complete man of business, and his loss will be equally felt in the circles which he made gay with his presence, and in that distinguished sphere of service in which he was so bright an ornament. Mr. Cobb was the author of many successful theatrical pieces, and the universality of his talent was everywhere acknowledged. His convivial powers were of a singularly animated and attractive cast; and it was nearly impossible to leave his company, without retaining those feelings of affection and esteem, which an acquaintance with him, however short, never failed to excite. In the maturity of those faculties he was snatched from the world, to the deep regret of the wide circle of those who had the honour of his friendship. Of the same standing in the service with his friends, Mr. Petre, late Governor of Penang, and Mr. S. Johnson, late Examiner of India Correspondence, he survived them but a few months; and like them died in the full exercise of those powers, which they had all so long and so successfully devoted to the service of their truly honourable and liberal masters.

June 25. At Bath, Col. Jas. Flumer, of the Bengal Establishment.

July 22. Aged 47, Wm. Morrison, Esq. late of Calcutta.

— Of a rapid consumption, aged 30, Mary Anne, the wife of T. V. McCulloch, Esq. of Denbigh-street, Portland-place, and daughter of Maj. Gen. McCulloch, of the East-India Company's service, sincerely and deservedly lamented by her family and friends.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, July 28, 1818.

Cotton.—The India Company have declared another sale for the 25th Sept.; 4,000 bags Bengala are already advertised.—The purchases of Cotton last week were either for exportation or by speculators. There was a great revival in the demand for Cotton yesterday, though no considerable sales were reported; the occasion of the improvement was attributed to favourable reports from the manufacturing districts; the letters received mentioning that there was great hopes entertained that, in a short time, the spinners would return to their work. The news from America was also stated as one reason why speculators would come forward; the prices of Cotton, independently of all political events or rumours, have declined to very moderate rates, the stoppage of the mills having for some weeks occasioned an uncommon dullness.

Sugar.—The demand was considerable till towards the close of the market last week; the request then gave way, and the few sales effected were at prices fully (i. e. lower) the greater proportion of the holders would, however, submit to no depression whatever, and they in consequence effected few sales. They anticipate that from the very extensive weekly deliveries from the West India warehouse, the market will in a short time revive.

Coffee.—There were very extensive public sales brought forward last week, the whole went off heavily. On Wednesday a considerable depression took place, and at every succeeding sale the prices went lower; at the conclusion of the week a decline of fully 3s. per cwt. had taken place on every description of Coffee. The accounts from the Continent are favourable.

Spices.—There was a brisk and extensive demand for Pepper last week; Company's advanced with rapidity, and in many instances 10d. was realized. Yesterday there was little business doing, and the market may be stated rather heavy at 10d.—Pimento realized last week 11d. for fine quality; this morning again heavy.—In other descriptions of Spice there was little business doing, and no alteration in the prices.

Rice.—The report of the Corn market has occasioned a great heaviness in Rice, particularly

in the East-India descriptions, of which extensive sales are again declared by the Company.

Saltpetre.—By public sale this forenoon, only a small proportion was sold at these prices.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 1. Gravesend, Mary, Robinson, from Terrence.

— Gravesend, Cambrian, Brown, from Cape of Good Hope.

2. Gravesend, Duke of Marlborough, Hollett, from Cape of Good Hope.

3. Off Lymington, William Miles, ——— from Bengal.

4. Falmouth — July 11, Gravesend, Baring, Lamb, from Bengal.

5. Deal — July 11, Gravesend, William Penn, Brown, from Cape of Good Hope.

10. Liverpool, Bounty Hall, Hamel, from Bengal.

12. Gravesend, Spring, Drake, from Van Diemen's Land and Cape of Good Hope.

— Citera, Taylor, from South Seas.

13. Gravesend, Sydney Packet, Rees, from South Seas.

23. Deal — July 23, Gravesend, Perseverance, Cooksey, from South Seas.

25. Cork, Commerce, ———, from Penang.

26. Gravesend, Argv, Barclay, from Bengal.

28. Off Brighton, Harmony, Wisbart, from Bengal.

Departures.

June 30. London, Sheerness — July 19, Deal, Morley, ———, for New South Wales.

July 1. Portsmouth, Eclipse, Coghlin, for Bengal.

— Rockingham, Waugh, for Bengal.

— London, Deal, Princess Charlotte, Reynolds, for Isle of France and Ceylon.

— Falmouth, Neutrane, Barr, for Cape of Good Hope.

— ———, Minerva, Catcock, for Cape.

— ———, William Pitt, Wood, for Cape.

— ———, Astrea, Wilson, for Cape.

— ———, Medusa, Hutchinson, for Cape.

3. Gravesend, Success, Shand, for St. John's.

11. London, Deal, Marchioness of Exeter, Gilpin, for Bencoolen.

17. Gravesend, H. M. S. Topaz, for Bengal.

— Deal, Royal George, Bockle, for South Seas.

19. London, Deal, Hebe, Stephenson, for the Cape.

— ———, Palmers, Kemp, for Isle of France and Bengal.

— Gravesend, H. M. S. Liverpool, for Cape and Ceylon.

— Gravesend, Gen. Stuart, Granger, for New South Wales.

20. Deal, Lord Melville, Wetherill, for New South Wales.

21. London, Deal, Shepley, ———, for New South Wales.

23. London, Deal, Brilliant, Penn, for Madag.

— Fort St. George, &c.

— London, Deal, Norfolk, Smith, for South Seas.

27. Remains at Deal, Broxbournebury, Pitcher, for Madeira and Java.

— ———, Theodosia, Flinn, for Madeira and Cape.

— Gravesend, Harriet, Graham, for South Seas.

— Deal, Mary, Moffatt, for Ceylon.

News of Ships at Sea.

Hon. Comp. ships Princess Amelia and London parted company the 18th April; the former was off the Cape on the 30th of that month.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names. Time. Probable Time of Sailing.

Cape of Good Hope.

British Colony... 179 ... August.

Cambrian... 185 ... August.

New Albion... 460 ... August.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
Cochinial	0	5	0	10	0	0	Turmeric, Bengal..cwt.	1	3	0	1	3	0	
Coffee, Java	0	5	0	10	0	0	— China	1	10	0				
— Cheribon							Zedary	10	0	0				
— Bourbon							Galls, in Saffron	11	0	0	12	0	0	
— Mocha							Indigo, Blue							
Cotton, Surat	0	0	11	—	0	1	4	Blue and Violet	0	0	3	—	0	0
— Extrafine	0	1	5	—	0	1	6	Purple and Violet	0	0	3	—	0	0
— Bengol	0	0	9	—	0	1	0	Good Ditto	0	0	10	—	0	0
— Bourbon	0	0	8	—	0	3	4	Fine Violet	0	0	8	—	0	0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								Good Ditto	0	0	8	—	0	0
Alces, Spathe	3	0	0	—	6	0	0	Fine Violet & Copper	0	7	9	—	0	0
Aniseeds, Star	4	15	0	—	3	0	0	Fine & Good Copper	0	7	9	—	0	0
Borax, Refined	0	0	0	—	6	5	0	Middling Ditto	0	7	0	—	0	0
— Unrefined, or Tuncal	8	10	0					Ordinary	0	5	0	—	0	0
Campfire unrefined	11	0	0	—	13	0	0	Fine Madras	0	5	0	—	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	0	4	0	—	0	6	6	Manilla						
— Ceylon								Rice						
Cassia Buds	18	0	0	—	21	0	0	Safflower	5	10	0	—	6	0
— Lignum	19	0	0	—	19	10	0	Sago	1	11	0	—	2	5
Castor Oil	0	1	11	—	0	3	10	Saltpetre, Refined	8	7	0			
China Root	0	0	0					Silk, Bengal Skin	0	12	4	—	1	0
Coculus Indicus	2	8	0	—	3	15	0	— Ditto White	0	17	0	—	1	10
Columbo Root	3	0	0					— China	1	0	1	—	1	3
Dragon's Blood	35	0	0	—	37	0	0	— Organics	0	3	0	—	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump	10	0	0					Spices, Cinnamon	0	11	0	—	0	10
— Arabic	3	5	0	—	6	0	0	— Cloves	0	3	11	—	0	4
— Assafetida	11	0	0	—	18	0	0	— Bourbon						
— Benjamin	8	0	0	—	63	0	0	— Mace	0	0	0	—	0	10
— Ani	10	0	0					— Nutmegs	0	0	4	—	0	3
— Galbanum	34	0	0	—	35	0	0	— Ginger	1	10	0	—	1	10
— Gambogium	17	0	0	—	19	0	0	— Pepper, Company's lb	0	0	10			
— Myrrh	6	10	0	—	7	0	0	— Privilege	0	0	10			
— Oilbanum	7	0	0	—	8	0	0	— White	0	1	0			
Lac Lake	0	1	8	—	0	3	0	Sugar, Yellow	3	0	0	—	6	15
— Dye	0	0	5	—	0	7	0	— White	2	15	0	—	3	4
— Shell, Black	3	0	0	—	7	0	0	— Brown	1	10	0	—	2	4
— Shivered	4	10	0	—	0	0	0	Tea, Bohea	0	3	0			
— Stick	4	0	0	—	5	0	0	— Congou	0	3	1	—	0	3
Musk, China	1	0	0	—	1	10	0	— Sonchong	0	3	8	—	0	4
Nux Vomica	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	— Campol	0	3	1	—	0	3
Oil Cassia	0	2	0	—	0	2	0	— Twankay	0	3	0	—	0	3
— Cinnamon	0	15	0					— Pekoe	0	4	0			
— Cloves	0	3	8					— Hyson Skin	0	3	0	—	0	3
— Mace	0	1	0	—	0	1	6	— Hyson	0	3	4	—	0	5
— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	6	— Gunpowder						
Opium	1	0	0	—	1	10	0	Tortoiseshell	1	8	0	—	1	10
Rhubarb	0	4	6	—	0	12	0	Woods, Saunders Red..ton	10	0	0	—	11	0
Sal Ammoniac	3	5	0											
Senna	0	1	3	—	0	2	6							
Turmeric, Java	1	5	0	—	1	8	0							

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 4 August—Prompt 30 October.

Private Trade. — Nankeros — Bandannoes — Choppahs—Callicoes—Blue Cloths—Piece Goods — Gross Cloth — Madras Handkerchiefs — Silk Handkerchiefs — Wrought Silks — Black Silks — Sewing Silk—Figured Sarinet — Shawls—Square Cape Shawls—Cape Scarfs.

For Sale 10 August—Prompt 6 November.

Company's. — Mocha Coffee—Sugar.

Licensed. — Coffee—Sugar.

For Sale 15 August—Prompt 8 November.

Company's. — Cinnamon — Nutmegs — Mace — Cloves—Oil of Mace — Black Pepper — Saltpetre — Keemo Shells.

Licensed and Private Trade. — Cassia Lignum — Cassia Buds—Oil of Cassia—Ginger—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Cinnamon—Safflower — Shellac—Sticklac—Lac Lake—Lac Dye—Gum Arabic—Gum Ani—Gum Galbanum — Gum Kino—Benjamin — Oilbanum — Gum Resin—Aloes—Myrrh—Rhubarb—Bark—Dragon's Blood — Camphire—Camphire Oil — Castor Oil—Cocoon Nut Oil—Oil of Cinnamon—Aniseed Oil—Cajuputa Oil—Sal Ammoniac — Assafetida — Nux Vomica — Borax—Gamboge—Vermillion—Alkali—Catch — Mustard — Sago—Aniseed—Cummin Seed—Seed Coral—Senna—Turmeric—Pepper—Saltpetre—Rice—Salt — Galangal — Tin — Tamarind — Tinct — Soy — Furce—Unrated Drugs — Sandal Wood—Ebony Wood—Sapan Wood—Red Saunders Wood—Satin Wood—Red Wood—Kysbocks Wood—Beef Wood—Ivory and Mother-of-Pearl Ware—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Tortoiseshell—Cornellans—Corundum Stones—Sea Horse Teeth—China Almonds—China Ink — Cardamoms — Paper—Card Boxes—Hides—Rattans—Whanghee Cane—Ma-

acca Cane—Fishing Rods—Fishing Lines—Mats — Rattan Mats.

For Sale 1 September—Prompts 27 November.

Tea, Bohea, 305,000 lbs. — Congou, Campol, Pekoe, and Souchoong, 4,000,000 lbs.—Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lbs.—Hyson, 600,000 lbs. — Total, including Private Trade, 8,600,000 lbs.

For Sale 15 September—Prompt 11 December.

Company's. — Bengal Piece Goods, Coast Piece Goods, and Surat Piece Goods.

For Sale 25 September—Prompt 14 December.

Licensed. — Cotton Wool.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Minerva* and *Ross*.

Company's. — Madras Piece Goods—Sugar—Saltpetre—Pepper—Rough Glass—Keemo Shells.

Private Trade and Privilege. — Piece Goods—Shawls—Indigo—Dry Ginger—Ivory Boxes—Cornellans—Pearls—Madera Wine.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

By accounts from Calcutta to the 4th February 1819, it appears that the Company's 6 per Cent. Paper was at a discount of 3 Rop. 8 Ann. to 3 Rop. 10 Ann.—Calcutta on London, 3 Months' sight, 2s. 5½d. per 5. R.—6 Months' sight, 2s. 6d. per 5. R.—Calcutta on Madras, 3½d. 5. R. per 100 Star Pag.—Calcutta on Bombay, 2s. 5. R. per 100 Bomb. Pag.—London on Calcutta, 60 Days' sight, 2s. 5½d. per 5. R.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of June to the 25th of July 1818.

1818. June 26	27	30	July 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Bank Stock.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 p. Cent. Reduced.	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8
3 p. Cent. Consols.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 p. Cent. Consols. 1780.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
May 3 p. Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
India 3 p. Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperial 3 p. Cent.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
5 1/2 p. Cent.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Omnium.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Sea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old So. Sea Annuities.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 per Cent. India Bonds.	88 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9	89 8/9
2d per Dy. Bills.	15.16p	16.13p	16.14p	16.15p	16.16p	16.17p	16.18p	16.19p	16.20p	16.21p	16.22p	16.23p	16.24p	16.25p	16.26p	16.27p	16.28p	16.29p	16.30p	16.31p	16.32p	16.33p	16.34p	16.35p	16.36p	16.37p
Consols for Account.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
2d. n. d. Lottery Tickets.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

E. FRYON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

SEPTEMBER 1818.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR—If the following coincidences between the Malay and ancient Coptic languages, with the remarks that accompany them, should appear worthy of publication, I should esteem their insertion in your Journal a favour.

It may be necessary to premise, that I have incidentally introduced some words from the New Zealand and Tonga, taking for granted that these were originally one tongue, according to the hypothesis of Mr. Marsden.

Coptic.

Aho, quid. Malay, *apa*, *آپا*, what, which, and N. Zeal. *aha*.

Tonga, *ahai*.

Anok, ego, pron. Mal. *اكن* *aku* (Munchassar, * innuke).

Aër, aer, vox origine Ægyptiaca. Lex. Copt. } Mal. *آير* *ayer*,
Iaro, fluvius. } water.

Athor,† *athor*. Mal. *اثر* *ator* or *هاتر*, order, arrange, &c.

Apis,‡ *apis*, deus. Mal. *ساقى* *sāpī*, cattle, kine, oxen.

* Leyden on the Hindu-Chinese Nations, As. Res. Vol. X.

† *Ἀθὺρ ὁ μὲν καὶ τὴν Ἀρροδίην Ἀργύπῃσι καλεῖται Ἀθὺρ*. Jablonsk. Panth. Ægypt. p. 3 Et ad. p. 5. 'Hic vero' inquit, 'cogitandum non est de Venere Græcorum fabulis tantoperè celebrata, e spuma maris ortâ, Vulcani uxore, meretricum et libidinum infandarum patronâ. Et p. 8. ex Plut. in vita Crassi, 'Ἦν δὲ μὲν Ἀρροδίην, οἱ δὲ Ἥραν, οἱ δὲ τὴν ἀρχὰς καὶ πατέρα πάντα ἐξ ὑγρῶν παρασχῆσαν αἰῶνα καὶ φύσιν νομιζοῦσι, καὶ τὴν πάντων εἰς ἀνδράποδες ἀρχὴν ἀγαθῶν καταδείξουσαν. Quam Venerem quidam, alii Junonem, nonnulli eam, quæ incunabula et semina omnibus ex humido præbuit, causam et naturam arbitrantur esse; et quæ principium omnium bonorum, quæ in homines redundant, ipsis monstravit.

‡ *Ἀπῖς*, prius Ægyptiorum Deus, Epaphus apud Græcos dictus,

Bari, navicula. Mal. *prāu* **پراو**, a general term for all vessels, between the canoe and the square-rigged vessel.

Baki, civitas. Mal. *baiki* **بايكي**, to mend, construct, &c.

Bebi, emittere, eructare. Mal. *pāpa* **پاپا**, poor, mean, &c. Tonga, *papa*, the breech.

Beri, novus. Mal. *bahārū* **بهارو**, new, fresh, recent, &c.

Bēsh, ficus immatura. Mal. *bāsah* **باسه**, wet, fresh, green, (Bibl.)

Boki, prægnans. Mal. *būkū* **بوکو**, congealed, coagulated. Tonga, boogo-boogo, thick.

Boti, abominandum. Mal. *bōdoh* **بوده**, simple, foolish. Tonga, paddoo, dirt.

Biji, naufragium. Mal. *pichah* **پچه**. Tonga, *pāgia*, to break in pieces, wreck, &c.

Bōk, servus. } Mal. *būdak* **بودي**, a slave (male or female).

Bōki, ancilla. }
Bots, bellum. Tonga and Zel. *patua*, kill; *pattie*, a war club.

Ettē, ille, pron. Mal. *itu* **ايت**, the, that, those.

Etouah, sanctus. Tonga and Zel. *tabboo-taboo*, sacred, forbidden; and, perhaps, the Mal. *tāp* **تاپ**, seclusion, religious retirement.

Eji, olus, porrum. } Mal. *hijau* **هيجو**, green.

Nēji, virescens. }

Thēni, germinare. Mal. *tānam* **تانه**, to plough, sow, &c.

Thōn, ubi. Mal. *tānah* **تانه**, land, country.

Thran, stannum. Mal. *timah* **تيمه**, tin, lead.

I, i ire. Zel. and Tonga, *aire*, to go.

Iris, aurora, crepusculum. Mal. *hāri* **هارى**, day.

(de quo Herod. in Thalia & Pind. Ode X.) sub bove ab iis cultos. Vid. Diod. Sicul. lib. i. 19 Plut. de Is. & Osir. Idem nom. *Αρις* hodie apud Coptos viget. Reland. Diss. de Ling. Copt.—N.B. In the application of the italic letters for the Coptic, *h* has been substituted for the letter *hori*; *k* for *cēi*, a slight asperate; *th* for theta. The Coptic pronunciation of the present day has no been much regarded.

* The Sans. **पाप** has also been given here in the Dictionary.

† In Mr. Marsden's Malay Dictionary the Sanscrit **ताप** is here given as the etymon.

‡ **ꠘꠞꠤ** Sans. or **ꠘꠞꠤ**.

§ *Ἀργύθηι δὲ Ἀπολλὼν μὲν Ὀρεὺς*, &c. (Herod. lib. ii. cap. 156, Reland. Dissert. de Ling. Copt.) ib. *Ἰρ*: *Opṣaak* in lingua Ægyptiaca denotat juxta Plut. de Is. et Osir. Et Macrobi. lib. i. Satur. c. 21. Ita Ægyptii ut solem esse asserunt, quoties hiæ oglyphicis literis suis exprimere volunt, insculpunt sceptrum, inque eo speciem oculi expriment. Derivatur autem a *rē* sol, unde sol oculus mundi aquisimo jure dicitur." The sun is now called in the Malay **هارى**, e. the eye *hāri*, or of *hāri*, or of day.

- Isis*, nutrix (Rel.) Mal. *سوس sūsū*, the breasts; ubera, milk.
Kōb, multiplicatio. Tonga, cow, many.
Kōlj, pravus. Mal. *كج kiji*, foul, base, &c.
Kōrj, excindere. Mal. *كريس kris*, a dagger.
Kohi, vagina. Zel. kowou, a hole.
Las, confringere. Mal. *لاس lāsū*, maimed, mutilated.
Lah, concertationes. Mal. *لاون lāwan*, oppose, combat.
Lakh, cacumina alicujus rei. Mal. *لاغت lāngit*, sky, heaven.
 Zel. ranghœ. Tonga, langi.
Mei, } amor. Mal. *ماو māū*, will, want, desire, &c.
Mai, }
Mesht, incedere. Mal. *ماسق māsok*, to walk.
Mnot, mamma. }
Monē, nutrix. } Mal. *مين mīnom*, to drink.
Moni, pascere. }
Mēi, } justus. Zel. ma, clean, pure.
Methmēi, } justitia. Zel. amátto, right, &c.
Mo, cape. *دعاي*. Zel. amo, carrying.
Monmen, motus vehemens. Zel. maneanca, disturbance.
Mau, mater. Mal. *ما mā*, mother.
Mou, *Mōout*, mors, mori. Mal. *مات māti*. Zel. matterea, death.
Moun, perseverantia. Mal. *تاھن - مھن tāhan, menāhan*, to hold out, endure.
Moi, dare. Tonga, my. Zel. homi, to give.
Mēni, quotidie. } Mal. *مان māna*, where, which, what.
Ma, locus. }
Mokh, afflictio, dolor. Tonga, mahagi. Zel. mátte, sick.
Moten, quiescere. Tonga, mohe. Zel. mae, sleep.
Naa, magnus. Zel. nue-nue, great.
Anthok, *Antho*, tu, pron. Mal. *انگو angkū*, thou. Zel. eakoe. Tonga, coy.
Nout, scalpere. Zel. natfoo, to scratch.
Nch, concutere. Zel. neho. Tonga, nifo, a tooth, and nau, to bite.
Nōou, } illi, pron. Tonga, now, they.
Nouou, }
Na, a particle prefixed to the preterite tense of verbs in the Coptic and Tonga.
Enchai, res, aliquid. Mal. *ينغ iang*, who, that, &c.
Nōik, adulter. Mal. *موك mukah*, adultery.
Patrēt, sic, talis. Mal. *فري pri*, mode, manner, and *سفرت sefert*, like to, as, &c.
Ran, placere. Mal. *راون rāwan*, delight.

- Rāshi*, gaudium. Mal. راس * *rāsa*, taste, flavour.
Ramao, dives. πλεσιος. Mal. رامي *rāmi*, populous, abundant.
Rem, incola. Mal. رومہ *rūmah*, house.
Rē, sol. Zel. ra. Tonga, lāa, the sun.
Rōout, promptus. Zel. arōha, affection.
Sini, transire. Mal. سين *sini*, here and there.
Sasa, undique. Mal. سيسي *sisi*, beside, alongside, &c.
Sat, seminare, projicere. Mal. سست *sat*, stray, wander.
Sahni, subministratio. Mal. سہاي *sahāya*, a slave.
Semi, deprecatio. Mal. سمبہ *sumbah*, adoration.
Seht, lepra. Mal. ساکت *sūkat*, diseased, sore, hurt.
Sme, auditus. Mal. ساميم *samāyam*, give audience, &c.
Tako, perditio. Zel. mattakko, afraid; takko-takkohēa, to strike.
Tarah, φαιλασιονοπιον. Mal. تارہ *tāroh*, to impute, feel inwardly, &c.
Tenno, contritiones. Mal. تاغس *tāngis*, to weep, &c.
Thmo, Tmo, calefieri. Mal. تون *tūnu*, to burn.
Tot, manus. Mal. تاغن *tāgan*. Zel. dingha-dingha, the hand.
Tōn, surgere, πανσταται. Mal. تون and توہن *tuhan*, lord, sir.
Chrems, } tenebræ. Mal. کلم *klam*, darkness.
Chems, }
On, sol. Mal. هاغت *hāgat*, to warm, glow, &c.
Shashi, amaritudo. Mal. سوسہ *sūsah*, inward trouble, anxiety, &c.
Shansh, alere, lactare. Mal. سوسو *sūsū*, milk, &c.
Shat, secare, excoriare. Mal. سايٹ *sāyit*, to slice, slice off, &c.
Ho, malus. } Mal. تاي *tāi*, dregs, excrement, &c.
Toh, in deteriorem statum venire. }
Hello, senex. Mal. هول *ūlu*, head, source, &c.
Hêt, cor, mens. Mal. هات *hāti*, the heart, mind, &c.
Ha, ad, prep. Mal. et Zel. کا *ka*. Tonga, g.
Holj, suavis. Mal. ونجي *wanjī*, sweetness.
Jabihet, timidus. Mal. چاہرہات *chābar hāti*, fainthearted, &c.
Jere, dicere. Mal. اوجر *ujar*, to speak. چور *chūra*, to chatter, prattle.
Jaiðou, turpis. Mal. جاہت *jūhat*, wicked.
Jeoua, blasphemia. Mal. هوجت *hojat*, blasphemy.
Je, loqui. Mal. جاي *jāwi*, vernacular.
Jos, dicere. Mal. اجوج *ajūja*, to slander, &c.

* The Sanscrit रस is also given as the origin of this word.

Jem, invenire, hinc; *Jemhêt*, i. e. mente invenire, seu sapere.

Mal. *جاماوا jamāwa*, presumptuous, proud, &c.

Jer or *Jēr*, explorare. Mal. *جباري* or *چاري* *chāri*, to seek.

Jek Ehol, implere. Mal. *جوکف* *chūkup*, fulfilled, &c.

Jorjs, laqueus. Mal. *جرت* *jurat*, a snare, noose, &c.

Jō, caput.

Jōou, generatio. { Mal. *جادی* *jādi*, be, become.

Jōr Ehol, dispergere. Mal. *چری* *cherrei*, to separate. *چیرت* *chirit*, dregs, &c.

Janē, { molis, delicatus. Mal. *جینی* *jinak*, tame, gentle, familiar.

Jēn, { planus, levis.

Astouu, quatuor. Mal. *امپت* *ampat*, four.

Ti, give. Tonga, atoo, give.

Toube, contrarium. Tonga, teboo, knotty, uneven.

To the above list, it is probable, many more words might be added, upon a more patient investigation of the subject: this, however, I leave to those who have both more time and greater talents for the inquiry. I would only remark a few coincidences in the construction of both these languages. In the first place, neither of them is restricted to particular forms, either in the nouns or verbs, as is the case in some languages, and particularly in mother tongues, as in the Arabic and Sanscrit: nor is there any inflection, as respects cases, in either of them. Reduplication is frequent both in nouns and verbs in both languages.

The † singular number, in nouns, is not distinguished from the plural, in many instances, except by the construction. Both of them know no neuter gender; and plural nouns, in the Coptic, admit of no difference of gender.

Some ‡ particles of enumeration are used in these languages in a manner common to no other, of which I have any knowledge.

In the pronouns, those of the first, second, and third persons singular, seem to be common to both. § *Anok*, I, in the Muncassar, which is perhaps a dialect of the Malay, is Innuke, as already remarked; in the Malay it is *aku*.

The *k* or *ك* of the second personal pronoun Copt. *Anthok*, Mal. *انگو*, appears to be used in the same manner in both languages, and that peculiar to no other: namely, in being prefixed to the verb or noun, with which it is to be construed.

* *Ægyptiorum vocabula singulis casibus dici*, i. e. unicum habere casum: Varro de Ling. Lat. Gram. Copt. p. 25.

† Gram. Copt. pp. 19, 20. Marsden's Malay Gram. pp. 29, 30.

‡ Gram. Copt. p. 35. Malay Gram. pp. 30, 31.

§ It is not impossible that the Hebrew *אָנֹכִי* *Anoki*, pron. I, may be the Egyptian *Anok*, especially as this form of the pronoun is not found in any of the dialects of the Hebrew except the Samaritan: viz. the Arabic, Syriac, Chaldaic and Ethiopic. This may be true, without derogating, in any respect, from the real antiquity of the Hebrew.

The third personal pronouns singular are *Antaf*, *Ettē*, Copt. *ائي inya*, *اي iya*, and *ايت itu*.

In the conjugations of verbs there is no precise form of a passive voice. *Forma passiva ab activā non differt terminatione, sed e sensu et circumstantiis determinanda est.* Gram. Copt. p. 74. In the Malay the passive voice, says Mr. Marsden, Gram. Mal. p. 61 (as in English and French), is found only in the form of a participle, and is rather a branch of the transitive verb than a different species of verb.

The reduplication of verbs in both languages has already been observed.

It is not impossible that the *د* prefixed to Malay verbs is the same with the *ti* of the Coptic, meaning, *give*, which is prefixed to Coptic verbs. e. g. Mal. *دنامي* named, i. e. name given. Copt. *titot* auxilium, i. e. giving the hand.

In the causal conjugation (Gram. Copt. p. 73.) there is a particle *thre*, or *tre*, or *thro*, prefixed. In the Mal. *تر* is prefixed for the purpose of giving a passive signification. P. 61. Mal. Gram.

There is, moreover, an apparent similarity in certain particles added to the Malay verbs, for the purpose of forming transitives or intransitives. In the first case *من*, *مع*, *م*, and *م*, are added with certain modifications of the initial letter of the root. *Ma* appears to be added in the Coptic for the same purpose, as *mataic* honora, from *ma* and *taio* honor. In the intransitives, *فر* or *بر* is added in the Malay, which may have been deduced from the Coptic *cr*, which added to verbs, gives them the sense of *to be*, or *to do*, the action signified by the verb. Gram. Copt. p. 77.

The above have appeared reasons sufficient to induce me to obtrude these remarks on your readers. How far I may have been justified in such a proceeding, I leave them to determine. I am prepared to expect that many things that appear coincidences with me, may not appear such to others. One thing, however, should be taken into the consideration; namely, the great distance of time since the languages might have been one, and the great revolutions which both must have necessarily undergone. This will, perhaps, sufficiently account for the many dissimilarities that certainly still remain; and which for brevity's sake I have omitted to notice. At all events, as I have neither built any hypothesis on the subject before us, nor attacked any man's opinion, I hope this obtrusion will be excused, when I assure your readers, it is done with a wish that the subject may undergo a fairer consideration than I may be qualified to give it.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. &c.

S. LEE.

N. B. The Malay grammar and dictionary used in this paper are those by Mr. Marsden. The grammar and dictionary of the Coptic are those of Scholtz, published at Oxford by Woide, in 1778 and 1775.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR—It is a common accusation against Reviewers that they are partial, and that they pass judgment upon books without reading them. Such is the charge which I have to make against the writer of an article in the 57th Number of the *Edinburgh Review*, in his critique on Mr. Colebrooke's book, on the *Algebra, &c. of the Hindus*. The Reviewer has not entered on the inquiry with an impartial mind. He has not taken his opinions from the book, but has moulded the book to his opinions. Party spirit prevails no less in the literary than in the political world; and it is now the fashion to run down every thing Indian, particularly Indian science. If the Reviewer had even manfully joined in this hue and cry, exposing every weak point on one side, and bringing forward every thing sound on the other, he would have acted an useful part; for truth always gains by fair discussion. But he has done otherwise. Instead of entering with zeal into the argument on either side, or impartially and diligently searching for truth, he has evinced a book-making indifference to the merits of the question, confounding and mistaking whatever might have illustrated the subject. It is not then his antipathy to Indian science that any one can complain of: the injury which he does is by a seeming candour, and an oscillation of opinion, which has an air of impartiality; but traced to its spring, shews an impulse of a different character. In the following extracts from the article above-mentioned, the statements and observations tend to one point, viz. to throw a shade of doubt and mystery over the science of the Hindus. My purpose is to shew that they are unfounded.

It is said (p. 153) of a certain indeterminate problem, "that one
" of the solutions of this problem

" given by Bhascara (*Vija Ganita*,
" 80, 81), is exactly the same that
" Lord Brouncker devised to an-
" swer a question proposed, as
" a kind of challenge by Fermat,
" in 1657." The Reviewer, af-
" ter remarking that this solution of
" Bhascara's is not general, contrasts
" it with one of Brahme-gupta's,
" that appears quite general." On
" this point, however, he gives the
" authority of Mr. Colebrooke, add-
" ing, " we have not had the lei-
" sure for assuring ourselves that
" it is without all exception, and
" subject to no other limitations
" but such as are fixed by the na-
" ture of things, not the imperfec-
" tion of our knowledge." He
" proceeds, " the remark, however,
" that was made before, in speak-
" ing of the *Cuttaca*, is applicable
" here, and tends, if possible, to
" make the origin of all this more
" obscure. There is no investi-
" gation that accompanies the rule
" of Brahme-gupta; so that we
" know not whether the discovery
" was the fruit of a regular ana-
" lysis, or of an extensive induc-
" tion from particular instances.
" We are inclined to the latter
" opinion, though it is by no means
" without difficulty." The remark
" alluded to is this: " but in the
" midst of these curious results,
" there is a subject of regret that
" almost continually presents it-
" self: when such rules are laid
" down as the preceding ('an in-
" determinate problem'), they
" are usually given without any
" analysis whatever, and even
" without any synthetic demon-
" stration; so that the means by
" which the knowledge was ob-
" tained remains quite unknown." Again, " even in the *Vija Ganita*,
" where the analytical investiga-
" tion of unknown quantities is
" the object proposed, the rules
" which are most general, and
" most difficult to be discovered,

"are accompanied with no analysis. In consequence of this, a mystery still hangs over the mathematical knowledge of the East; and it is much to be feared, that the means of removing it no longer exist." Farther on we find, "among many subjects of wonder which the study of these ancient fragments cannot fail to suggest, it is one of the least that algebra has existed in India, and has been diligently cultivated for more than twelve hundred years, without any signal improvement, or the addition of any material discovery. The works of the ancient teachers of science have been commented on, elucidated, and explained, with skill and learning; but no new methods have been invented, nor any new principle introduced. The methods of resolving indeterminate problems, that constitute the highest merit of their analytical science, were known to Brahme-gupta hardly less accurately than to Bhascara, and they appear to have been understood by Aryabhatta, more ancient by several centuries than either. A long series of scholiasts display in their annotations great acuteness, intelligence and judgment; but they never pass far beyond the line drawn by their predecessors, which probably seemed even to those learned and intelligent men, as the barrier within which the science was for ever to be confined," &c.

I have to remark on several points comprehended in these extracts: 1st. The contrast of Bhascara's limited solution with Brahme-gupta's general one of the same problem. 2d. The alleged want of investigation, demonstration, or analysis, in the Indian algebraists. 3d. The pretended stationary state of the science, from the remotest period of its history to the present time.

1st. On referring to the treatises

of Bhascara and Brahme-gupta (*V. G. c. 3. s. 1.* and *Br. C. 18. s. 7.*), it will be seen that a problem, the same as Fermat's challenge to the English mathematicians, is in both: that Bhascara has two solutions of that problem, and Brahme-gupta but one: that Bhascara's second method is (as the Reviewer observes) precisely the same as Lord Brouncker's, and that Bhascara's first method is precisely the same as that of Brahme-gupta's, which, by the way, is limited. Surely the Reviewer cannot mean to contrast Bhascara's first solution with the only one of Brahme-gupta? for they are identical: and he cannot mean to contrast the second solution of Bhascara's, for there remains nothing of Brahme-gupta's to contrast with it. What then can he mean by comparing a limited solution of Bhascara's with a general one of Brahme-gupta's, when, in fact, no such thing exists? The Reviewer then cannot be considered as having taken an erroneous view of the matter; for the pretended subject of his contrast is an absolute non-entity, a mere creature of his brain. In short, here is an imposition practised upon the public, in order to serve a particular purpose; for observe, this is one of the chief arguments for throwing mystery on the Indian science. Oh, but he has bolstered himself with Mr. Colebrooke's authority, and has candidly stated that "he has not had leisure to assure himself," &c. In answer to this, I say, first, on a point which he has thought fit to make of such importance, it was his duty not to rely on any authority at second hand, but to take the best evidence he could get of the facts: and, secondly, he has, notwithstanding these words of candour, implied that he has himself some knowledge of the propositions in question. The truth is, he looked no farther than Mr. Colebrooke's dissertation, and there (p. 18) he found

the words which are his authority. But even this passage he must have read with strange inattention: there is, quite evidently, an error of Brahme Gupta for Bhascara. How any inference could be drawn from it as it now stands is surprising, for without this correction it is absolutely unintelligible.

2d. The Reviewer, complaining of the want of analysis or demonstration in these treatises, refers particularly to the most difficult parts, the indeterminate analysis. Now with respect to the treatises themselves the remark is certainly true; but it is evident that the plan of the writers was to give rules and examples only, not demonstrations. To illustrate and demonstrate was the business of the commentator, not of the original author. The Reviewer, however, having a purpose to effect, namely, to draw a conclusion unfavorable to the proficiency of Hindu science, has swept the commentators into the same net with the other writers, in order, no doubt, that they may appear not to have understood the propositions in question. The whole scope of the Reviewer's argument shews that this was his intention, though he has occasionally admitted in direct terms that the commentators have given demonstrations. The best refutation of the objection will be found in the notes of the commentator Crishna on the 2d and 3d chapters of the *Vija Ganita*, where analysis and demonstration may be seen by any person who will open his eyes. For the Chacra-vala, or method of solving indeterminates of the second degree by means of those of the first, no demonstration indeed is here given; but the other rules for those of the 2d degree, as well as for those of the first, are all demonstrated; some of them quite formally by equations. How then can the Reviewer say "It is indeed true, as already remarked, that the

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"great and distinguishing process of the Cuttaca or Pulverizer, and the solution of indeterminate equations of the second degree, are not accompanied with an analysis in any of the treatises?"

3d. With respect to the science having been stationary among the Hindus, from the remotest period of its history, it would have been well if the Reviewer had merely stated that such was Mr. Colebrooke's view of the subject; but instead of being thus candid he has endeavoured to persuade the public that it is a deduction which he has himself made from an examination of the treatises. It was the Reviewer's duty to search the ground on which Mr. Colebrooke had formed his opinion; to confirm that opinion if it was right, or to confute it if wrong. In no case should he take upon trust, lest he propagate error; Mr. Colebrooke has spoken generally of the scantiness and unimportance of the additions made to the Indian Algebra in later times; but *scanty* and *unimportant* are relative terms, and till we know precisely the ideas to which they are here attached by Mr. Colebrooke we cannot thoroughly discuss the point with him. It is otherwise with the Edinburgh Reviewer. "No new methods have been invented, nor any new principle introduced," is a sweeping assertion which he applies to the ultimate stage of Hindu science. But the points on which he chiefly insists are "the methods of resolving indeterminate problems that constitute the highest merit of their analytical science." These, he says, "were known to Brahme Gupta hardly less accurately than to Bhascara; and they appear to have been understood by Aryabhata, more ancient by several centuries than either, &c." (See the whole passage above). Here, I would ask, how it can be maintained that Bhascara is not farther advanced

than Brahme Gupta, when we find in the *Vija Ganita* (c 3, s 2.) and in no former Hindu treatise, the *Chacravala*, which is by far the most curious matter of Indian Algebra. Nor indeed was that rule of Bhascara's, which has already been noticed as the same as Lord Brouncker's solution of Fermat's problem, known to Brahme Gupta. Farther indications of advancement since Brahme Gupta may be seen in the 3d section of the 3d chapter of the *Vija Ganita* * There is, indeed, considerable obscurity in this place; but, even as it stands, it evinces progress in the science. Besides what has been stated, it may be added, that the demonstrations of most of the propositions above referred to were first given by Crishna, who wrote about the year 1600. Of these demonstrations some are strictly algebraical; and that for the indeterminate problem of the first degree is a better one than was known in Europe before La Grange. It is rather obscure and difficult to follow, chiefly from the mode of expression, but it is very acute and perfectly correct and scientific. Mr. Colebrooke (in a note, vol. ii, p. 10) has taken notice of a few additions. Speaking of a proposition of Padmanabha's, he says, "This is a material accession which the science received."

* This section begins with a rule for solving $Ax-1=Py$; and it is observed that the case cannot be (so imperfect), unless $A=p^2+q^2$. The rule, as here given, includes fractions; but there is ground to surmise, at least, that speculations on the possibility and impossibility of this and other quadratic forms in integers were not unknown to the Hindus at this period. It appears from a note that another author, Suryadasa, cites in explanation of the above-mentioned rule, a maxim, that taking the next following terms in an arithmetical progression, increasing by twice the sum of the squares, less one, will be square. The truth of this proposition is easily shown, but the way in which it is applied is not stated. The Hindus were probably aware that if $A=p^2+q^2$, s & 2 is of the same form. As for Bhascara's problem in integers, it includes all prime numbers of the form $4n+1$, which is a proposition of Fermat's first proved by Euler. It includes other forms besides which are possible in integers. (See Legendre, *Théorie des Nombres*, p. 1, s. 7.)

He mentions also some improvements of Bhascara's; Mr. C. however adds, that "they are not numerous, nor in general important." In another place he has even said of Bhascara and his *Chacravala*, "he has attempted this problem with very scanty success, as might be expected." In a review of this work it would have been satisfactory to find a discussion of that point, by an accurate comparison of the *Chacravala* of Bhascara with the corresponding method of La Grange, pointing out the circumstances in which they agree, and those in which they differ. The Frenchman's solution of the problem does no doubt go farther than the Indian's. It is complete, which the other is not; but it should be considered that of the former we have a perfect view, and the latter we see concisely, obscurely, and without commentary. It may here however be just remarked, that the main principle of La Grange's method of treating the problem $Ax^2 \times B = y^2$ is, to find, by a particular application of the problem of the first degree, solutions of a series of equations which involve a succession of others of the form $Ax^2+B=y^2$, and when amongst them B is found $= B$ the problem is solved. This principle is precisely the same as that of the *Vija Ganita*. It was not known in Europe before La Grange; and, as far as our information goes, it was not known in India before Bhascara. "Il est absolument nécessaire (says Euler of these problems) qu'on sache, ou qu'on ait déjà trouvé un cas en nombres entiers, sans quoi ce serait une peine perdue de chercher d'autres cas semblables." (Euler, Alg. p. c. 6.) If what we see of Bhascara's *Chacravala* does not absolutely supply what continued to be a desideratum in respect to these problems in Euler's time, it will yet be granted that it places the art of solving them in a more

advanced state than it was in Europe at that period.

The Reviewer has not omitted to blame these treatises for a want of system. Many of his readers may perhaps think differently from him, even from a cursory perusal of their table of contents. Let us shortly examine the plan of the *Vija Ganita*. Bhascara says, (at the end of the 3d chapter), "This computation, truly applicable to algebraic investigation, has been briefly set forth; next, I will propound algebra, affording gratification to mathematicians." The commentators, Surya and Crishna, explain this to be an intimation that the preceding chapters are introductory to the analysis, which is the subject of the succeeding ones, and so they are in fact. Ch. 1 consists of the arithmetic of affirmative and negative quantities—of the cipher of unknown quantity—of surds—the principles of addition and subtraction—multiplication and division—involution and evolution in their application to the various modes of quantity are here taught successively. Ch. 2d and 3d treat of the rules which are necessary to the explanation of indeterminate problems; the second chapter relating to those of the first degree, and the third chapter to those of the second degree; the first division being introductory

to the determinate, and the two others to the indeterminate analysis. So far the treatise consists of matter merely preparatory. The rest is the analysis itself; that is to say, equations, 1st determinate, and 2d indeterminate, all which are solved by means of the principles laid down in the preceding part. In short, every thing is well arranged. There are even in the Hindu Algebra indications of a remarkable formality and attention to order. For example, in an equation, when a certain quantity appears on one side, but does not exist on the other, the Hindus have a practise to make it appear *in form* on the other, by writing that quantity with the coefficient cipher. So in the process for solving indeterminate problems of the first degree, at one step there is an addition of cipher. In both these instances (there may be others of the sort perhaps) the operation itself is actually nugatory, but the form is carefully preserved; no doubt for the sake of keeping in view the principle on which the rule is founded. In Brahmegeupta may be seen, in certain instances, ground for the objection urged by the Reviewer, but in general the arrangement of the Indian algebra will be found at least as logical and systematic as that of the Europeans.

* * *

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The observations recently made in two numbers of your valuable publication, respecting the difference between the half-pay of officers in his Majesty's service and those in the service of the Honorable East-India Company, cannot but be acknowledged to merit mature consideration.

This subject has long been the theme of individual converse, and has given rise to painful emotions

in the breasts of many gallant officers, who after years of toil and danger in a foreign clime, have been compelled by sickness to relinquish the service, and consequently forego the attainment of that rank to which affluence is attached, which promised honor to their names and comfort in old age. Let us but imagine, (*alas! there is no need of imagination, the picture is real!*) the situation of a

brave officer, who after sixteen or eighteen years service, is driven by dire disease from a service in which he gloried, with a majority, as it were, within his grasp, and so very near the completion of that term, at which the liberality of the Honorable Company confers independence; let the situation of a man so circumstanced be but reflected on for a moment, and then I boldly appeal to the heart of every director, of every proprietor of East India Stock, and ask, if it is not most truly deserving of commiseration.

The recollection of what *he might have been*, had health been continued,—not only an effective, brave supporter of his country's cause, reaping the reward of his meritorious services, and in the enjoyment of honors proportionate thereto,—*contrasted* with what he *now is*, ruined in constitution, with a pittance barely adequate to supply the *necessaries of life*; must be a source, even to the firmest mind, of bitter feeling. Yet, sad as is the situation here described, the climax of woe is not yet completed, the cup of sorrow doth not yet overflow, till *another contrast is made*; till looking round, he finds not only every hope of employment cut off, but his case, from some unaccountable cause, infinitely worse than that of his gallant comrades in His Majesty's army, with many of whom he has shared the tug of war beneath the burning sun of Hindostan.

Confining myself strictly to the unfortunates, who are compelled to relinquish the service *on account of sickness*, I ask at once, on what principle it is, and by what motive governed, that the retired officers in the Company's army are placed on half-pay so very deficient in amount to that allowed the officers in the service of His Majesty?

Because a man suffers from a delicate constitution, or from the effect of climate is compelled to abandon his career of glory, is

that to take away from his deserts? The loyalty, bravery, and discipline of the Honorable Company's armies, are the theme of universal panegyric with every officer who is acquainted with them; is a member then of such a noble band to be neglected and disheartened, solely because the hand of sickness presseth sore? The munificence of the Honorable Company requires no eulogium from my humble pen, it is coeval with their existence; as the merits of their servants are appreciated, rewards are liberally bestowed. Thus much allowed, and allowed cheerfully as the fruit of conviction, whence is it, I again ask, that the brave men whose cause I have ventured to advocate, meet not with their due deserts?

It is well known that the pay of the Honorable Company's army exceeds that of any other power; that His Majesty's troops are put on a par with their own, at their expense, from the moment they land in India, enjoying the same rights, privileges, and allowances, as if in the Company's service. This is right—Justice demands that they who share one common danger should enjoy one common benefit. Will not this rule apply at home? Is it not just that the equality abroad should be sustained in England, and that when a captain in His Majesty's service retires on seven shillings per diem, those of similar rank in the Company's army should enjoy the same ratio?

Besides, it ought to be considered, that the half-pay officers in his Majesty's service enjoy the privilege of returning to their effective rank at option; a privilege which is necessarily desirable to a Company's officer even if health is restored to him; for when once his retirement is accepted, he is totally precluded from ever returning to India. Such a restriction must, one would suppose, tend most forcibly towards the securing them that

benefit to which they are so eminently entitled.

Much more might be said on this interesting subject, and cases of distress brought forward as pitiable as ever met the eye of humanity; but delicacy for individuals, and due regard to your limits, admonishes me to be brief.

For the present, therefore, I will content myself with trusting that this subject will at length attract the attention of those in whose

hands the fate of these unfortunate, but gallant men, is placed; that the far-famed spirit of liberality, which has so repeatedly distinguished the Honorable East-India Company, will be once more exerted, and afford another proof of their consideration, benevolence, and gratitude, by their spontaneous aid to their distressed half-pay officers.

A FRIEND TO THE BRAVE.
June 21, 1818.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Observing in your magazine, vol. iv. page 393, “the dimensions of the great gun at Agra,” I am induced to send you for insertion, if you see fit, in your interesting miscellany, some measurements and descriptions of guns in the fort of Bijapoor in the Deckan, more correctly written *Vijayapura*, meaning, in Sanscrit, the city of victory. The measurements are taken from the account of that city given in “Moor’s Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little’s Detachment, and of the Mahratta Army under Purseram Bhow,” page 321.

I am, &c.

June, 1818.

A. B.

“The enormous size of the guns we saw corresponds with the magnitude of the fort; they seem, indeed, made for each other. Three only came under our observation, which were particularly measured; and we learned that, although the towers were formerly well stored with such guns, only twelve now remain. Here follow the dimensions of three guns, which may be depended on as correct, for they were taken with great care.

On the south-eastern side of the fort, in an immense tower, is a Malabar gun, the first we saw.

	Feet.	Inch.
Its diameter at the breech.....	4	5
Length from breech to muzzle	21	5

	Feet.	Inch.
Circumference of the trunnion	4	7
Diameter at the muzzle.....	4	3
———— of the bore	1	9

A short gun is lying near this monster, whence its name *cuteha butcha*, little child. The proportions, as here given, are evidently very faulty.

A tower, still larger, on the south-western side, holds the largest gun. It is of brass; cast, as appears by the inscription annexed, in the year of the Hejra 1097, of the Christian era 1685, by Aurangzeb Aslam Geer, in commemoration of the conquest of Bejapoor, then governed by Sikunder Adel Shah, the last king of the original Mahomedan dynasty.

	Feet.	Inch.
Diameter at the breech	4	10½
Do. at the muzzle	4	8
Do. of the bore.....	2	4
Length of the piece	14	1
Circumference in the middle ..	13	7

It is called *Moolk é Meidan*, the sovereign of the plain, is beautifully worked and polished almost equal to glass; but, as appears from the measurement, a most misshapen bungling piece. There are several inscriptions embossed on it (this expression is not perhaps quite correct in Arabic, and one in Persian. Having occasion to take some notes at this gun, I sat in it, not inconveniently, for that purpose. Several stone shot are lying near, and its rammer, which is an unwieldy spade like a mast.

The third gun is on the Ooperec-boortj, or Joffy tower, and is called *Lancherry*, or far-dier.

	Feet, Inch.	
Its length is	30	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Circumference at the breech ..	9	2
Do. at the muzzle	7	7
(measured over the largest moulding.)		
Do. at the smallest part	6	0
Diameter of the bore	1	1

This gun continues of the same circumference, 9 feet 2 inches, from the breech to one-fifth of its length, when it decreases to 7 feet 10 inches.

The first and last of these guns are constructed of bars of iron hooped round: they are not on carriages, but are lying on blocks of wood. The brass gun is fixed on its center, on an immense iron inserted in the ground, and grasping its trunnions in the manner of a swivel. Its breech rests on a block of wood, supported by a thick wall, so that it cannot recoil when fired.

Besides the inscriptions, the brass gun has several ornamental devices upon it particularly about the muzzle, where, I, I recollect right, a lion and a tiger are fighting, and one of their mouths expanded forms the muzzle. About the fort we saw several small guns, cast of brass, and curiously inlaid with gold, and with tiger mouths, a plan Tippoo has followed in casting some of his field pieces.

We were told that there never was but one other gun so large as *Moolk & Meidan*, which was its sister, *Kurk o Bedjil*, thunder and lightning; and that it was carried to Poona. It was perhaps melted down, as we never heard of it there.

About four o'clock we returned home, much astonished and gratified by what we had seen."

In a note at page 420 of the same work, the author gives some farther particulars of these, and other enormous pieces of ordnance, which you may perhaps find room for.

"Several writers," he says, "mention pieces of ordnance as almost incredibly large; but none that I have read of by any means approaching the magnitude of *Moolk & Meidan*, and the others here des-

cribed; which, I repeat, may be depended on, as their dimensions were carefully taken.

Dow Hist. of Hind. v. ii, p. 278, mentions two pieces of ordnance capable of receiving a stone ball of six or seven maunds, or one of iron of thirty maunds. "The size of these guns," he adds, in a note, "might be reckoned incredible, did there not remain to this day in India pieces of as extraordinary a bore; particularly at Arcot, and another at Dacca." Dow is deficient in not giving the maund by which he estimated the weight of the shot: a maund is a very indefinite term, as it varies in different parts of India from 25 pounds, the Madras standard, to 74 in some parts of Bengal.*

Hanway's Travels in Persia, vol. i. p. 452, speaking of a gun in a city of Germany, says, "It is a brass mortar, and will carry a ball of 730 pounds to the distance of 33,000 paces, and throw a bomb of 1000 weight."—"We do not clearly understand," continues Lieut. Moor, "how it could throw a bomb, by which we imagine a shell is meant, of greater weight than a shot; because the latter must necessarily be nearly of the same diameter as the calibre, and solid, which the former is not. Criticism is however thrown away upon an extraordinary relation, which carries impossibility on its face as a very prominent feature. How can any force of power impel a ball of any dimensions 33,000 paces? which, estimating the pace at two feet and a half, is upwards of 15 miles; or only at two feet, is twelve miles and a half!

Remell, in his Memoir, p. 61, gives the mensuration of the gun near Dacca, spoken of by Dow. It is now fallen into the river, together with the bank on which it rested. "As it may gratify the curiosity of some of my readers," says the Major, "I have here inserted the dimensions and weight of this gun. I took the measure very carefully throughout, and calculated

* This presumed deficiency applies partly to your correspondent W. E., vol. iv. p. 393, who tells us that the Agra gun weighs 331 factory maunds. Reckoning this description of maund at 74 pounds 10 ounces (rejecting decimals), we may take the weight of the Agra gun at 24,593 pounds. Your correspondent gives it at 23,435 pounds French.

each part separately. It was made of hammered iron; it being an immense tube formed of fourteen bars, with rings of two or three inches wide driven over them, and hammered into a smooth surface; so that its appearance was equal to that of the best executed piece of brass ordnance, although its proportions were faulty.

	Fect.	Inch.
Whole length	22	10½
Diameter at the breech	3	3
Do. 4 feet from the muzzle	2	10
Do. at the muzzle	2	2½
Do. of the bore	1	3½

"The gun contained 234,413 cubic inches of wrought iron, and consequently weighed 64,814 pounds avoirdupois, or about the weight of eleven of our 32-pounders. Weight of an iron shot for the gun 465 pounds."

Allowing for windage, that is, the difference between the diameter of the shot and the calibre of the gun, one twentieth part of the latter, as allowed in the ordnance tables, an iron shot for Major Rennell's gun will be in diameter 1 foot 2 inches 37-100ths; and as the increasing gravity of solid iron globes is as the cubes of their diameters, and as a 42-pounder is in diameter 6 inches 68-100ths the weight of an iron shot is consequently 417 pounds 3-10ths. The calibre of a 42-pounder is 7 inches 3-100ths; of a 9-pounder 4 inches 21-100ths, a 9-pounder shot is in diameter 4 inches; therefore a shot for *Entchabutchra*, the gun first described, allowing a calibre of 1 foot 2 inches to require a shot of 1 foot 8 inches diameter, will weigh 1125 pounds. For *Lamcherry*, allowing 1 foot 35-100ths of an inch for a shot of its calibre of 1 foot 1 inch, it will weigh 264 pounds 4-10ths. For the calibre of *Moolk & Meidan*, 2 feet 4 inches, allow the diameter of the shot to be 2 foot 2 inches 6-100ths, it will weigh 2646 pounds 7-10ths!"

Thus far Lieut. Moor. If I have not already taken up too much of your room, I beg to add, that the operation of casting the Bejapoor gun, called *Moolk & Meidan*, was deemed so important a concern as to attract the notice of historians. Ferishta, in his

history of the Deccan, gives an account of the process, and notices that a European (*Rumi*, an Italian probably), had the management of it. I think it is mentioned that a considerable quantity of gold was thrown into the molten mass. I am not possessed of Scott's *Ferishta*, or would seek and refer to the passage, of the existence of which Mr. Moor was probably uninformed.

What Mr. Moor calls a "Malabar gun," is described by Major Rennell to be composed of bars of iron placed together lengthways, so as to form a cylinder, and kept in their position by "hoops of iron two or three inches driven over them;" these are driven tight and close, with great force. This seems one of the most ancient modes of making guns, before the art of casting was discovered. Several specimens of this sort of ordnance may be seen in the Tower and at Woolwich. They are not unfrequently met with in the Deccan, where they are commonly called *Malabar guns*. Sometimes they have no trunnions, but rings; by which they are suspended under gins, or triangles, and are pointed and fixed slinging. Specimens of these guns are also in the Tower.

It may, perhaps, be worth the room to give at one view the comparative dimensions, &c. of the five guns more particularly noticed in this communication. They are probably the largest on record or in existence; the Bejapoor guns taking the lead both in length and weight of metal, as the following comparative table will shew. An English 42-pounder, our largest species of ordnance, and deemed so uselessly large as to be now but little or never used, cuts but a poor appearance on paper beside the others; but placed in battery, the others would cut an equally poor figure, as to efficiency and execution.

TABLE shewing the Dimensions, Weight of Metal, &c. of Five Pieces of Ordnance in the East-Indies, supposed to be the largest in existence, and of an English Forty-two Pounder.

Pieces.	DIAMETER IN INCHES.				Length in Inches.	Solidity in Cubic Inches.	WEIGHT IN POUNDS.	
	At the Mouth.	At the Breech.	Of the Shot.	Of the Calibre.			Of the Shot.	Of the Piece.
The Agra Gun..	32	36	22	22½	114	62,492	1,392	24,925
— Dacca Gun..	26½	39	14½	15½	274½	234,413	417½	64,814
Cuteba Batcha ..	51	53	20	21	257	—	1,125	—
Moolk e Meidan	55	58½	26½	28	169	—	2,646½	—
Lancherri . . .	30½	36½	12½	13	353½	—	264½	—
An English 42 pr.	18	22	6½	7½	114	27,107	42	7,230

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The *force of habit* has furnished a theme for the declamation or drivelling of all ranks in the world of talents, or, to use a figure familiar to the Greeks, to heads of brass as well as heads of gold, begging leave therefore to refer to them, any who may be in doubt of the wonderful strength, adamantine or somniferous, of this great tyrant of human actions, my intention is to throw out a short hint on what may certainly be called a very singular example of it. Every man of liberal knowledge is aware, and certainly every editor of a public print ought to know, nor less to bear in mind, that there is a branch of the ministry of the government of Britain expressly appropriated to the better management of the territories in the east, and it is called the Board of Controul; but such does not appear to be the case, for no sooner does the subject of Indian trade or territory come before them, than immediately all mouths are open, and all pens going, about that monstrous anomaly, a body of merchants exercising sovereign authority over an enormous empire. I say exercising, for if it should turn out, on investigation, that the exercise of authority does not rest with the decisions of the East-India Company, I have not sufficient time to spare to combat the assertion, that a political body

has actually, and exercises *sovereign powers*; at the same time that it is *subjected to the controul of superior authority*, exercising power to alter, rescind, ratify or abrogate its deliberate resolutions. That those of the daily prints, devoted to the cause of ministry, should keep back from observation the changes in the system of India government introduced by the two last charters, I can well understand; but that the Opposition writers should be so forgetful, so infatuated, as in the very same pages in which, in all the terrors of a presentiment of ruination, they are deprecating the increase and overflow of ministerial influence; that these writers, I say, should regularly continue, in spite of all changes, to denounce the East-India Company as an unheard of system of government, absolutely necessary to be removed, can only be attributed to the *force of habit*. They had been accustomed to talk in this style thirty or forty years ago, and the recurrence of old ideas, which is an operation of the memory, is much easier than the examination and mental exertion requisite for the exercise of the judgment in acquiring new notions under altered external circumstances. One cannot help smiling (as much as charity and the gentlemanly manners of the polished state of society in which I now

write will decently permit) at the oversight this latter class have committed, through want of due discrimination between the notions they have been accustomed to and the present state of the case; for the proposal to extinguish the present rights of the East-India Company, is only a proposal, from their bitterest enemies, as one would suppose, to place the extensive patronage in the gift of the directors, and therefore of the proprietors, at the disposal of the ministry: a change very likely to produce what these gents are so anxious for, a reform in parliament. Premising that it is not my design to controvert the propriety of any of the clauses of the charter of 1813, I subjoin an abstract of some of them, that your readers may appreciate the political sagacity of some of our news writers.

XI. Special licences (for ships in private trade) for the continent of Asia, &c. to be at the discretion of the directors *subject to the controul of the Board of Commissioners.*

XII. Licences for other places more north than 11 degrees S. L. and between 64 and 150° E. L. to be granted by the Board of Control, who are to frame rules for the same.

XLII. Board of Control invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct, and controul all orders and instructions whatsoever relative to colleges and seminaries abroad.

XLIII. Schools, public lectures, or other literary institutions for the benefit of the natives, to be regulated by Governor-General, *subject to the controul of the Board.*

XLIV. Directors to make rules and regulations for the college and military seminary in England, *with the approbation of the Board.* Nothing to hinder the said Court of Directors from making representations respecting the alterations or additions made by the said Board, as the Court of Directors shall at any time think fit.

XLVII. Establishment of offices in the college or seminary, and appointments of persons to fill them, to be *subject to the Board of Control.*

LII. His Majesty may grant to the *Asiatic Jour.*—No. 33.

Bishop such ecclesiastical jurisdiction as he may think necessary.

LV. Revenues of territorial acquisitions in India to be applied to purposes expressed by this clause.

LXIV. A plan for the arrangement of their accounts to be submitted to the said Board, for their *approbation*, by the directors.

LXVII. All rates, customs and duties, received by the said Company, in the East-Indies, upon private goods or merchandize, shall be placed to the credit of the territorial revenues of the Company, and shall be *subject to the controul of the said Board.*

LXIX. Court required to deliver to Board, copies of minutes, resolutions, and proceedings of all courts of proprietors, within eight days after their enactment, also copies of advices, &c. received from India.

LXX. Copies of all orders and instructions, proposed to be sent to the East-Indies by the Court of Directors, shall be previously laid before the Board, to be by the Board returned within two months, with their reasons at large, if disapproved, altered, or varied in substance, together with their *instructions to the said directors*, who are required forthwith to dispatch and send the letters, orders, and instructions in the form approved by the Board, without further delay, and the directors shall and are required to *pay obedience to, and be governed by such orders and instructions, as they shall receive from the commissioners, touching such appropriation.*

LXXVIII. Directors to furnish copies of records, &c. for the use of Board.

LXXX. Directors not to supply vacancies in India, without approbation of the Board.

LXXXIII. Nor to restore without consent.

No comment is required; the language, unlike that of some of the taxing acts, is studiously plain. Nor will I place against it that of the writers I refer to; but would merely beg them to recollect, that it must destroy the confidence of their readers, if they come before the public as wise as if they had lain in their graves for the last twenty years. Farewell!

THE BLACK RAYEN.

VOL. VI.

2 K

JOURNEY TO LAKE MÁNASARÓVARA IN UN-DES.

(Concluded from p. 149.)

Oct. 15th.—HOAR frost, thermometer 47°. I marched with the goats. After having gone about a mile, I observed that I had passed on the right, and below me a body of about eighty or one hundred men armed with muskets. They were evidently surprised, and hurried much to overtake me. I fell to the rear of the goats and continued my pace; a man asked me where Hearsay Sahib was, and desired me to stop. I asked him who he was, and by what authority he took the liberty of interrogating me. He replied that he was the jamadar of the party, and was sent to prevent our proceeding until his subadar and the principal zemindars of the country had a meeting with us. I told him, that I was proceeding quietly on the high road molesting no one, that I expected not to be molested, and that I should resist in the best way I could any attempt to stop me by force. That we had promised Bando Thápá to stay two days at *Polé*, and that we should stay that time according to our word. He then dropped his tone, and requested me to order my people not to go on, which I refused. As the soldiers had gathered round me and were closing, I told him that if he did not order them to go to a distance, I should consider myself attacked and act accordingly; and advised him to reflect on the consequences which might ensue by his forring me to defend myself. He ordered the soldiers to keep farther off. I continued to march, followed by the whole of the party. After reaching the bank of the river which was forded, a man of Bando Thápá's party came to know if I wished the goats to be carried; for this civility I thanked him, but declined giving him any trouble, save that if any of the goats should chance to be carried down the stream, that he would order his men to stop them just above a rapid at a short distance. I continued my march, when the jamadar said that if I would stop only one day, opposite Suméru's house, the meeting would take place, and we might proceed. I refused to stop any where short of *Mehelchauerl*. In half an hour more I saw a

large new house half way up the hill on the right, and on the plain close by the road the party of soldiers was assembled, they having preceded me from our last conversation. A tall man, whom I understood to be Suméru, came forwards, made a salam, spread a blanket, and begged I would go to his village until the Subadar should come. I said that I was upon the principal road, and I was determined not to leave it until I should arrive at *Mehelchauerl*. He requested me to stay only one day, during which the business would be settled: I told him we had been much deceived before, and at *Polé* only would we halt willingly. I resolved to wait for my companion coming up, that we might defend ourselves with more advantage against the force, which now amounted to as much as the country could muster. Wishing likewise to draw Suméru away, I gradually whilst conversing walked back again and he followed. At a proper place the note from D. S. was given. He said he knew its contents, and would furnish provisions and bearers, if we would only stop one day. In a short time Mr. H. came up: he was of opinion we ought to get beyond the *Sobha pass*, as if they failed to stop us there they could not have an equal opportunity elsewhere. I agreed with him and took charge of the advance, whilst he brought up the rear. The goats were with me. A body of *Sipákis* ran before to gain a narrow part, which confined the path. One went through the goats; I followed to push him from amongst them, and found about twenty men had formed a line upon the path. The man I had pursued, probably exasperated by being obliged to run in the sight of his countrymen, put himself in a menacing position on the path. I retired a few paces, dropped on one knee, in order to get a steady and low aim, when another advanced humbly, and the person, who appeared so resolute, threw down his musket and presented his neck also. I ordered the soldiers to quit the path, and they drew up on the side for me to pass. Whilst this was going on, Mr. H. was engaged in warm conver-

sation with the *Sipâhîs* behind, had formed his few men into two divisions, and agreed to no other terms than those I had before proposed, viz. that we would go to *Mohelchourri* and wait there the remainder of the day. To this place we went; and having only made four thousand five hundred paces, encamped under the shade of a mulberry tree and saligâ tree, close to the habitation of a *Gosain*. This personage was tall, thin, with a long beard, and about eighty years of age. He approached with much respect, and desired me to sit down on part of the *Chabutra* under the mulberry, surrounded by stone figures of deities. In a short time bringing a pomegranate, he particularly requested that we would stay a few days, as violence would certainly be offered if we did not. He represented himself to be an inhabitant of *Oude*; and, after residing here forty years, was anxious to die at *Benares*. He was tired of living in a country where religion was neglected, and every thing tended to desolation. In the evening a *Brahman*, who was called a major, and who we understood executed the writing business belonging to the Company, now made his appearance with a message from the Subadar, stating that to-day he was much engaged in ceremonies of ablution and worship, but that early in the morning he would certainly wait on us. To this we replied, that we had made a very short march to accommodate him, that he had not come agreeably to his promise, and that if he were disposed to see us, we would wait for him at the *Khutsar Gudrah*, on the south side of the *Sohla* pass. The major represented, that it would much gratify him and the whole party, if we would stop here four or five days. This we positively refused. The old pundit was very desirous of our stay; but, as we plainly perceived that time was all the Subadar wanted, we resolved to persevere. The appearance of one of Mr. Rutherford's agents, who said he was come on his master's business, makes us disbelieve the report of there being any rupture between our government and the *Gorkhîs*, and makes us still more desirous to avoid actual hostilities.

Oct. 16th.—Morning very foggy. Thermometer 52°. We were stirring very early, and as the *Gorkhîs* were round us

in considerable bodies, I had my breakfast placed on a stone and ate it with my gun in my hand. Many *Jamâdars* and *harilârs* came round Mr. H.'s tent and the soldiers closed. I called to the principal *Jamâdar*, and said, if the soldiers did not immediately retire, I should look upon their presence as an hostile aggression, and act in consequence. Seeing me thoroughly prepared, several of the officers came, offered their necks, and desired me to take off their heads, as if they did not stop us that would be their fate. Observing that many had got round me, I stepped away from them; and the servants who had been sent off with the goats, said they were not allowed to proceed. I then saw that a body of about thirty had barred the path, were forming in a semicircle and coming on to attack us. I called to my companion to prepare, and sprung into the path, desiring the soldiers to stand clear. The main body opened a little, and I independently advanced with too much impetuosity. A man or two advanced, and I shoved them back. My gun had in an instant as many hands upon it as could find room to touch it, but they could not wrest it from me. I had at least seventeen or twenty upon me, but this rather prolonged than shortened the contest, as they pulled in opposite directions. It would have been maintained for even a longer time, had not one man got upon my neck and stuck his knees into my loins, endeavouring to strangle me with my handkerchief, whilst another fastened a rope round my left leg and pulled it backwards from under me. Supported only by one leg and almost falling from the hand round my neck, I lost my hold on the gun, and was instantly thrown to the ground. Here I was dragged about by the legs until my arms were pinioned. When I had got up, nothing could surpass the savage expression of joy depleted in the countenance of the victors; nor was the ferocity of their actions much behind hand. For fear of my getting loose, two soldiers held me fast by a cord, and every now and then gave me a violent jerk by way of letting me know my situation. I desired to be placed upon the *Chabutra* out of the crowd; and, after some hesitation, this was complied with. Mr. H. it seems

had little suspicion of so immediate an attack, as he was washing his mouth when the affray begun, and did not hear my call to him. Our servants were absent from the small pile of arms we had. I had only one armed man in my suite, having given over my other double-barrelled gun to Mr. H. for his own immediate use; and to my servant, who had a long duck gun, I had given the most express orders not to fire unless the *Gorkhills* fired first. Mr. H. and the whole of our servants, except two or three who escaped this fate, I know not how, were secured. Mr. H. was not bound, but secured by persons holding his arms: some of the others were struck with the butt-ends of muskets and much maltreated. In about two hours, during which I remained bound, the Subadar made his appearance. He seemed quite a beau just stepping from his toilette, saluted all the soldiery with a slumbering smile of exultation playing on his countenance. He did not deign to salute either Mr. H. or myself, and we were certainly not in the humour to pay any compliments. After casting upon us some looks of survey, he retired to hold a council. In a few minutes he came again, and having a carpet spread near Mr. H. seated himself upon it and entered into conversation. I asked him whether the rope ornaments placed round my arms were the bands which connected the friendship of the *English* and the *Gorkhills*; whether this was a conduct that was justifiable towards a traveller who entered into the country peaceably, who had demeaned himself in the most peaceable manner whilst he remained in it, and was returning peaceably towards his own home. To this he asked why I went through the country in disguise? I answered to avoid expense, unnecessary delay, and to enable me to get into the *Undés*. During this time I remained bound. He desired me to be seated: this I refused until the cords were taken off my arms, which he ordered. The excuse he urged for not coming before, was that the day was one of great religious ceremony. If so, I observed, what reason was there for his having delayed; not making his appearance till so late an hour, it being now near twelve. He stammered out some imperfect apology. I pointed out the bound people, and de-

aired that either they might be unbound, or that I might be re-shackled. He said, that they all should be set at liberty; and two or three were loosed. In about half an hour the Subadar left us, and after a long consultation, in which jemâdars, harildars, and sipâhîs, bore a part, a letter was written to Bam Sah at *Almora*. This cowardly fellow had prudently kept himself out of the way till the scuffle was over. By acting as we have done, we have got into a part of the country less remote from the plains, and more in the way of sending information of what has occurred. In the evening our low country servants were unbound; but those we have hired to bring in our baggage were still bound, as well as the *Pundit* and his nephew. The former acted with firmness, the latter was much cast down. I decided that some of my servants might go to attend my goats: this was acceded to. On looking over the events of this day, and reflecting on the consequences which may result from them, I cannot but be grateful to the Author of all, for having given me firmness to bear my present situation without the dread of the death now likely to cut short my career. About fifty people are set to guard us; and they are so noisy as to afford little chance of sleep to-night.

Oct. 17th.—This day was ushered in by the hammering of a blacksmith preparing fetters. In the forenoon the two *Pandits* were taken away, as we apprehended, to be put to the torture; however in this we were mistaken, as it was for the purpose of placing one leg in a square hole cut out of a heavy log of wood, and a strong peg being driven across the two sides of the notch retained the foot. Several of my servants were shackled in this manner, and of Mr. H's. One of my bearers offered to carry a letter, as also did my goatherd. This man came up as a fakir, the second day after we had come over the *Nîti* pass, and said he would take service, provided I would furnish him with victuals till we should reach the plains. He purposed going to the Subadar, saying that he was a fakir, had only accompanied us for his victuals, and wished to depart. If he got permission, he said he knew what road to go by, to prevent being stopped at any of the *Gorkhill chokts*; and should, ba-

ting accidents, reach *Chiltash* on the third day. I wrote a letter to Sir E. Colebrooke, open, relating the general circumstances of our situation, and that the only matter which could be laid to our charge, was going through the country in *Hindu* dresses. This, along with one from Mr. H. to his brother-in-law, Lieut. Salmon, were put into a piece of my orange coloured mantle, and sewn within the doubles of an old woollen wrapper, in which the fakir kept the instruments he used in prayer. He made his representation to the Subadar, but was ordered back into confinement. This did not disconcert him. He was confident that he should be able to execute the commission he was charged with. He said that he had eaten my salt, and would not be ungrateful; that he should not stop here, but having his beard shaved, and having changed his dress, he should proceed with an answer to *Almora*, or wherever we might be. He left me, and I suffered an hour to elapse before I looked for him. He was then sitting down on the ground with his blanket on his head and arranging some wood in a bundle, as if for cooking. When another hour had passed again, I saw the heap of wood with a bundle of clothes laying by it, close to one of the sentries, but the fakir had disappeared. Should he succeed, we owe him great obligation, as the probability of our deliverance depends almost entirely on the representation Sir E. Colebrooke will make to the chief of *Almora*. We desired the Subadar to allow the major to write a letter from us jointly to the *Choutra*, Bam Sah, stating in general terms, that as we had been imprisoned and bound by his order, we desired to be taken to *Almora*. We enclosed a note to Mr. Hawkins, mentioning the imprisonment, and requested the *Choutra* to forward it to that gentleman. I gave the major a pair of pistols for his trouble, and a rupee to each of the two soldiers, who were going to *Almora* with the letter. A reward of three more was promised if they brought us an answer on the fourth day. A considerable number of farmers was brought together by order of the Subadar, in order to show them the punishment he had inflicted on the *Sakib* *log*; commiseration was depicted in their countenances,

which formed a striking contrast with those of our guards. The old *Gosain* continues his kindness in bringing all the milk his cow gives, morning and night. This is very little; but it shows his will.

Oct. 18th.—About ten o'clock the fakir was missed. A great noise was made, and a strict search for about an hour, and persons sent out in every direction; however, I trust, that our messenger will have got completely out of their reach. This escape has made them doubly vigilant, and a man looks into the tent every hour at least.

Oct. 19th.—The old *Pundit*, his nephew, and our hill servants, were released from their logs, but had their hands bound and were taken to *Almora*. To the *Pundits* I gave presents of money, and an order for a further run on my agent; and in the event of their deaths, I made a provision from my effects for the maintenance of their families. We were told that our low country servants should now be released from their logs. An abbat of stakes interwoven with brush wood was made round. The stakes being only driven straight down, might easily be drawn up. I mention this, because, after the *Gorkhals* have made an attack, they usually entrench themselves in this manner.

Oct. 20th.—Thermometer 45°.

Oct. 21st.—The fogs are said to hang over the *Rámgongá* at this season, for about half this month; when they disperse, they are very dense and penetrating. One of the hill servants I hired as a cooly on the banks of the *Nanddani* arrived with his load. He had been sick and obliged to stay at a village behind. The other man, Tilak, now gone to *Almora*, said that we might rely upon his honesty and fidelity; and he has given a proof of it, as if he had been dishonest, he might have gone off with his load unmolested; but though evincing some little courage in coming to persons in captivity, after learning the fate of his comrade, we find it is confined to this, for on sounding him as to taking a letter to *Maradabad*, he expressed his fears, and though apparently recovered, cited his illness as one cause for his not undertaking the journey.

Oct. 22d.—Our servants were this day released from their logs and had more

liberty allowed them for moving about. Seventh day of imprisonment.

Oct. 23d.—In the evening the two jamádárs arrived with a letter from Bam Sah. This acknowledged the receipt of our letter, and a copy of an order from *Nipal*, stating that having heard that two persons had gone towards the *Undis* in disguise with guns, &c. Bandu Thápá was ordered to stop them on their return, and know their business, and who they were, and also to detain them till an answer should be received from *Catmandu*. The jamádárs said that they were surprised we had gone privately when we might have commanded the country. We returned the same answer as to Bandu Thápá, that it was to avoid delay and inconvenience; but from all I have seen, I am thoroughly convinced, that, if we had applied for permission, it would not have been granted.

Oct. 24th.—The jamádárs who brought the letter from Bam Sah, came this morning to say that they had orders to procure whatever we might stand in need of. The jamádárs pretended to express astonishment at the severity of the usage we had met with, which they said was not agreeable to the orders the Subadar had received; and stated that this had not been reported to Bam Sah.

Oct. 25th.—A letter to Bam Sah was finished and sealed. We determined to send Kanh Singh with it, that we might be sure of its reaching Bam Sah, and that he might fully represent the treatment we had experienced. A half kind of consent was given to this by the jamádárs. A copy of our former dispatch to Sir E. Colebrooke, to which were added recent incidents, was given to the father of a boy, whom I had relieved by tapping for dropsy. He said that he should go to his house immediately, would place the letter in the sole of one of his shoes, and carrying these in his hand, would reach *Chillik* on the third day.

Oct. 26th.—This evening we took a walk out of the northern gate of the abatis, and prolonged it for an hour, in order to reconnoitre the adjacent country, for the purpose of attempting our escape should there appear a necessity for the measure. Our guards apparently did not miss us for the first half hour, when our absence gave them much alarm; and

suspecting we had actually effected our escape, people were sent out in every direction to apprehend us. The attempt to escape from hence would be difficult, as in such case we must proceed completely through the wildest part of the country; and almost all the small water-courses, by which the mountains are separated, serve as the retreat of bears and other wild beasts.

Oct. 27th.—When we reached this place, the sides of the mountain were beautifully green: but in this short space, by the night frosts, they have assumed the russet livery of autumn, so rapid is the change of season in this country.

Oct. 28th.—Early this morning a jamádár came into our tent, and seating himself, said the object of his journey was to convey us to *Sirinagar*, where Amar Singh wished us to be. This man brought no letter, and his interference was evidently the cause of some perplexity to our jamádárs. Amar Singh is the head of the army, and Bam Sah the chief of these districts.

Oct. 29th.—The watchfulness of our guards has not in the least diminished. A zemindar brought to the troops some *Ghee* for sale. Some one complained that oil was mixed with it. The servant of the owner was laid hold of, and through fear of being punished if he did not confess that his master had adulterated the *Ghee*, made an accusation to this effect. The supposed culprit was seized, stripped, bound, and flogged severely with thongs. The *Ghee* was confiscated for the use of the soldiers; and twenty-five rupees as a fine were ordered to be paid as the due to the Subadar. Should the poor wretch not be able to pay this in money, his cattle or children will be seized to the amount; and the value will be paid by the person who is to benefit by the property.

Oct. 30th.—To-day more troops reached us from *Sirinagar*, and we have with us in all about one hundred men.

Oct. 31st.—Another jamádár now came with a few men, saying that he had the orders of Bandu Thápá to proceed with us to *Sirinagar*, from whence we were to go to *Haridwar*; and that on the road we were to be met by Ranjur Kajeer, the son of Amar Singh. Although Bandu Thápá did not write, we thought

it right to send him a short letter, stating that as we now were on the high road to *Chikla*, it would be highly inconvenient for us to leave it. This jamádár is about sixty, of a more frank character than any of his brethren we have met with, and is employed in going through the district to prevent the farmers running away. He said his efforts to give confidence to the farmers were ineffectual, and the orders of the *Rájd* were disobeyed. An order had been issued under the great seal of the prince, in consequence of the great loss in the population of *Gharwá*, prohibiting the soldiers from taking any of the inhabitants as slaves; but this was wholly disregarded, and the soldiers always escaped the punishment with which they had been threatened. Living in free quarters, without receiving any check for this conduct, the soldiers had, the old man observed, so far oppressed the country, that where there were formerly twenty-five families, now only one was to be found.

Nov. 1st.—The jamádárs from *Almora* came at an early hour to report that orders had arrived from Bam Sah to return all the things which had been taken from us; and after the lapse of about two hours, they returned with the guns, &c. We now found ourselves in the way to liberty, and resolved not again to part with our arms except with our lives. This day our hill servants arrived. The old *Pundit* and his nephew were in irons, but were furnished with victuals by Bam Sah.

Nov. 2d.—Hoar frost. Thermometer 36°. Night 60°. We made preparations for marching at 9h 15', left *Mehelchouri*, and ascended the *Sobha Pass*. At the foot of the descent from the *Sobha Pass* is the *Khatrá* valley, and half way down is a knoll of calcareous rock, the western side of which is about thirty feet high, and overhanging the base, forms a shallow cavern attributed to one of the *Sátras*. From chinks in the stone exudes a small quantity of black bitumen. The *Khatrá* valley is about a mile broad; in the middle the edges are full of springs, the water of which is collected for irrigating the flats. This valley produces the *Basmati* rice, next in quantity to that of *Chookum*, and would give vast crops of hemp of the finest quality. We pitched on a rice flat on the right bank of the *Rámangá*, op-

posite to a small village called *Jhalah*. Kangh Singh overtook us here with a letter from Bam Sah, stating that his son was on the road to meet us, that our ill treatment did not proceed from him, and that the authors of it should be severely punished.

Nov. 3d.—Thermometer 41°. Night 69°. March at 10. We encamped under a *Pipal* tree a little below *Mashí*, on the left bank of the *Rámangá*; the top of *Ghensali ka Ling*, covered with snow, was very visible in a northern direction. Our supposed march to-day about seven miles. There was here an immense quantity of fish. The people place loose bundles of rice straw in the river, and keep them down with large stones. The fish coming into them to deposit their spawn, are seized by the hand before they can get from within the straw. In front up the hills are three ovens for extracting tar; but the pines are small, and of course do not contain much turpentine.

Nov. 4th.—Thermometer 50°. Night 62°. The son of Bam Sah was announced just as we had finished dinner: when he came, preceded by an old man repeating his titles, &c. and five or six bazar girls. His name is Lachbír Sáh, about twenty-six or twenty-eight years of age. He was dressed in fine *Dacca* muslin, and had about twenty shabby orderlies in attendance. He expressed the concern his father was under at learning how we had been treated; and was anxious to have us believe, that the *Sipáhís* had acted, not only without his father's orders, but even without any orders at all. He appeared desirous we should say we forgave what had happened, and the persons who had committed the outrage should be punished. We requested that the *Pundits* might be released, and stated that we were unwilling that servants should be punished for having acted agreeably to their orders. Lachbír Sáh said, that he would make a severe example of the soldiers who had been most active in seizing us, if we would point them out. It was obviously his intention to have given up a few of these wretches to condign punishment, in order that we might have the odium and consequences of the act, and that his government might retaliate upon the *Pundits*. It was stated by us, that we should derive no pleasure or satisfac-

tion from the immediate agents being punished; but we should be glad to know the authors of our arrestation, who were principally to blame; and we farther said, that, as far as we were concerned, we should forgive the men, provided the *Pundits* were immediately returned, so as to quit the country with us. He said he would write this proposition that evening to his father, and wished us to stay till a messenger should return from *Almora* with an answer. He said that *Darath Bakshi* had written to *Nepal*, that we had taken up between four and five hundred men with muskets, &c. had erected forts on the border between *Bhotan* and the *Unds*, and were endeavouring to raise the *Marchas* and *Unlas* against the *Gorkhds*.

Nov. 5th.—The *jamadars* last night requested that the subadar might be furnished with a certificate of their good conduct towards us. We said that we had no objection to give a certificate of the good behaviour of the one, and that we pardoned the other, provided he would ask pardon of the old *Pundit* for the treatment he had experienced from him and his soldiers. *Lachbir Sah* came in the afternoon, and announced the receipt of a letter from the *Raja of Nepal*, ordering us to be seen safe out of the country with all our effects, and that we should be treated with civility. He observed, we were at liberty to depart whenever we might think proper.

THE RETORT.

(From the Arabic.)

"I never," says *Furuzduck*, "experienced so severe a retort as I did once from a certain *Nabathean*."

"Are you the *Furuzduk*," says he, "whose constant employment is to lampoon or to flatter people for mercenary purposes?"

"The same," I replied.

"Then," said he, "you are sunk in a slough of mud up to the very nose."

"But why exclude the eyes?" said I.

"To enable you to behold," replied he, "the abject state into which your sordid passions have reduced you."

CRITIQUE

ON

DR. MORRISON'S CHINESE DICTIONARY,

And DR. MONTUCCI'S *Parallel between his intended Dictionary and Dr. MORRISON'S*.

By JULIUS VON KLAPROTH.—(Concluded from p. 575, vol. V.)

The compiler mentions incidentally that paper was invented in China towards the end of the first century of our era, by

倫蔡
道馮

Tai teen, and that print-

ing was introduced by the minister

Fung taou, who lived in

the time of the *Sung* dynasty in the middle of the tenth century, and is still honored by the printers as their patron deity. But it must be remarked, that the nine classical books were printed under

the *Tang* dynasty in 932, in the year

辰壬

Jin shin, of the 61st

cycle, and this is considered the origin of printing in China. Writings appear to have been first multiplied by printing in Japan in 1205.

Mr. Morrison judges quite correctly of the Chinese *Latin Dictionary*, compiled by Father *Basile* of *Glemona*, but published by *De Guignes*, junior, in his own name at *Paris*, in 1813, in folio, when he says, "The most useful book on Chinese yet printed in Europe is the late Chinese

dictionary, published at Paris, and printed from the manuscript dictionaries of the Romish missionaries. As far as the editor has adhered to his manuscripts he will be generally found correct; of his own knowledge he gives no favorable specimen," &c. Thus De Guignes is first declared a plagiarist in print at Macao in China, as all the European reviews, from the Quarterly Review to the Göttingischen Anzeigen (Göttingen Advertiser), abounded in praises of the thick unwieldy folio volume. When reviewers are entirely ignorant of the subject, and do not even give themselves the trouble of examining if Mr. De Guignes had translated the Latin he pillaged from the missionaries correctly into French, it is better to neglect reviewing Chinese dictionaries entirely.

Mr. Morrison's introduction concludes with a prolix review of some of the peculiarities inserted in Mr. de Guignes' introduction, and to which it is probable he can make no answer, as he will not find a reply prepared among the papers left by his father.

We now proceed to the arrangement of the dictionary. This, as has been already remarked, exactly corresponds with the order of the Kang he tsze teen, but with important additions in the explanation of the characters from the manuscript works of the Catholic missionaries from the compiler's knowledge of the use of the characters, and particularly from a new dictionary, compiled by Sha muh, in the reign of the preceding emperor. This highly useful work consists of forty-two

volumes, and is entitled,

文執

賢備

E wan pe lan (abundant

literature compendium). A new edition was published in 1811, and it is highly prized, although it did not appear under imperial authority.

An important part of a Chinese dictionary, intended for Europeans, is the correct pronunciation and exact accentuation of the words; and Mr. Morrison's work appears to be very imperfect in this particular. He has given a table of all the Chinese words, in a grammar, printed

Asiatic Journ.—No. 33.

at Serampore near Calcutta, in 1815, with their pronunciation; first, according to the English orthography; secondly, according to the Portuguese pronunciation of the Mandarin dialect, established by the Catholic missionaries; thirdly, according to the Canton dialect in the English orthography. We must therefore be surprised at his not adhering to the first in the work laying before us, and his adopting another, and a much more irregular system. Although this defect should be remedied by a small table on the xliith page, entitled, "sounds of the letters," that it is not remedied is evident from many examples in the first part of his work. The *a* in hat should express the sound *ā*, and it is right in the word

文

wan, literary composition, p. 3,

written *vên* by the missionaries, but not

in 八

pā eight, page 123, where *ā*

must be expressed by a short *a*; and the accent *o* should on no account be used as the characteristic of different vowels and consonants, as it is afterwards used to denote the short accent *juh shing*, as appears from the following remarks. The first of the four tones, viz.

Ping shing is left unmarked.

Shing shing is denoted by the grave accent (*i*).

Ken shing by the acute accent (*ü*).

Juh shing by the short accent (*ŏ*).

The aspirate by *h*.

The Catholic missionaries have always followed the modern Chinese division of the first tone *Ping shing*, and have denoted *Shang ping shing*, upper ping shing, by *ˊ*, and *Hia ping shing*, lower ping shing by *ˋ*, and Mr. Morrison followed them in his above mentioned grammar, but now deviates from them, as he has not at all marked the two divisions of this tone. This is the more censurable, as the Chinese lexicographers adhere to it; for instance, the compiler, page 91, pronounces

the character 佗 *To*, in the first tone,

although the original in the Kang he tsze teen gives the two pronunciations of the first tone, but with different meanings

first, it gives for the 切 tsee, or sound denoted by the union of an initial

and a final 何湯 'Tang ho, and

for the 音 yin, or pronunciation

妥 Tō, with the signification like

istic; second, 何唐 Tāng ho,

for the tsee, and 駝 Tō for the yin,

with the meaning, super humeros, gesture. The first pronunciation is entirely omitted by Mr. Morrison; he could not indeed express the sound by his imperfect orthography. The compiler should have reflected on this essential defect before proceeding to the printing of his work.

It would be unjust to accuse Mr. Morrison of placing the Chinese characters from left to right, as he has justified it in page xviii, although the necessity for this arrangement could only have arisen from the compiler's absence from Macao, where the work was printed, as the only advantage derived from it is to preserve the unassisted compositor from mistakes in the breaks of the lines. The beauty of the large Chinese type, and the accuracy of the smaller, cannot be sufficiently praised, and the English printing is very cleanly and beautifully given on the white Chinese paper, and, particularly for its remarkable blackness, is superior to any thing printed in India by Englishmen.

From page 1 to 10, the compiler gives the two hundred and fourteen elementary characters or keys now in use, in two different styles of writing, with their anomalies, with some, but very imperfect remarks on the analysis of the compound characters and the number of pencil strokes, an exact knowledge of which is indispensably necessary to the use of a dictionary. Then the Chinese English dictionary follows. That it will be the most complete hitherto compiled by any European admits of no doubt; but it is

neither a complete abstract of the Kang he tsee teen, nor does it contain the whole treasury of the Chinese world of words. In many long articles meanings found in the before-mentioned dictionaries are omitted. Passing over accumulated examples would not have been a great loss, but without particular research words and expressions are met with in quite common Chinese books that are wanting in the first part of Morrison's lexicon; for example, on the 13th page,

under 丁 Ting, are deficient

香 Ting heang, a clove; 母

香 | Moo ting heang, a mother

clove; 香 | 白 Peh ting heang,

the ordure of small birds: 人 Jia

ting means, not merely a man, but a

subject paying taxes. Under 三

San, page 15, are omitted 柰 San

ay Zedoaria, 柳川 San chuen

lien Tamariske, 草七 San tsih

saou, balsamum Samaritanum 足

鳥 San tsieh neaou, a bird with three

feet, which the Chinese fable to reside in the sun, and from thence the sun it-

self. Under 上 Shang are passed over

月 | Shang yue, the by-gone month!

路 | Shang lu, coming from a journey;

路 | Lu shang, to set out on a journey.

章 | Shang chang is another deno-

mination of the cyclic character

庚

弓 | Shang kung, the string fastened or hooked to the two end hooks of a

bow; 人 | Shang jin, a man who rigidly abstains from the five things prohibited by the religion of Foe, possesses virtue and wisdom internally, and vanquishes himself; that is consistent and exact in all his actions, and therefore elevated above other men. Under

tan, page 29, should certainly be found

黄 | hwaangtan, vermillion; 参 | tan

sen, madder; 青 | tan tsing, a painter.

亞 | ya, page 51, the phrase

不 | puh ya, without difference, should not have been wanting. The term

密

陀 | Meih to sang, is found under

僧 | Sang, page 158, but with the

explanation medicinal plants, which is quite incorrect. Meih to sang is litharge, and a corruption of the Peralan word

مرسانگ mordsang. It is also mentioned in Kang-he's dictionary, that meih to sang comes from Peralia.

* Character has been omitted. See No. 34, in De Gulness' Chinese Dictionary.

In the explanation of 信 sin, page

118, Dr. M. should have introduced

藥 | sin yo, arsenic; 風 | Fung sin,

a weathercock; 牌 | Sin poey, a little

table containing an imperial order, and which serves for a travelling pass. Under

倭 | wei or wo, are omitted 元 |

wo yuen, bismuth; 鉛 | wo yen, zinc.

Under 兆 | chaou, page 178, we miss

the signification, a group singing and dancing. The explanation, also, of

游 | yew chaou, "a certain year of the cycle," is too indefinite, particularly as the original exactly states it to be the fifty-third

year of the Sexagenarenn cycle 丙

辰 | Ping shin. Under 光 | Kwang

we look in vain for 奶 | nae kwang,

a pig; 地 | kwang tib, uncultivated

land; 棍 | kwang kuen, a deceiver, a

fortune hunter.

These few examples, which might be

greatly increased from the first part, completely demonstrate that Mr. Morrison's dictionary leaves much to wish for in

completeness of explanation, as well as in the number of irregular forms of the

characters. We must however remember that it is the work of a single man, and

may therefore place it beside the great lexicon of the immortal Meninski, with-

out which such considerable advances could certainly not have been made during the last hundred years in the literature of Mahomedan Asia. We have also the authorized hope of the early publication of the dictionary prepared by Dr. Montucci, remedying a great part of Dr. Morrison's deficiencies; and that, by the aid of both, we shall see those who are desirous of learning Chinese placed in a situation for studying it successfully.

We now advance to Mr. Montucci's parallel, the object of which has been already noticed. In his earlier polemical writings against such charlatans as Hager, &c. he assumed a decided and severe tone, as this is the only one that can be used against such antagonists, but in the present work he treats Dr. Morrison with all the respect that this distinguished scholar merits, and treats of his defects with a delicacy that displays him as a zealous promoter of knowledge rather than a venal critic. He lays the disputed point before Sir G. T. Staunton for decision, considering him the most impartial judge. Dr. Montucci has unanswerably established the proof of the incompleteness of Dr. Morrison's work through the omission of the various forms of the characters which differ from the authentic figures, and found an excellent illustration of his argument in the preface to Kang he's Dictionary, which furnishes the eight following characters among others of the same

kind.

為此所
狹能兼來歲

These only could be found in Morrison's Dictionary, and its source in their com-

plete forms 為此所

兼來歲
狹能

Dr. Morrison

has indeed pronounced this opinion in speaking of the original, which he has made the basis of his work. "The Imperial Dictionary was intended for natives, not for foreigners."

Dr. Montucci endeavours further to prove that the system of the two hundred and fourteen Poo, or elements, now generally adopted in China, is quite unsuitable and harassing for beginners in Europe, and then exhibits the principles on which the characters in the index, in the order of the keys, will be arranged in his Dictionary. For this purpose he divides the whole index into the following nine classes.

The first series of radicals placed at the

top of the character, as 𠔁

The second placed on the left side, as 讠

Third placed on the right side as 𠔁

Fourth placed at the bottom as 𠔁

Fifth extending over the top and left side, as 𠔁

Sixth extending to the left and bottom

as 𠔁

The seventh extending over the top and right side, as 𠔁

8th. Placed half on the left and half on

the right side, as 行

9th. Stretching over three sides or en-

tirely surrounding the character, as 凵

凵 凵

Some remarks on this table, and some exceptions, follow, and then the eight rules given below, by which the discovery of characters in the Dictionary will be surprisingly facilitated to commencing.

1. No external and detached part of a character has been adapted as a radical, if it did not occupy at least one whole side.

2. When a radical filled one side, by being repeated twice, it has been slyly adopted as such, and its repetition considered as a part of the remaining character.

3. If a radical which generally extends to two whole sides, covered, in some instances, one side and a half, it has been adopted as such, just the same.

4. If a character was composed of the same compact group or radical, twice, thrice, or even four times repeated, one only has been adopted as radical, and its repetition or repetitions have been considered as the remaining part of the character.

5. However conspicuous an external group might be, it has never been adopted as radical, if its recurrence on the same side of the character did not take place at least ten times.

6. Such characters, as well as those which present a single compact and indivisible group, will be found arranged in the index of the irregular characters, placed after the nine series, wherein each character is to be found under that subdivision to which it belongs, according to the number of all its component strokes.

7. Of all those conspicuous radicals which occupy whole various sides in the same character, that has been adopted belonging to that series which preceded in the numerical order of them above established. Thus, if a character exhibits at the top one of the radicals given under series the first, and covers it entirely, never look for it under a radical of any other series whatever. Again, if one of those of series the second fills the left side of a character, no one of the first can be said to fill its top; consequently look for it under that radical amongst those of the second series, and so on; always giving the preference to that radical which, without derogating from the first article of this advertisement, and being detached, external, and conspicuous, belongs to a series which comes first in their numerical order above established.

8. To find in what subdivision of a radical your character will be, you must

reckon its component strokes, those of the radical only excepted, and you will find it under that subdivision distinguished by an Arabic figure, as high as the given number of strokes; attending, moreover, to what has been observed under the second and fourth articles of this advertisement.

This is the complete plan, and highly deserving of approbation, according to which Dr. Montucci will arrange all the characters, whether they are accurate, defective, curtailed, or obsolete, under the radicals in the first part of his dictionary. The second part of his work will be alphabetical, taking for model Pere Basile of Glemont's dictionary, and include all the correct forms of the characters as given in Kang-he's dictionary, classed according to the pronunciation, with a Latin explanation, and all their variants and phrases in Chinese characters. May this meritorious scholar soon be prepared to send his work to press, and receive all the support that his inextinguishable zeal in so high a degree deserves.

After his plan follows a detailed analysis of the elementary strokes, entering into the composition of the characters, with rules for counting them both in the printed and written styles, and with this Dr. Montucci closes his work. He then gives a new edition of Dr. Morrison's *Horse Slices*, which possesses an important superiority over that published in London in 1812 in-8vo. by having the Chinese text of the elementary book *San tse King* placed opposite the English translation. The characters are beautifully cut in the manuscript style, and prove the correctness of Mr. Montucci's remark, that Dr. Morrison's dictionary is not sufficient for reading every thing printed in Chinese, as the commonest variants are omitted. Dr. Montucci could also have corrected several inaccuracies in the English translation, if he had not designed giving an unaltered edition of the *Horse Slices*.*

* We request the friends of Mr. Morrison, and we desire to be reckoned in the number, to bear in mind that we by no means must be supposed to assent to any unhesitating opinion, which his foreign rivals, if they can be called by that name, may have formed of Mr. Morrison's labours. The critique has much of praise and perhaps somewhat of animadversion, which may be just; the admission of any thing acrimonious we would not have endured, but the nature of our publication forbids the choice of subjects, according to our individual opinion.—Ed.

ON THE DRYOBALANOPS CAMPHORA, OR CAMPHOR-TREE OF SUMATRA.

By H. T. COLEBROOKE, Esq., President of the Asiatic Society.

Is the fourth volume of the *Researches* of the Society, in an essay on the express subject, the camphor of *Sumatra* is stated to be 'the produce of a tree growing on the north-west side of *Sumatra*, from the line to 3° north.' A familiar description of the tree is given, on the authority of a gentleman who long resided at *Tapunooty*; and its botanical place is assigned, "in the class *Ranunculida Monogynia* of Linnaeus, differing however in the form of the leaf from the *Arbor camphorifera Japonica*, and much resembling the bay in leaves."

It is evident that the author of that essay (M. Macdonald), or the person from whom he derived his information (Lieut. Lewis), considered the plant in question to be a laurel; as the camphor tree of Japan is described to be.* But, as neither of those gentlemen seems to have been conversant with botany, it continued to be far from improbable that the botanical character of the plant might have been mistaken by them; and that it was referred by the author of the essay cited, to the genus *Laurus*, or to the class and order to which that genus belongs, upon no other foundation but a preconceived notion grounded upon the existing information concerning the camphor tree of Japan. It was the less unlikely, that the two plants might belong to different genera, or even to different orders, as camphor is well known to be a production of a great variety of plants, though in a less pure state, and not so readily and abundantly afforded; and, as it was observed by Kämpfer, in speaking of the *Laurus camphorifera* and of the extraction of camphor from its wood and roots with the aid of heat, that "natural camphor in substance and of greatest value is furnished by a tree on the islands of *Sumatra* and *Borneo*, which is not of the *Laurus* genus."† "Camphorata naturalem et crystallinam perquam pretiosam ac raram impertitur arbor in *Sumatra* et *Borneo* insulis. Sed hæc arbor ex *Daphnæ* sanguine non est."‡

Considering then the specific character

of the camphor tree of *Sumatra* to be unsettled, and the generic character dubious, botanists in India have been long solicitous of more correct and definite information on this subject, and Doctor Roxburgh in particular was at great pains to procure living plants with specimens of the fructification. His endeavours had not been successful at the time of his quitting India: but he had received a rough sketch of the fruit and leaf, from the appearance of which he was led to name the plant *Shorea camphorifera*; and his conjecture, as will be shown, was not very remote from the truth.

It has been my fortune, in his absence, to receive from Doctor Roxburgh's correspondent at *Tapunooty*, (Mr. Price, the resident at that station,) a number of the seeds in very perfect condition, and a few living plants. The latter, I am sorry to say, did not outlive the subsequent cold season: but the examination of the seed enables me to determine the genus of the plant with entire confidence. It undoubtedly belongs to the *Dryobalanops* of the younger Gærtner; and is not unlikely to be the identical species which furnished the specimen inspected by him, and which he named *Dryobalanops aromatica*. Gærtner's information, indeed, states the specimen to have been received from *Ceylon*, with an intimation that the bark of the tree is the genuine and best cinnamon. But, as there is every reason to be satisfied, that cinnamon is exclusively produced by a species of the laurel, the information which accompanied the specimen in question may have been in every part inaccurate.

As this point, however, is uncertain, and the specific characters of Gærtner's species are unknown, or at least unpublished, it is for the present necessary to allot a distinct name to the camphor tree of *Sumatra*. I propose therefore to name it *Dryobalanops camphora*, until its identity with *D. aromatica* be established. The description which I shall offer of it is unavoidably imperfect, as the flower has not yet been seen by a botanist. But the generic character is so strongly pronounced in the fruit, that there can be no

* Kämpfer, *Amoen.* p. 770.

† Amoen, *Exot.* p. 771.

doubt of its place in the same natural order with the *Shorea*, the *Dipterocarpus*, and *Pateria*, to which the *Hopa* of Doctor Roxburgh is to be added; and most probably in the same class and order in the Linnean artificial arrangement, viz. *Polandria monogynia*.

This section of Jussieu's natural order of *Guttifera* comprises trees remarkable for their aromatic and resinous productions. *Shorea robusta* and *Zambuca*, and perhaps other species of the genus, yield in great abundance the resin called by the Hindostanis *Dhans*, and by the English in India *Dammer*, which is very generally used as a substitute for pitch for marine purposes. The natives of India also employ it in their temples in the manner of incense. *Dipterocarpus costatus*, *turbinatus*, *lacinus*, *alatus*, and probably other species of the genus, afford the several sorts of balsam called by the natives of India *Garjan*; by the Singhalese, *Dharnat*; and by the English, *Wood Oil*. *Pateria indica* produces the resin in India called *Capal*, as very nearly approaching the true resin of that name. The best specimens are employed as ornaments, under the denomination of amber (*Kadrola*) to which it bears exterior resemblance: in its recent and fluid state it is used as a varnish in the south of India, (Buchanan's Mysore 2, p. 476.) and dissolved by heat in closed vessels is employed for the same purpose in other parts of India. Another plant of the same genus, *Pateria lancea-folia*, affords a resin, from which, as from other resins, the Indians prepare one of the materials of their religious oblations.

DESCRIPTION.

Dryobalanops Camphora. Cole.

Ess. Char.

Calyx one-leaved, permanent: the five divisions of the border growing into long, remote, reflex wings.

Corol—

Capsule, superior, one-celled, three-valved, one-seeded. Embryo inverse without perisperm.

A large tree, native of forests on the north-western coast of Sumatra: and especially in the vicinity of *Tapenooly*, *Sans*, *Carpura*. *Arab*. *Câfir*. *Mal*. *Câpûr*. *Hind*. *Câpûr*.

Trunk arboreous. *Bark* brownish.

Leaves, superior alternate: inferior ones opposite; elliptic, obtusely acuminate; parallel veined, entire, smooth; 3-7 inches long; 1-2 broad.

Petioles short. *Stipules* in pairs, subulate, caducous. *Perianth* one-leaved; five-parted, persistent.

Capsule superior, ovate, woody, fibrous, finely streaked with longitudinal furrows, embraced at the base by the calycine hemispherical cup and surrounded by its enlarged leaflets, which are converted into remote, foliaceous, spatulate, rigid, reflex wings: one-celled, three-valved.

Seed solitary, conform to the cavity of the capsule. *Integument* simple, thin, membranaceous, thickened along one side and thence penetrating to the axis, and continued between the interior fold of the cotyledons. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, inverse, milk white. *Cotyledons* two, unequal, almond-fleshy, thick, chrysalid-contortuplicate; the exterior one larger, convolute, and cherishing the interior one, smooth without, wrinkled within: the interior one much smaller, wrinkled on both sides, uniform or round cordate (as is the exterior one, if its folds be expanded.) *Plumule* simple, conical, two-leaved. *Radicle* near the summit towards the back, columnar, a little curved and ending in a short conical tip; ascending.

The seed has a strong terbinthine fragrance.

The following particulars concerning the extraction of the camphor, were communicated by Mr. Prince, resident at *Tapenooly*, to Doctor Roxburgh.

"This tree grows spontaneously in the forests, and is to be found in abundance from the back of *Ayer Bongey*, as far north as *Barongan*, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. It may be classed among the tallest and largest trees that grow on this coast; several within daily view measuring six or seven feet diameter. Before it acquires such dimensions its age is conjectured to be years; but it will produce camphor at a much earlier period when the tree does not exceed two and two and a half feet in diameter. The same tree which yields the oil, would have produced camphor if unmolested, the former being supposed to be the first stage of the latter's forming,

and is consequently found in younger trees. The natives have no certain means of ascertaining the tree which produces either the one or the other, although there are some men styled *Toongoo Ngr Capoor* who pretend to that knowledge, but they cannot give any reasons for their judgment, beyond favorable dreams, which superstition has rendered infallible; and it must be admitted that the success of this description of people, in discovering and procuring, is greater than the majority of those who go in search of the camphor. The distinction may have arisen from the peculiar favor of fortune to some individuals over others, as in most other circumstances of life from whence they have acquired a celebrity, otherwise they could give some rational explanation of their superior success. Both oil and camphor are found in the heart of the tree, occupying a vacuum, which, in others, is frequently filled with pitch; but it does not extend to the whole length; on the contrary, they are found in small portions of a foot, and a foot and a half long, at certain distances. The method of extracting the oil is merely by making a deep incision with a *Billiong* or *Malay* axe, in the tree, about fourteen or eighteen feet from the ground, till near the heart,

where a deeper incision is made with a small aperture; and the oil, if any in the tree, immediately gushes out, and is received in bamboos, or any other utensil better approved of; in this manner, a party proceeds through the woods wounding the camphor trees till they attain their object. The camphor is procured in pretty nearly the same way. The trees are cut to the heart about the same height from the ground as in the former instance, till the camphor is seen. Hundreds may be thus mutilated before the sought-for tree is discovered; when attained, it is felled, and cut inunks of a fathom long, which are again split, and the camphor is found in the heart, occupying a space in circumference of the thickness of a man's arm. The produce of a middling sized tree is about eight *China catties*, or nearly eleven lbs. and of a large one, double the quantity. The camphor thus found is called *Sr Tantong*. It is often the case that the trees which have been cut, and left standing in that state, will produce camphor in seven or eight years after, which is distinguished by the name of *Oogar*, but is inferior in appearance, though of the same quality. The sorts of camphor called belly and foot, are the scraping of the wood which surrounded it."

ON THE IMPORT OF COLONIAL CORN.

Extracted from the recent publication of H. T. COLBROOKE, Esq. President of the Asiatic Society.

YET, were the efficiency of wheat ever so greatly increased by a general practice of using its meal mixed with the best and most salubrious flour of farinaceous roots, still the needful supply of wheat (for much will still be needed) may be greater than England can itself furnish. But in that case it can be drawn from the British possessions abroad, without hazard of disappointment and without reliance upon foreign and independent countries.

That India is capable of supplying wheat, and that the difference of the usual prices there and in England, is amply sufficient to defray the charges of importation and leave an adequate profit, has been already intimated. The charges being no greater for the equally distant possessions of Great Britain in New Holland, and much lower for the less remote colony of

the Cape of Good Hope, it follows, that the expense of transport need not be an obstacle to the drawing of supplies of bread-corn from those possessions.

The British settlements in Austral Asia, with all the advantages of genial climate, have hitherto made very slow and almost discouraging progress. But distance from the mother country is not the sole, nor the chief cause of their tardy advancement: nor is this result, though very different from what is usually experienced in young colonies after the first difficulties of early settlement have been surmounted, to be ascribed wholly to an injudicious or unfortunate selection of place, nor to special untoward circumstances, (although these likewise have had their share); but mainly to the very nature of an establishment, which was commenced as a receptacle for

convicted criminals; and still continues to be chiefly such, and to be administered with an almost exclusive view to that primary object.

But, if a distinct colony of freemen were established with a colonial charter and a suitable municipal government, and entire exclusion of convicts under unexpired sentences, there is no reason to doubt that a British plantation upon such a footing, in a well selected situation within the favorable climate of the southern part of Austral Asia, would exhibit the like rapid growth, and at an early period the same thriving condition, which have been seen in the western hemisphere. The vast island, or rather southern continent, of New Holland has been yet very imperfectly explored. The interior of the country has been but recently penetrated. But the accounts of what has been observed are promising. Making, however, deductions for the marked inferiority of internal navigation, contrasted with the vast rivers of America, and for comparative paucity of situations for sea ports; not to speak of the greater distance from Europe, for which disadvantage proximity of the populous countries of Asia make some amends; there yet remain sufficient grounds for prognosticating eminent and quick prosperity of British colonies in New Holland, when settled and conducted upon more comprehensive principles than have been hitherto allowed. Beginnings may be slow, as the distance is unquestionably adverse to a very great direct emigration. For the same reason, fewer recruits may flock thither from Europe than to the nearer continent of North America, after they have been established. But the increase of numbers would nevertheless proceed with that elasticity and spring which are witnessed in other new countries, where facility of subsistence takes its natural effect unimpeded by obstructive institutions.

The colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Dutch in its origin, but now a British possession, is yet more favorably situated for early prosperity. It has a temperate climate, almost too warm for summer outdoor labor of a native of the northern portion of Europe; but not too much so for that of his creole offspring. It is more temperate than the southern portion of Europe. With great inequality of sur-

face, a cool air and a powerful sun, and abundant rain and dews, its climate is suited to most of the productions of the temperate, and many of the torrid zone. Begun like the middle and southern states of North America, by plantations of which the work is performed by slaves, it is actually in progress of transition from that mode of culture towards the more desirable method of husbandry by hired labour. Much accession of labourers from contiguous countries is not to be expected; and emigration from Europe has not yet taken a pronounced direction towards southern Africa. The increase of its population is proceeding therefore naturally, with the simple elasticity which full scope for it affords, unaided by accession from abroad. Its administration, though not upon the footing of a free and chartered colony, is not decidedly unfavorable to improvement and prosperity, like the more rigid government of Botany Bay.

Its situation, midway towards India and Austral Asia, and facing southern America, and not too remote for an intimate intercourse with the West Indies, fits it for carrying on an extended commerce. It is wholly deficient in internal navigation, and has a tempestuous sea for a coasting trade. It does not abound in harbours, but has one that may vie with the most commodious and secure any where known;* and the regularity of its seasons permits an assured safe navigation upon its coasts at confined but known periods. It shares in some measure the prevalent defect of Africa; sandy and stibiose soil and saline impregnations, with a consequent scarcity of fresh springs and running water. But the soil is fertile notwithstanding its sandiness and want of tenacity; and the failure of running streams and fresh springs is not irremediable in an uneven and actually mountainous country. It abounds in cattle, corn, and wine; and may without difficulty furnish copious supplies to the West Indies and to Great Britain. There needs but an alteration of the laws, which discourage its commerce in the most important articles of its production with Great Britain: its corn, its fish oil, the yieldings of its cattle, and in short almost every thing but its wine. The inordinate rate

* Saldanha Bay.

of exchange against this colony, while the course of exchange has been for most other places against London, demonstrates the difficulty experienced in making returns for the British goods which it takes. As another cause, however, does partly contribute to this effect, there will be occasion to resume the consideration of this last topic.

Under the pressure of a fast-growing population, and with overflowing capital, it would be for the benefit of Great Britain to promote emigration to that colony, and still more to the almost unopened field of New Holland, more fertile, more genial, but more distant, as well as to the less remote plantations in North America: not indeed, to send deluded emigrants to starve and perish in the wilds of those countries, but to pour forth a spare part of its population; persons who, by a change in the direction of the demand for industry, have lost their accustomed employment and do not readily find another; persons, whose subsistence burdens their parishes, and whose discontent, goaded by distress and verging towards disaffection to the state, threatens to convulse it: these the state should send forth to regions where there is scope for industry, and ready incitement to it, in the prompt means of its employment; furnished however with the funds of subsistence until their labour can be expected to be productive. It would be better for the public collectively to defray for once the charge of the removal of an able-bodied pauper to a country where he will cease to be a pauper and become a customer for the manufactures of his native country, instead of an unprofitable consumer of a scanty portion of its productions dealt out to him with a chary and degrading hand of charity; than to defray for an indefinite period, a wretched subsistence for him at home.

The colonization, which has been contemplated in the foregoing remarks, is that of new or thinly peopled countries, to be settled or more extensively planted by a new or augmented population, retaining the habits of the parent nation and becoming a people of customers for its wrought productions, and of contribution to its political strength. The subject of colonizing cannot however be past by, without some notice of a system of policy,

regarding one of the most important of the transmarine possessions of Great Britain, adopted or maintained upon grounds of apprehension of colonizing a country already populous. It will be readily perceived, that India is the country alluded to.

Against that policy in its principle and in all its ramifications, it is contended, that no colonization, in any sense usually attached to that term, could take place in the British possessions on the continent of India, were it ever so studiously promoted; that the establishment of British settlers among the native inhabitants of India is not to be deprecated as an evil; that the increase of a Christian creole population in that country is devoutly to be wished; and that a just and wise policy should encourage and promote these results, whether termed colonization, or by whatever other name designated.

It is needless here to repeat what has been again and again averred, and insisted on by more than one writer upon this subject, that no inducement exists for the resort of the common labourer and artisan to India. No such emigration is invited from the temperate climate of England to the torrid one of the West Indies, though colonization be there free. The price of labour is there high: it is low in Hindostan. No person would dream of proceeding to either country, exposed to a climate so positively adverse, with a view, direct or contingent, of personal exercise of manual labour in agriculture or handicraft. The voluntary resort to Hindostan, with the purpose of settling there, were it free as it is to the West Indies and to the British plantations on the main of South America, would be confined to merchants, factors and traders; to navigators and seamen competent to functions above those of former st men; to a few artists, and but a few, as master-workmen; to master-planters and overseers of plantations; to military and civil servants of the government.

The influx of persons of these classes could in no circumstances be of a magnitude to have any sensible effect on the ordinary calls for employment of the population of the country. Their influx is invited for the performance of some task, which would remain undone or ill-performed by the ordinary means which the

country affords. Their intelligence, enterprise or dexterity, is wanted. By one or other of those qualities, the general activity may be and is directed into new channels, or stimulated to greater exertion: and the employment of the many is rendered more beneficial to the multitude and more useful to the public, by a small influx of keen and busy settlers.

An argument, chiefly relied upon, is the danger apprehended from the unrestrained roving of Europeans in Hindostan; from the injuries inflicted by their lawless or imprudent conduct, and the provocation given by them to the natives of the country; and from the degradation of the European character in the eyes of the native inhabitants.

Now it is not by any means a natural or necessary consequence of permitting a free resort of British-born subjects to India, that they are to be let loose and exonerated from salutary restraint and control when scattered over the country. If the laws, which exist for the administration of civil justice and of police, are not sufficiently strong, and do not invest the local authorities and provincial judicatures with competent powers of jurisdiction, the defect is not irremediable. It is but necessary to strengthen the hands of local officers, to give them the extent of authority over the British-born subject which they have over other inhabitants; to take away the exception, and withdraw the privilege of exemption, if privilege it be, which serves as a reason for a disability.

It is not to be dissembled, that the European, that the descendant of the Gothic race, that the white man, and above all the Englishman, is full of prejudices, and governed in his intercourse with men of other nations, and other complexions, by a repulsive dislike of strangers, an unjust contempt and deep aversion, amounting in an illiberal mind to a contemptuous hatred of men of a dark hue. The conduct of the lower British, in their dealings with men of colour in either of the Indies, is but too often influenced by such feelings. The arrogance of the white man, a serious evil in all countries that contain a mixt population, is aggravated in British colonies by the arrogance of a truly English feeling, which looks down upon every foreigner and despises

every stranger. It aggravates domestic, or which is worse, predial slavery, in the West Indies: it is the cause of much mischief in the East. But, confined as it is, to the British-born subject, to the European Briton, and not shared by his creole offspring, it furnishes no reason against the establishment of the descendants of those who are suffered to resort to India, nor any cogent argument for more than a very strong power of control over the European there. The creole offspring is, as may be confidently affirmed and maintained, unexceptionably fit to be a settler, as in short, a colonist, of India.

The illegitimate offspring is privileged; it is only the legitimate descendant, the lawful issue of the European, who is like him debarred from acquiring property in land, from becoming owner of an estate in the country of his birth. The restrictive rule had its origin in an unworthy, not to say groundless, distrust. It carried the remedy far beyond the evil; and established a sweeping one, when a much more confined one would have amply sufficed: it remains in force after the reason of the law has totally ceased; and for a different end from that which was contemplated by its enactment.

A gradual increase of the hasty race from continual accessions to it, joined with the augmentation of numbers in its posterity, may be expected to take place, and to constitute a progressive colonization in fact, notwithstanding the opposition ineffectually given to it. This, doubtless, is in some degree actually in progress: but it proceeds less rapidly than might have been anticipated. The mixt race melts quickly on either side; into the white creole, on the one part, by the intermarriages of the European sojourners (for settlers they are not permitted to be); and into the dark native Christian, on the other, by the mixture of the men with native women more swarthy than themselves.

It is to be lamented, that the race of native Christians is in India a degraded one. The pride of caste among the Hindoos does not singly account even for the contempt felt and shown by the Hindoos towards them. No such contempt is manifested towards the Mahomedans, nor towards the European Christians. There are undoubtedly circumstances of diet and

uncleanliness, which tend to lower the Christian in the eyes of both the Mahomedan and the Hindoo. A man imbued with right habits prides himself upon his abstemious and cleanly observances. His abstinence from abominations, his attention to prescribed ablutions, become matter of temporal if not of spiritual pride. The habitual disregard of these matters, is a source of contemptuous feeling. The feeder upon things held in abomination is execrated, and he is scorned for his negligence of ablutions. These feelings are not counteracted by any contrary association with sentiments of respect. The European holds himself aloof from the native Christian; and no portion of the veneration which is directed towards him, is reflected upon his humble brother in religion.

A settlement of the creole in India would tend to the removal of this evil; for an evil it is. His feelings would be more consonant to those of the native Christian. He would be the link to unite the Christian tribes: to raise the inferior portion of the chain without lowering the superior. Like the Muselman, the Christian may become a tribe holding a respectable rank in the mixt society and varied population of India. Then, and not until then, will temporal causes cease to be opposed to spiritual ones, for effecting any large conversion of natives from their ancient religion to the Christian. Conviction does not easily reach the mind of one, who becoming a proselyte must descend from a decent rank in society to one degraded and discountenanced. When the native Christian, on the contrary, is countenanced, not merely by the number of his brethren, but by the reflective lustre of those who differ not in faith but in colour and origin, he will soon have numerous associates.

In a political view, a Christian population, holding a decent rank in the motley throng of tribes and castes, would add to the strength of the state and probable duration of the empire. Such colonization, far from being likely to terminate in separation of the colony from the governing state, would serve to perpetuate the union and maintain the authority of the ruling power. The establishment of that domination has been assisted, and its maintenance facilitated, by the dis-

union arising from the difference of religion and habits, among a people consisting of tribes so dissimilar as the Hindoo and Muselman. If one more tribe, not less dissimilar, be added to the mixture in notable proportion, this could not but be a source of security: especially since the tribe, the augmentation of which is the object under consideration, is one whose attachment and interest must lead to wish well to the governing power, to uphold it as a protector, to cherish it as a defender: instead of entertaining feelings of indifference and disaffection: which unfriendly sentiments cannot but be ascribed, though doubtless in unequal degrees, to the other tribes.

In a different view, which belongs to considerations less elevated, but more nearly connected with the principal subject treated in this tract, a colonization of India, as an introduction of a Christian class in the aggregate population, and in suitable proportion to other classes, and holding a decent rank among them, is desirable: since it could not but promote intimate intercourse between the two countries. With habits more analogous to those of Europe, with dispositions and inclinations turned more towards it, the Christians of India would be better customers for the manufactures of Europe. Were they numerous and opulent, they would largely consume the wrought goods of Great Britain. All that is requisite, and here pleaded for, is to permit the natural course of things to take effect, instead of restraining and obstructing it: to suffer European British subjects and their offspring to acquire property, and to settle in India; to allow the importation of the produce of India, including corn and other articles of primary necessity into Great Britain, in common with the productions of other British territories abroad, and under the same or similar laws.

But, after all, should colonization in India terminate in the apprehended result of ultimate separation and independence, as may with more confidence be foretold in regard to colonies established in new countries, Nova Scotia and the Canadas, Sierra Leone and Southern Africa, New Holland and adjacent islands, is such a separation to be viewed as a public evil and national ill? It can take place but at

full maturity. Ages must pass away before the so much deprecated colonization could produce, or even tend to produce that event: an event, which in the case of India, is likely to occur much earlier from quite contrary causes, if they be not meantime counteracted by these very means. Allow it to become a colony, if it can become one: and the maxim

will hold for this as for every other; that, when a populous colony, ripe for self-government, asserts its independence, the separation is in truth advantageous to both countries. Instead of breeding *HL* blood, it is to be hailed as a common benefit. On this point enough was before said. It need not be further argued in this place.

BEAWES' JOURNEY TO BASSORA.

(Continued from Page 19.)

11th Aug. 1745.—Mounted this morning about four, and travelled in a hilly uneven country but pleasant enough, till ten, when we got again upon a plain, unbounded almost in every direction by any thing but the horizon; here we found such a multitude of hares as afforded us good diversion the whole day, and I believe to every person in the caravan, a good supper. The manner of taking them is very curious, and puss has little chance of escaping, for she can turn no way without meeting a stick, which the Arabs fling so dexterously as seldom to miss their aim; but the flesh of these hares is disagreeable, which seems to proceed from their food, for the camels have frequently of a night when brought in from feeding, a very offensive smell; the Arabs told me it was the breath of these animals; and the taste of the hares corresponds exactly with it.

We passed this morning by the ruins of a castle called Gussorah Seveyge; the building has been large and of a square figure; at present most of the southward is standing, built of stone, with turrets at equal distances, but within there are no remains. We stopped about an hour at noon, and encamped at six. The day has been warmer than agreeable, though the wind continues westerly; course about E.S.E.; country level; no water; evening and night pleasant.

12th. Set out this morning at four; halted an hour at noon and proceeded till seven; course and country the same; hotter than usual; wind westerly; no water; the evening and night pleasant.

13th.—Set out this morning at three, and about eleven came to a water they

call Genbil Canani, or the steep pool, which we found well tasted, but before we could procure any it was become very muddy, as will always happen, unless a person be sent time enough before the caravan to make the necessary provision, which our conductor should have done. Here our Arachba friend took his leave, and shaped his course for that place about N.E. by N. nine hours distant. Proceeded no further to-day; course and country the same; wind westerly, heat excessive, with some blasts almost insupportable. We have not broke our fast the whole day except with drink, which indeed has been our chief sustenance since we left Aleppo; for what with being bruised and baked in that confounded invention the Mahoffi, and the tedious tiresome stages we daily undergo, our appetites at night, which is the only time for getting any thing dressed, are so palled, that the little we then eat is merely because we think it necessary, and by what we have already experienced of the desert, we may in my opinion conclude for certain, that no man who has the least regard for his ease, should attempt the passage in this season unless provided with a more commodious carriage, for as to riding so many hours a day exposed to the sun, such is only tolerable by an Arab; and as to the Mahoffi, Satan himself would not be able to continue a shape or posture accommodate to so perverse a movement; therefore upon the whole it seems to me, that if the passage through the desert be compared with the way by Mosul and Bagdat, the latter has much the advantage with regard to refreshments, a pleasant variety of country, and the satisfaction of being accom-

modated, should sickness or other impediments render it inconvenient or impossible to proceed; and though the former for security, for avoiding delays and the impertinence of Turkish officers is greatly preferable, and consequently the choice of merchants, yet where interest is not concerned, there appears but little reason to determine a mere passenger in favour of the desert; and were I again to choose my way in this journey, it should by all means be by water, between Bagdat and Bassora, and between Bagdat and Aleppo, either with the desert caravan in a litter, or if my circumstances allowed me to afford such a present to the Bashaw as might procure me a safe passage, it should be from town to town upon the banks of the Euphrates.

We observed in this vicinity a vast quantity of crystalline talcs, such as I imagined would afford a plaister for stucco work infinitely exceeding any other material, and might be brought to Aleppo, and thence transported to Scanderoon for exportation at a trifling expense. In a journey mentioned in the *Miscellanea Curiosa* by some English from Aleppo to Tadmoré, it is said, that between Ain ul Kom and Arzoffa, there are several quarries of this talc, which they call Gypsine stone or rock isinglass, and say

that at Arzoffa there is a building entirely thereof. Whether the talc here mentioned is the same as that from which the adepts pretend to extract an oil of such admirable quality, I am uncertain, nor have I made the experiments that I intended with this curious production, but find it to disagree with the European talc in a very essential quality, which is the comparative resistance they make to fire, for this exposed to a common culinary heat presently falls into an impalpable powder.

14th.—Set out this morning about four, and soon after met an Arab messenger from Bassora with letters for the English residents at Aleppo, having been only ten days upon the desert; we offered him refreshments, but he excused himself from accepting any for the rest of his journey, having only the camel he rode on. At noon we halted an hour as usual, and encamped about seven. Course S.E.; little wind from the northward; country in the afternoon hilly, and the weather very hot, but the temperature cooled at night.

15th.—We were under way this morning at five, and directed our course nearly east, which about ten brought us upon the banks of the Euphrates.

(*To be continued.*)

THE ROMANCE OF CAI CAUS,

WHO REIGNED ONE HUNDRED YEARS; AND HIS GOING TO MAZEN-
DERAUN TO FIGHT THE DEEVES.

*Translated from the Shah Namah Near, a Persian Manuscript in the
British Museum.*

It is related that when king Cai Kobad * departed from this world, his son, Cai Caus,† ascended the imperial throne, and placed on his head the diadem embossed with precious stones. The universe flourished through his liberality and justice; no one suffered from tyranny or oppression; he assembled about him all the virtuous men and those who spoke truth, and caused all the wicked, unjust, and those who bore false witness, to be hanged;

so that the land of Iraun was like the gardens of the blessed. After some time past in this manner, it happened that king Cai Caus made a feast one day, as splendid and delightful as a banquet of Paradise, on the month of Fervardin, and with the nobles of Iraun and the heroes renowned in war he quaffed wine and enjoyed the harmony of musical instruments; and during this conviviality a certain minstrel came to the king's gate, and said to the chamberlain, "Inform your sovereign, Cai Caus, that I am a minstrel, who come from the

* The first monarch of the second dynasty of ancient Persian kings, surnamed Calanians.

† Is supposed by some the Nimrod of scripture history.

"court of the king of Mazenderaun,* and
 "wish to perform in the presence of
 "the Persian monarch some airs of that
 "country, and to sing before him to
 "my harp."

When the chamberlain heard this, he
 went to Cai Caus, and said, "a minstrel
 "is come, and stands at the king's gate,
 "and wishes for the honour of ad-
 "mittance to the royal presence." The
 king ordered him to be brought; and
 when the minstrel came before him, he
 played one of the airs of Mazenderaun,
 and sung forth the most extravagant
 praises of that country, expressing in his
 song that Mazenderaun was at all seasons
 of the year a perfect paradise; the air
 of it always temperate, never too hot
 nor too cold, perpetually yielding the
 roses and other flowers of spring.

When king Cai Caus heard from the
 minstrel these eulogiums of Mazende-
 raun, he fixed his heart upon the pos-
 session of it, and told his chief warriors,
 Toos, and Godars, and Glon, and Roham,
 and Gurkeen, and Gustehem, that he was
 determined on the conquest of that country,
 and would there strike the kettle-drum
 of victory, and trample all the Deceas†
 under his foot.

When the Persian warriors heard this
 they were confounded, and said one to
 the other, "surely the king must be
 "insane and foolish, and in his folly
 "has uttered these things; for none of
 "the ancient kings ever thought of Ma-
 "zenderaun, though before this time
 "there have been many illustrious mo-
 "narchs. Where has existed such a
 "prince as Gemsheed? his equal will never
 "be; for Deeves and Peries,‡ birds and
 "fishes, all creatures were at his com-
 "mand, yet he never entertained the rash
 "design of conquering Mazenderaun;
 "neither did Feridoun nor Manuchelher,
 "though abounding in wealth and trea-
 "sures, ever cherish such a vain hope.
 "Now, this king will not listen to our
 "advice; the only remedy left is to send

"for Zaul the son of Saum, who may
 "have sufficient influence to dissuade
 "the king from this enterprize; for he
 "will take in good part the counsel of
 "Zaul, whether it accord with his own
 "desires or not, when he rejects the
 "advice of others." They accordingly
 dispatched a messenger to Zaul, who, on
 hearing what had happened, immediately
 ordered his horse to be caparisoned with
 his saddle and furniture decorated with
 gold, and mounting him, set forward
 on his journey. When the heroes and
 nobles of Iraun* knew of Zaul's arrival,
 they hastened to welcome him, and ex-
 "plained to him the nature of their
 "business; "king Caus," replied
 Zaul, "is an obstinate and self-
 "willed man, on whose mind the advice
 "of others makes not any impression;
 "however, since it is the wish of my
 "friends, I shall go and remonstrate
 "with him as one afflicted: if he attend
 "to my counsel, all will be well; if
 "not, the road is before us, and we
 "must go."

When all the nobles came before the
 king and paid him their obeisance, he
 received the hero Zaul with many caresses,
 and placed him near his throne, then
 asked the occasion of his journey, and
 made kind inquiries after Rustam and
 Doudinan. Zaul having thanked the king,
 and answered that his family enjoyed
 tranquillity and health, added that he
 heard the most unpleasant tidings and
 reports of Cai Caus's intention to at-
 tempt the conquest of Mazenderaun,
 although none of the former monarchs,
 illustrious and powerful as they were,
 had ever undertaken so dangerous an
 enterprize, or ever conceived such a vain
 design. "If," continued Zaul, "the ex-
 "cution of this project were possible, the
 "great Gemsheed, whom all the Decees
 "and Peries obeyed, would surely have
 "performed it in his time; or, after
 "him, the mighty Feridoun, or Ma-
 "nuchelher, who far exceeded you in
 "treasures and in numbers of troops;
 "yet none of these ancient sovereigns
 "indulged the ambitious hopes which you,
 "inferior to them in wealth and power,
 "cherish in your heart, and which the

* A province bordering the Caspian Sea to the south.

† A Disc or Derve is represented in Persian pictures as a frightful monster with horns, tusks, long talons, a tail, &c. but may perhaps be here translated a northern savage or barbarian.

‡ A Peri or fairy, an imaginary creature, beautiful and amiable; a contrast to the Derve or malignant and hideous demon.

* The general name of the Empire commonly called Persia, from its chief province Fars, or Farsiana.

"evil spirit Aberiman must have inspired you with, that he may lead you to destruction. We, O king! who thus speak from the bitterness of our hearts, beseech you to act so as to deserve the blessing of all men to the latest period, and not in such a manner as to cause your name to be uttered with execrations. But you are a mighty monarch; we your slaves; who speak from the sincerity and anxiety of our hearts: act, therefore, as you may think best."

When Cal Caus heard this speech of Zaul, he angrily replied, "I esteem myself far superior in every respect, both of wealth and power, to the ancient kings, and am resolved on attacking Mazenderaun; if you are afraid, return to Selesian, and there, with your son Rustam, live in safety and ignoble tranquillity. Your absence will not afflict me."

When Zaul heard this ungracious speech, he replied, "O king! my words were spoken with the most friendly intent. Heaven forbid, that you should, on some future day, have occasion to think on my words in the bitterness of sorrow and repentance, when sorrow and repentance shall be vain." Having said this, he went away, full of indignation, and, mounting his horse, took the road to Selesian, leaving the nobles and chiefs of Iraun* without hopes of relief from the evils which awaited them.

Then the king ordered his general, Toos, to cause the drums of war and the golden trumpets to be brought forth: and when the beating of the drums and blowing of the trumpets resounded through the country, the troops were assembled and arranged for battle; a throne of gold was placed upon an elephant, on which the king mounted, and, setting forth, proceeded on the way towards Mazenderaun from one stage or station to the other. And it is said that he plundered and burnt every place through which he went, and gave not quarter to the Deeves, of any age or sex, who fell into his hands, but slew them all. In short, king Cal Caus thus proceeded till he came to the mountain of Aspruz, at the foot of which

the sun sets: there he beat the kettle drum of battle, and sounded the trumpet of victory, and pitching his tents with their rich hangings, he put to the sword all the Deeves of that place.

When intelligence of this reached the king of Mazenderaun he was confounded, and astonished; and immediately sending a messenger to the Deeve Sefced, or white giant, informed him that if he delayed coming, the country would be depopulated, for that the king of Iraun had encamped on mount Aspruz, and that his immediate assistance was necessary to repel this powerful invader. When the Deeve Sefced heard this, he roared with a loud voice, and exclaimed, "behold, I come, and shall soon level with the earth all the Persians, with their king, so that none hereafter shall attempt the conquest of Mazenderaun." The giant having said this, came on the Persians like a cloud, and by magic power smote the king Cal Caus with blindness, and all his troops, so that the world was dark in their eyes.

Thus were they afflicted for seven days: on the eighth morning the Deeve Sefced, roaring with a horrible voice, exclaimed, "O crest-fallen king! why didst thou aspire to the conquest of Mazenderaun? Hast thou never heard of the Deeve Sefced? Now in misery and darkness your days pass away, and you shall not escape from me; your time is almost come."

Then he placed twelve thousand Deeves to guard the Persians; and, allowing them a small portion of food, barely sufficient to support life (for they were expiring from hunger), he returned to his own dwelling, and sent to the king of Mazenderaun a messenger, saying, "be no longer alarmed on account of thy enemies, for I have struck them with blindness, so that they cannot behold the light of the sun, and must soon pine away in hopeless misery."

After this, it is related, that, suffering from the evils which the Deeve Sefced inflicted on him, Cal Caus repented his having come to Mazenderaun, and called to mind the counsel of Zaul. Then he sent a certain man, who could still see, desiring him to go with the swiftness of a bird, and say to Zaul, "I listened not to your advice, nor attended to your

* Selesian or Sejerian.

"counsel, till thus forced to repentance
 "by distress and pain, I think on your
 "words with sorrow and regret. For
 "my sake, now begird thyself quickly,
 "and come to my relief; for if you delay,
 "we must all perish."

The messenger, with the swiftness of a bird, travelled incessantly, without repose or sleep; so that in a few days he arrived at the habitation of Zaul, and informed him of the deplorable situation of the Persians.

When Zaul heard the melancholy tale, he uttered many lamentations, and grieved that Cal Caus, in his obstinacy and pride, had rejected his prudent admonitions, and in consequence of that had suffered misery and disgrace. He then sought his son Rustam, * and consulting with him, said, "O my son, you must prepare yourself for a great exploit, that your name may be celebrated as long as the world lasts: for such exploits the Lord created you, and none more glorious can offer than the present, when you may liberate the king of Iran from the chains of the Deeves, and afford him an asylum. Thus your name will be famous in the world after your death, and never shall be forgotten. But you must be expeditious, for Cal Caus languishes in the bonds of affliction, and all our labour would be vain should he perish through our delay."

Then Rustam, the hero, said to his father Zaul, "I am at thy disposal, and ready to obey thy commands; but how can Cal Caus live until I reach him? I fear my labour will be given to the wind and fruitless; for they say the place to which he went is distant a journey of six months: before which space of time he will have ceased to exist."

* A hero as celebrated in romance by the Persians as Hercules (whom he resembles in many respects) is by the Greeks.

Then Zaul said to Rustam, "O my beloved son! there are two roads which lead to Mazenderaun; one, that of six months journey, which Cal Caus travelled; and the other of a fortnight, which lies through great steep and precipices, and is extremely dangerous, being infested with lions and dragons, and full of magicians and Ghoules, † so that no one ventures to go by that road, and even the eagles dare not fly that way. But do you, my son, take this shorter road, for God will be your protector, and through his help the life of Cal Caus will be saved by your hand, and I shall offer up prayers night and day that I may behold you return in safety."

The hero Rustam consented to take the short and dangerous road; and, putting on his war-dress and armour, fastening his mace to the pommel of his saddle, and his Gumaud ‡ or noose to the stirrup leather, mounted on his charger Bakesh, and set forward without any companion or attendant. It is said, that at the time of his setting out, Rudahah, his mother, with eyes full of tears, came and said to him, "O my son! are you going to Mazenderaun? will you leave me to lament your absence? God knows whether I shall ever behold you more." Rustam replied, "kind mother! this adventure has not been one of my own choosing, but is the dispensation of fate and my own fortune: therefore what can I do? Be thou, my mother, at ease on my account, and grieve not." Having said this, and tenderly embraced his parents, he departed, and, without repose, travelled onwards by night as well as day.

(To be continued).

† A demon of the woods, a night-hag, a monster that devours carcasses, &c.

‡ By flinging this noose over an enemy, the Persian warrior was able to entangle and drag him off his horse; it also served to bind the hands of a prisoner.

*. The etymological discussion commencing on the following page, is the first of a series of letters, which appeared in the Calcutta Telegraph a few years ago under the signature of *Talit*.

GRAMMATICAL DISCUSSIONS

COMPRISING

AN ATTEMPT TO PROVE ARABIC TO BE THE IMMEDIATE SOURCE
OF THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.*Contained in a Series of Letters.*

LETTER I.

It seems to me surprising that either in the third person masculine of the preterite tense of the verb, or the infinitive, in the Arabic language, the *Musdar* should universally be considered to reside; since in that tongue, as well as every other with which I have the slightest acquaintance, the root of the verb, and therefore of every derivative, appears not to exist in either of those parts of speech, but in that commonly known by the term second person of the imperative mood.

In the Arabian treatise on grammar, named *Shurhu Merut Amil*, the student will find the most prominent reasons stated for vindicating to the *infinitive* the claim of originality over the verb; suffice it to say, that, appearing extremely unsatisfactory to my mind, they carry no conviction whatever. In the view usually taken of the grammar of the Arabian language, the second person of the *imperative* is imagined to be a derivative, formed by the rejection of a letter, and a power of motion, from the second person masculine singular of the *aorist*. Now, this mode of admitting a *derivative* to exist, by the rejection of a part, which is known to be *foreign* to the verb, appears to me highly unphilosophical. For, as the *imperative* contains the *radical* letters of the verb, and nothing more,—displaying, in fact the *purest* formation, as I shall endeavour to shew, it contains the *original* idea, it seems much more consistent with reason to suppose the *aorist*, which is unequivocally formed by the addition of *adventitious* letters, to be derived from it; that is, to be the simple formation of the *imperative*, in combination with those letters, than to imagine this latter part of speech to be the *Moosareea* cut down until it assumes the simple, I may say perfectly *original*, appearance with which it is found.

Such of the Arabian grammarians as contend for the root existing in the tenses

of the verb, I am apt to believe, have been led to overlook the *imperative* entirely, in searching for the *radix*, in consequence of that part of speech commencing, in all the trilateral radical verbs, with a quiescent letter; that is, with a consonant neither preceded, nor immediately followed, by a vowel. This combination of letters, according to the oriental philologists, is not pronounceable; whence, they, concluding, it must be confessed, more inconsiderately than philosophically, that a word containing so manifest a defect as an incipient quiescent letter, must be a fraction of some other, not a root completely formed, because no person ever could have uttered the sound, pitched upon the third person masculine of the preterite, as the part of simplest formation with greatest facility of enunciation. But, if this were the process they followed, previous to their final induction, it was incumbent upon them to have consulted the principles of general grammar, deriving assistance from the structure of other tongues, and as neither they, nor the advocates for the *infinitive*, appear to have done this, neither party can with justice escape censure, as no one need ever hope to understand the principles of language, far less claim a right to establish general rules respecting them, if he confines his researches within the limits of one tongue. Had the supporters of either side followed such a course, they would infallibly, I think, have arrived at the conclusion, that the *signification* of the *imperative* is justly entitled to rank in the first place in the order of ideas. Because this part, which in every tongue forms, as it were, the very essence of the verb, exhibits, in the simplest combination of letters, the *idea*, and it alone, pervading the other tenses. For, before a man *eats*, *drinks* or *sleeps*, he must first command himself, or gain his own permission to do so; in other words, he puts his *body* into the

relation of an object, whilst his mind acts as the agent or nominative to the verb. *Eat*, says the mind, an internal monitor, or what may be termed instinct, which command is followed by the occurrence of the action—i. e. the infinitive; then succeeds the *preterite*, with all the complicated ideas conveyed by the other tenses, as *I do eat, I shall eat, &c.*; not one of which could take place till the *imperative*, being first exerted, called them forth. And thus, although the term *name of the event* assumes an imposing aspect, by apparently having the strongest pretensions to originality, yet the idea conveyed by it must be allowed secondary to that implied in the *imperative*, the very marrow of the verb, inasmuch as no name can be applied to an action which has never existed.

But, let us examine closely into the nature of the *name of the event*, or radical infinitive, as it is termed in Arabic, used simply as a name, and we shall uniformly find it, with a variation in the vowel points, to be, in fact, the *imperative* in all cases and not the infinitive, which is used in this manner, that is, as the abstract substantive noun; and on reflection it becomes apparent, it cannot well be otherwise; because an action having no fixed appearance, as a substance has, can only receive its name from that part of the verb where it is found to reside unconnected with any other idea, and such a part is alone to be met with in the *imperative*. Thus, in the English verb "to love"—*Love* is the *imperative*; but *love* forms also the name of the action, or abstract substantive noun. The same remark applies to *hate, fear, &c.* and all verbs, in our language, of regular formation, that is, such as have not been subjected in their conjugation to incidental causes, which it forms the business of the *etymologist* to detect and explain. In *Latin*, we uniformly observe the *imperative* to contain the root of the verb, whilst the infinitive is a compound word, exhibiting a termination quite foreign to the radical letters. I purposely omit discussing the merits of the Arabian *preterite*, in reference to originality of formation, because it must be evident, a word conveying the signification of an action that has gone by, never can contain the primitive idea, in so far

as this must be looked for in some formation importing absolute existence, or present time. Again, had the Arabian grammarians appealed to *etymology*, they would have received a very satisfactory answer, giving a perfect refutation of their erroneous notions, respecting the apparent imperfection attached to the *imperative*, from commencing with a quiescent letter; and learned that no impossibility in other countries is found of pronouncing two consonants, one immediately succeeding the other. To produce

for example, the imperative ضَرْبْ would

never be adduced as the *murder* by any Mahometan writer; because this combination of characters is, according to him, totally incapable of pronunciation, and in order to be uttered requires an additional letter, or vowel point; as

ضَرْبْ, ضَرْبَ, ضَرْبِ, or ضَرْبٍ, some

one of which formations, being in itself complete, must therefore, in his opinion, have existed anterior to it. Did we restrict ourselves solely to a view of pronunciation, as prevalent amongst the modern Arabs, and study their tongue to the exclusion of every other, it is plain we should unavoidably be compelled to yield to this mode of reasoning, inasmuch as no support could be drawn from such sources to enable us to overcome it. But, on following a more liberal, and therefore more philosophical course, to which we are conducted alone by *etymology*, we learn that the letter ض in the mouth of

an Arabian, resembles very nearly the sound attached to D, when enunciated by an Englishman; and that a power of motion, in our language, can only be expressed by the character denoting a vowel. Proceeding a little farther, the identical word is brought forward to our attention, simply changed in the character, but not in sound or meaning, in the form of *drub*;—in which the quiescent letter, unutterable in southern Asia, is pronounced without difficulty by millions in Europe, who, in their turn, feel equal astonishment, on learning that the facility of such a mode of pronunciation should ever have been called in question. Continuing the same route, the infinitive, instead

of having the least pretension to originality, will be found a compound, containing, either distinctly, two words, *to* and the *imperative*, *drub*, or the *imperative* in combination with the termination *ing*. Thus the original letters in a simple state, through the whole of the verb, exist no where but in the *imperative*; being in the other formations, in our language, connected with a pronoun, an auxiliary verb, or combined with an accidental termination. Still following *etymology* as our guide, when we transfer our researches into another tongue, as German, where we find the same word, though altered in accordance to the pronunciation of the people, the *infinitive* is, in a similar manner, observed to be a compound, viz. *Treffen*, at the same time that the *imperative* displays simply the radical formation, *treff*, or *treffe*.

In this place I think it scarcely necessary to enter into a discussion to prove the identity of *treffe* and *drub*; because the reader cannot fail to observe that the sharp sound in German, which permutes D to T, must likewise operate to change B into F. An objection may however be started, which is, that the *infinitive* *drubbing*, in English, and not *drub*, being used for the name of the event, properly forms the *abstract substantive noun*. To this I answer, that since it is allowable in other instances to employ the *imperative* in the sense of the *name of the event*—as we say “He bore a great *fore* towards her”—there is no principle in grammar to forbid the use of *drub* in the same manner; but, on the contrary, it might so be used with propriety, did not custom, the great arbiter in our language as in every other, render it unnecessary, chiefly, I apprehend, from there being other words which are used with a similar sense, as *blow*, *thump*, &c.—Thus “I gave him a *drub*,” if used, would scarcely differ, indeed, I may say, it would be perfectly synonymous, with “I gave him a *blow*.”—Besides, *drub* is in itself a very harsh and abrupt sound; and were it to be used in common conversation, it would infallibly pass into some other form less disagreeable to the ear, and more easy of pronunciation, as *drive*: of the identity of which with *drub*, though I cannot at present enter into all the

proofs necessary for establishing it, there cannot be the least doubt, as the etymon of *drive* is allowed to be the *mezzo gothic infinitive*, *drēhan*, which appears only to be the word *drub* retaining *tuansēen*. The question is not, however, altered by the objection, in so far as the originality of form is involved, because, *drubbing* is clearly a compound, not a simple formation, *ing* being to

it as foreign, as *ف* is to *فَرِب* in Arabic.

Indeed, to me *ing* in English appears only to be the *tuansēen* corrupted. Wherefore, as *drub*, the *imperative* in English, is, by these means, identified with

فَرِب and distinctly the *root* of the

verb in our language, it irresistibly follows that, as two *roots* cannot exist for

the same verb, *فَرِب* must in Arabic

be the *root* likewise, and that, as I have

alluded to above, the combination *فَرِب*

termed in Arabic the *musdūr*, and translated into English by the term *infinitive*, is, in fact, the *imperative*, with the vowel point translated to the commencing letter, as the consequence of the insurmountable difficulty experienced by the modern Arabs, of pronouncing an incipient quiescent letter. The change of *kurr* to *futhuk* is, as evidently, one of those common, but purely accidental, permutations, occurring in pronunciation, which cannot at all affect the identity of *فَرِب* and *فَرِب*, as we find

the *futhuk* to exist in English, being represented by *u*, while the sound of *kurr* is retained in German, expressed by *e* in *treffe*. Lastly, it appears that *drub*, if used simply nominally, would by no means be synonymous with *drubbing*, when employed in the same manner, because the phrase, “He received a *drub*,” as I have stated, implies, “he received a single *drub*,” or blow; while “he received a *drubbing*,” intimates that a number of blows, and in succession, were given. Wherefore it would seem, the proper character of an *infinitive* meaning does not appear in the *root* until it be-

comes in possession of the termination *s* or *ing*, or connected with some other word, as *to*; and that an infinitive terminating in *ing* in *English*, though employed as a noun, does not form what strictly should be termed *name of the event*, but conveys, in fact, the complicated idea of the *name of the infinitive or occurrence of the event*. Hence the *murder*, without *tunnveen*, in Arabic, when considered as the *name of the event*, is the *imperative*, employed for that purpose; but when possessing *nunnation*, and then used as the *name*, like the compounds a *drubbing*, a *rubbing*, &c. implies the *name of the occurrence of the action* in an uninterrupted series of succession, not simply the *name of the mere action itself*, and therefore all words terminating in *tunnveen* or *ing*, when used as names, do not form, although termed so by some grammarians of high name, the abstract substantive noun, which in form coincides in every instance with the imperative. The reason of many other infinitives ending in *ing* being used as names, while the imperatives are never employed in such a sense, may be explained, I conceive, upon similar principles, or others applicable to particular instances equally satisfactory, with those I have mentioned.

The irregular appearance of several verbs in the Persian language appears to present, at first sight, a considerable obstacle to this theory, of the universal originality of the *imperative*; but, in continuing the plain unerring path of *etymology*, we shall observe all the difficulties arising in this quarter speedily vanishing; and all the anomalies in formation, however discordant to each other, and hostile to our supposition, admitting of perfect reconciliation with themselves and it. In that language the infinitive terminate universally in ن; a relief it appears to me of the Arabian *tunnveen*, which, as I have hinted above, exists likewise in many of the European tongues, and having passed into English, assumes the form of *ing*; as the instance *striking*, in our language, we find to be *strecken* in German, both conveying a similar meaning. But a collateral evidence, to corroborate the idea of our termination in *ing*, when forming the infinitive, being originally the termination in ن simply, may be

deduced from the observation of some plurals formerly terminating in *en*, in modern English, ending in *ing*, by which means they can scarcely be distinguished from *infinitives* and *active participles*; as *shipping*, formerly *shippen*, &c. The intimate connection subsisting between the signification conveyed by the *infinitive*, the *participle present or active*, and the sense of the *plural number*, I may possibly take an opportunity of discussing at a future period. To proceed, in Persian the sign of the infinitive ن is invariably preceded by د or ت, two letters that

etymology shows to convey variations of the same sound, being used according as it is enunciated *sharp* or *grave*; and we may therefore expect to find the one or the other existing, as the antecedent letter, or combination of letters, calls forth the *sharp* or *grave* tone. But the letter د, in many Persian verbs, is preceded by ي forming the combination يد or *ed*;

—such as in دريستن, پريستن &c.

Now this member of the verb as evidently exists in the English language as in the Persian, as in *fear-ed—dragg-ed—sleep-ed—creep-ed—thump-ed—ask-ed—pluck-ed*, &c. But in pronunciation and in writing the *e* or ي being thrown out in many instances, as in *fear'd—dragg'd*—such combinations are found in as common use, as those where the full sound is given to both letters. And when the sharp tone is required, not only is the *e* rejected, but the *d* permuted as the natural consequence to *t*; hence we find *slept—crept—thumpt—askt—pluckt*, &c. From this established fact in English it may very fairly be concluded, that much the same process has taken place in Persian, that is, that anterior to the ن the

letter ي originally in all cases existed; but that it has disappeared in certain cases, as an inevitable result of pronunciation. Having thus identified the combination يد with د and ت, we may expect the تن will make its appearance after such letters as دش بخ دف &c, which require the sharp sound; and,

accordingly, on looking over a vocabulary of Persian verbs, we find انکا داراستن

افراختن, گشتن, شدن. Again, ن will, arguing on the same principles, precede

ن when the *grace*, and not the sharp tone, is called forth as posterior to

ن and hence د, ژ, دي, دو, دا, دن, در

اژدن, دادن, خواندن, ازاردن,

پرسیدن, نمودن, are observed to ex-

ist. Proceeding a step further in our investigation, we find these letters pre-

sent in the *preterite*, but not in the *imperative*; which, I have endeavoured to shew, contains in all languages the original

idea pervading the verb; we must therefore consider the termination *ed*, whether in its complete form, or in the imperfect

ones of د and ت, to be as completely adventitious to the Persian verb, as *eth*,

or *ed*, is foreign to the English verbs *do* and *call*, in the formations *do-eth* and *call-ed*. Returning to the imperative, in

the first of the verbs adduced, we observe it to be گُو; very dissimilar in appear-

ance to the *infinitive*. But ولو quiescent,

it must be remembered, is a representative of the English *v*, which is merely a variation of *f*. Thus, supposing the *imperative* originally to be pronounced

gov, we shall find, on adding either of the terminations *dun* or *tun*, that *godun*

or *goetun* naturally will pass into *goftun*, the present *infinitive*, as the easiest sound. Again, in the instance of such verbs as

آزمودن, نمودن, where the *grace* and

flowing sound is predominant, the ولو

in the *imperative* represents not a consonant but a diphthong, in the same way

that we find *v* in English to be the same sound but only quiescent with *u*; which

latter a little variation renders *d* or *di*; hence آزمای, نمای, naturally make

their appearance. An equal alliance sub-

sists between the *j* in the combination

افراختن, forming the imperative of افراز

and خ in the *infinitive*; for striking out

the termination وتن the remainder

افراز, in common discourse, being *afu-*

rahk, or rather *afurak*, and difficult of enunciation, the *k* naturally passes into

soft *ch*, as we find *speak* to become *speech* in English, and *kirke* in the nor-

thern languages, to be in the language of South Britain *church*, and in Por-

tuguese *igreja*. Now between soft *ch*—

soft *g* or *j*, subsists a very close con-

nection, and this last letter, when pro-

nounced by a Frenchman, assumes the

sound of the Persian ژ, which letter

is merely a variation of *z* or *j*; hence

the harsh and abrupt termination becomes softened to the flowing pronunciation is

might naturally be expected to take in the mouths of people accustomed to the mel-

lissious tones of the modern Persian. It would not only be possible but easy to

explain, upon the clear principles ety-

mology puts within our reach, all the ir-

regularities observed in the *imperatives*

of many Persian verbs. But such an un-

dertaking would require a discussion of

much greater latitude than I can at pre-

sent enter into.

An accurate examination of that most

intricate of all grammatical structures,

the Greek verb, affords the same result;

the *imperatives* throughout will uniformly

be found the simplest formation. An ad-

ditional, and very strong argument in fa-

vour of the originality of the *imperative*

is found in English, which is, that in

every compound in our language formed

with two verbs, or with a verb and some

other word, if past time or agency be not

essentially implied, the *imperative* is the

part selected to enter into the combina-

tion, as *be get, be cause, be friend, gripe-*

all, love-gold, &c. and lastly in all verbs

formed from substantive nouns the *im-*

perative and *noun* will ever be found the

same, as *to whip, to bridle, to shovel*, in

which *whip, bridle, shovel* form the *im-*

perative;—the only part of the verbs in

which the original letters of the nouns,

not forming a compound, can be traced;

while *whipping, shovelling, bridling*,

whether used as *names* or *infinitives*,

give a very different meaning from that of

the *abstract substantive noun*,

ORDEAL PRACTISED BY THE CINGALESE.

The Cingalese sometimes decide their debates by swearing in hot oil. They are permitted thus to swear in matters of great importance only, as when lawsuits happen about their lands, or when there is no witness. When they are to swear, each party hath a license from the governor for it, written with his hand to it; then they go and wash their heads and bodies, which is a religious ceremony, and that night they are both confined prisoners in a house with a guard upon them, and a cloth tied over each of their right hands and sealed, lest they might use any charm to harden their fingers.

The next morning they are brought out; they then put on clean cloths, and purify themselves, reckoning they come into the presence of their God; then they tie to their wrists the leaf wherein the governor's license is, and repair under some begahab, god tree, and all the officers of the country assemble with a vast number of people besides. Cocoa-nuts are brought, and oil is there extracted from them in the sight of the people, that all may see there is no deceit. Also they have a pan of cow-dung and water boiling and thoroughly hot. They take a young leaf of a cocoa-nut tree and dip that into the oil, that all may

see it is hot: for it singes, and frizzles out and roars as if you poured water into the boiling oil, and so they do likewise to the cow-dung. When all are satisfied the oil is hot, two men come and stand on each side of this boiling oil, and say—"The God of heaven and earth is witness" that I did not do this that I am accused "of;" or, "the four sorts of gods be witness, that this land in controversy" is mine;" and then the other swears quite contrary, but first the accuser always swears; the accused also relates his own innocence, or his own right and title. The cloths that their hands were bound up in are taken off, and immediately upon using the former words, he dips his two fingers into the hot oil, flinging it out three times, and then goes to the boiling, cow-dung, and does the same, and so does the other. Then they tie up their hands again with the cloth, and keep both of them prisoners till the next day, when their hands are looked upon, and their finger ends rubbed with a cloth, to see if the skin come off; and, from whose fingers the skin comes, he is forsworn, the penalty of which is a great forfeiture to the king, and great satisfaction to the adversary.

POETRY.

ON THE TAJE.*

WHAT venturous pen can dare to trace
Thy virgin beauty, purest work of art;
Could even Scott's inspired Muse impart
Thy modelled excellence in form and grace?
Weak the attempts of him who tries,
In desultory verse to eulogize
Thy matchless pile! Nor painting's magic aid,

* The Taje Mahal was built by the Emperor Jehangir as a Mausoleum for Noor Jehan whom he had constituted Empress of India after the murder of her husband—See Asiatic Journal, Vol. 9, p. 379.

Tho' all the masters of the art divine,
Their varied talents should at once combine
To stamp thee, thus array'd
In simple elegance, that ne'er can fade,
Could make thee in thy full perfection shine.
Oft have I dwelt upon the glowing lay
Which gave Melrose by moon-light
softness view'd,
And fancied that I there admiring stood,
Tasting th' enchantment which its scenes convey,

And hoped, and wished that such a pen
might trace

Some portion of the Taj's peerless
grace :

Such pow'r he owns in his unstudied line ;
The mind's-eye grasps the imagery divine ;
Nor reck's it that excluded from the view,
The subject lives in form and color true—
Yet still that bard in scenes descriptive
hold,

Might tremble could he Agra's domes
behold,

The Abbey's airy beauties would decay
And own a thousand charms more pre-
cious far than they.

Great work of man, the Taj unrival'd
stands,

Unlike all other structures of his hands ;
Proportion so exact shines thro' the
whole,

That with delight it strikes the wonder-
ing soul ;

Nor can our vision rest

Long on the beauteous pile ;

It roves, but to beguile

Our wander'd senses by each charm
imprest,

Now sweeps along the dome,

Form'd by the nicest rules

Of architectural schools,

In beauty's swelling and uneven
line,

Then does it anxious roam

To other objects scarcely less di-
vine,

And often seeks to fix its ardent gaze

Where such a crowd of wond'rous sights
amaze.

In graceful shape the Minars rise,

Touching the vaulted skies,

And yet so light, so delicate their form,

'Twould seem the blust'ring of a storm,

Nay even Zephyr's gentlest sighs

Might with its breath the fragile work
deform ;

They seem the structure of the fairy train,

The lab'ring of Titania's brain,

Wrought with such art that man might
vainly try

So fine a carving with so gross an eye ;

Then in an instant by some magic pow'r

Transform'd into a lofty marble tower,*

The snowy fabric rears its front on high,

With dazzling lustre in the azure sky ;

Nor contrast needs to shew its glittering
hue,

Enough for that Heaven's pale ethereal
blue !*

The fairy pile is seen to rise

From the deep foliage, pointing to the
skies,

A matchless lustrous pearl, I ween,

Encircled by the emerald, sparkling
green,†

Rich in a thousand tints that play

Amidst the sun's meridian ray,

In vivid hue the mango shines,

Like studded gems on every

bough ;

And golden clusters of the vines

Peep from the trellice low ;‡

While every gentle breeze that blows,

Breathes the sweet perfume of the
rose.§

Sparkling aloft in crystal show'rs

The countless fountains play,

And as they meet the sunny ray

Partake each bright prismatic hue,

Soft as the spangling of the dew

On Spring's enchanting flow'rs,||

Said I 'twas magic that this fabric rear'd,

That in a moment bade its turrets
rise—

Such were my thoughts when first its
charms appear'd,

And such repeated vision testifies ;¶

Nor can I now the illusive dream
deny,

For none can view the TAJE with un-
delighted eye !**

* When the spectator looks at the Taj in the cloudless sky, it is so brilliantly white that the pale blue of Heaven appears from the contrast quite dark. It relieves even from the whitest clouds.

† This is an oriental simile—a Poet of the East (I do not know his name) compared the Taj to a pearl set in emeralds.

‡ In the garden there are fruit trees of every kind, particularly mangoes and grapes, besides every production of China and many of England, such as apples and pears.

§ The rose plantations are very extensive, and when in full bloom it requires no poetical fancy to furnish this image.

|| Between the gateway and the building there is a row of fountains, which when in motion, and the sun reflecting on the water, appear like one line of crystal showers.

¶ It is impossible to look at the Taj and fancy it the work of human hands.

** This, which is considered the happiest and most elaborate piece of architecture in the East, has lately undergone repair, to the cost of some lakhs, at the expense of the Honorable East-India Company. Ed.

* They are exactly like the most beautiful carved ivory chessmen.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

A second Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, to Constantinople, between the Years 1810 and 1816. With a Journal of the Voyage by the Brazils and Bombay to the Persian Gulf. Together with an Account of the Proceedings of His Majesty's Embassy under his Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. K.L.S. By James Morier, Esq., late his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia. With Maps and Engravings. 4to, pp. 430. Longman and Co. London 1818.

Next to the pleasure of viewing other countries is the amusement of knowing the way in which our own appears to the eye of foreigners. The Persian embassy which arrived in England in 1809, under the charge of Mr. Morier, gave us a great deal of this inferior sort of entertainment. Our hotels were called caravanserais, though the difference between these two places of reception is, that at the former a stranger pays for his dinner and at the latter he does not. Accustomed to sleep only on a mattress on the bare ground or the house-top, the ambassador was not grateful to mine host of the Dolphin at Plymouth, who loaded his bed with warm covering, thinking that as a matter of course nothing could be too hot for an Asiatic. Not knowing from the experience of their country the benefit of watching and lighting public roads, no assurance of safety could prevent the Persians from getting into the coaches completely armed. The ambassador thought that travelling by night without a guide, was a most astonishing circumstance. He expected that some of our nobility would meet him near London, and he could not conceal his chagrin at entering the metropolis, with no escort but some clerks of the Foreign Office. He said that his entry appeared more like smug-

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gling a bale of goods into a town, than the reception of a public envoy: and, as it were in order to justify his opinion, he drew up the glasses of the carriage and carefully concealed himself from view. Fear succeeded anger, and his head became a matter of great concern to him. He was daily tormented with the reflection, that he should lose that useful part of his body on his return to his court, because he did not deliver his credentials to the King of England immediately after his arrival: but at length hope whispered the possibility of pardon, as he could prove to the prime minister of Persia, that so unornamented was the British monarch that he mistook his Majesty for a porter, and that he was not obliged to take off his shoes in the royal presence. "He came in the very worst time of the year." He arrived in London in November: and for two whole months he never saw the sun. His servants thought they had travelled beyond the solar road, and began to admire through the ballustrades of Westminster Bridge the Englishman's specific for melancholy. The question "who saw the sun rise to day?" was answered with dejected looks, till one morning several of the ambassador's servants rushed into his room with great joy, to announce that they had just seen it, and that if he made haste he might perhaps see it also. The higher class of Persians are extremely polished and well bred, and possess to a considerable degree the traveller's accomplishment of doing at Rome what the Romans do. The ambassador was perfectly easy and unembarrassed at our "at homes," loved our luxurious and lazy dinners, and, though a good Muselman, had a true christian affection for wine. He found that his heels

were not the only part of his body on which the remainder could repose, and in a little time he thought that our town-made knives and forks could anatomise a fowl better than those old fashioned instruments the fingers could do it. His complaisance did not end with the forms of the table, and he subjected himself to the charge of having abjured Islamism, by standing up to receive a deputation from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. On one occasion, however, his inclination to say a good thing overcame his politeness.

He frequently * walked in Kensington Gardens by himself. As he was one day seated on a bench, an old gentleman and an old lady, taking him for one of his own attendants, accosted him. They asked him many questions:—How does your master like this? and how does he like that? and so on. Tired with being questioned, he said, "He like all very well; but one thing he not like—old man ask too many questions." Upon this he got up laughing, leaving the old gentleman to find out that he had been speaking to the ambassador in person.—Pp. 404, 405.

The anomalies in man are without end: and our readers must not be surprised to learn that Mirza Abul Hassan, though the representative of an Asiatic despot, was in his heart tainted with jacobinism. He says nothing of the excellence of our constitution, the purity of our laws, the wisdom of our senate. In the House of Lords he saw nothing sublime or beautiful but the Chancellor's wig, and stored as is the fancy of a Persian with poetical ideas drawn from the beauties of nature, he could not compare it to any thing but the skin of a sheep. His pride forbade him to

shew his surprise when he entered the Opera House, but when he attended St. Pauls cathedral on the anniversary of the charity children, he did not conceal his emotion at the most interesting, most pathetic sight the world can witness. The Persians always spoke with gratitude and affection of the English people. Indeed nothing could exceed the respect with which the ambassador was treated. He was visited by the father and grandfather of the East-India Company, (namely the Chairman and Deputy Chairman); and the Prime Vizier, Mr. Perceval, called upon him in the robes of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Some of the Persians would willingly have remained in this country, for in spite of the disagreeable circumstances of people doing and acting just as they like, these foolish orientalists had a better opinion of it than that which is held by most of the patriots of the soil. Different are the ideas of men respecting human felicity. Gray placed it in reclining on a sofa and reading new novels. Paley thought the *summum bonum* was in winter to roast chesnuts in the hearth, and in the summer to read Tristram Shandy, and to blow with a bellows into one's shoes. We have read of an Asiatic spurning all hopes of Paradise, if there should be no plunder in it: and a goodnatured fellow of the ambassador's suite said, that he should like to end his days under the trees in Chelsea Hospital, doing nothing but smoking his pipe and drinking porter.

After nine months residence in England the Persian envoy embarked on board the *Lion* (the ship which carried Lord Macartney to China) in order to return to the East. He was accompanied by an embassy from his Britannic Majesty to the King of Persia. Sir Gore Ouseley was the representative of the English monarch, and Mr. Morier was the public Secretary. Secretaries have always

* A strict orientalist may be surprised at a Persian taking delight in those gardens; as there are few large trees in Persia, and as the Persians are great nationalists as people of a certain other woodless region, "You Persians," once said a Hindoo, "are continually boasting of your climate; but after all, you have neither shade to protect you from the scorching rays of the sun in summer, nor fuel to save you from the effects of the piercing cold in winter."—*Reviewers*.

claimed the privilege and ability of writing books as well as despatches, and when the Cabinet Council have resolved upon an embassy, Paternoster Row is as much in a bustle as is the Foreign Office.

From the time of our author's leaving England till his arrival at Constantinople six years intervened; and a large part of his journal is now before the public in the shape of an handsome quarto volume. His tour was through the countries mentioned generally in the title page, and specifically laid down in the maps. We do not like to weary our readers with the details of journalising, neither will we become the personification of "our author's route." We will consider subjects not dates, and regard the natural position of things, and not the order of time.

The disposition of the Persians to servility and falsehood proceeds from the despotic nature of the government. From the vice of servility has proceeded the virtue of politeness: but this amiable quality is not often seen in theoretical perfection. The Persians pride themselves on their proficiency in the noble art of *humbugging*, or, "laughing at a man's beard," as they call it. When the English embassy reached Shiraz, the vizir of the Prince came out to meet Sir Gore Ouseley.

He was attended by most of the principal men of the city, and when the two parties joined company the crowd became immense. The minister was on one side of the ambassador and the Mehmendar on the other. When all the usual routine of first compliments had been gone through, and repeated over and over again, the Mehmendar said to the minister, "how well the Elchee talks Persian!"—"Well," said the minister, "he talks it admirably. He is superior to any Mollah. We have never yet seen such an Elchee; none so accomplished, none so clever, none so learned. *Sahib Kemal* (an accomplished gentleman); *Sahib Akl* (a man of sense); *Sahib Kalem* (a good penman); *Sahib Fikr* (a man of reflection):" to all this there was a chorus

around of *belli, belli, belli*. Then the minister turned to another man on the other side of him, and said, loud enough and expressly for the ambassador to hear, "did you ever see any one so charming as the Elchee; so much better than all other Elchees?" The ambassador, in praising the climate of Shiraz, said, "it is so fine, that I should have thought mankind never died here, had I not seen those tombstones," pointing to some that we had just past. "*Bareh Allah*! wonderful! wonderful!" exclaimed the Mehmendar; "did you hear that?" he roared out to the minister; "what a wit is the Elchee!" Then he repeated the joke to the minister, who again cried out, "wonderful! wonderful!" as did all the others.—P. 56.

Persia is as perfect a model of despotism as any which a political theorist can imagine. The king is unrestrained by a body of men, like the Oulemah in Turkey and the Coroultaï in Tartary. Tyranny will always be met by fraud and falsehood. Strength must be opposed by cunning. The case of the Persians is a fine illustration of the common remark, that where the disposition to servility exists the inclination to tyranny exists also. The Satraps of the various provinces tell their Sovereign that their lives are in his hand, yet they would rather lose a moiety of the profits of their government than not obtain their revenue by plunder and extortion. In conversation with Sir Gore Ouseley the King of Persia admired much the mode of collecting a revenue in England by means of the conveyance of letters. He was astonished at the great principle of our taxation, that levies should be made more on the rich than on the poor: he did not see its propriety from any peculiar regard to humanity, but from the consideration that such a measure would prevent the nobility from overshadowing the monarchy. The present revenue of Persia is nearly three millions sterling, and it is a most singular circumstance, that after the convulsions of ages things should have revealed to the state

they were in at the time of Darius Hystaspes, for the sum which we have mentioned is the amount of the revenue which that monarch fixed when he divided his kingdom into twenty governments. The mode of collecting this revenue is tolerably just, but unfortunately for the people the monarch is not satisfied with the fixed sum, but under the pretences of public works and of charges on the civil list, the nobles and chiefs are pillaged by the crown, and they in their turn plunder the public. The Persians are rather violent in their schemes of finance, and when the Minister cannot fill his budget in any other way, he taxes even the children of the people.

The Persians are far more pliable than the Turks and Hindoos in adopting the thoughts and actions of other people. They have not, for instance, those prejudices against the introduction of European articles of trade as the Hindoos have.* Unlike the Turks, they have no scruples at selling the Koran to infidels. This general feeling of moderation powerfully assisted the endeavours of Prince Abbas Mirza to establish European discipline in his country. Lieutenant Lindsay of the Madras army was in Persia soon after the French embassy left it, and completed the instruction which the officers of Bonaparte commenced. The long beards of the Persians were very much in the way of manœuvring, and it was not until one of these manly appendages had been accidentally blown from the face of an artillery man, that the abolition of

military beards was decided on by the Vizir. No raw materials for soldiers can equal the wandering tribes. Some of our English officers who drilled the Persians have said that the rude mountaineers were more intelligent and tractable than any other part of the people.

Accustomed from their infancy to a camp life, habituated to all sorts of hardships and to the vicissitudes of weather, they are soldiers by nature. They have undertaken incredible marches without scarcely any food, and without a murmur. In such qualities, they will perhaps equal any troops in the world, but they are greatly deficient in the soldier's first art, the art of dying. Accustomed to their old modes of fighting, where every man, independent of the other, first took care of his own safety before he thought of killing his enemy, they did not relish our system. A Persian talking to one of our officers upon that subject, said very ingenuously, "if there was no dying in the case, how gloriously the Persians would fight!" Their ideas of courage are indeed totally different from ours. They look upon courage as a quality which a man may have or have not, as he may feel at the moment. One of the king's generals, who has the reputation of being a courageous man, was not ashamed to own that he and a large body of troops had been kept at bay by two Russian soldiers, who alternately fired their muskets at them, and at length obliged them to move away. In talking of the Russians, they say that they are so divested of feeling, that rather than retire, they die on the spot.—Pp. 214, 215.

Too much importance has been laid upon the introduction of European discipline into the Persian army. The artillery consists of about twenty field pieces, and the whole amount of the Britannic Persic force does not exceed twenty thousand men. A number very small when compared with the military strength of Persia. Indeed that country may be called an armed population. The militia exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand men, and there are also immense bodies of cavalry. In the irregular troops capable of acting in their own peculiar spheres of mountains or valleys, the great strength of the nation consists.

* When Pietro della Valle was at Isfahan, the English made a present of a superb carriage to Shah Abbas, but the monarch only once looked at it and had it removed. Sir Gore Ouseley gave one to the King, who shewed the improvement of the Persian court by sitting in it for more than half an hour. He found out also that there was good sitting room for two, and condescendingly pointed to the bottom of the carriage as the place for the second. The cabinet ministers amused themselves with drawing the King about in it, and the Grand Vizir was never so much puzzled by any state question as by the circumstance that it could go backwards as well as forwards.

Persia can never be conquered by Russia; because its defences are natural and permanent, and seated in the heart of the great governments of Asia, any serious efforts of Russia would be opposed by the strength of all the Asiatic states. The discipline of the European armies is the result of civilization; and until the Persians are civilized according to the European model their new form of tactics will exist as an anomaly among them, and cannot possibly be the general defence of the nation. It may guard the frontiers from the savages of the North; and in that point Abbas Mirza is right, that artillery should be opposed by artillery. The northern frontier of Persia may be sometimes attacked or overcome by the southern provincialists of Russia, and by those people only; for no person but a fatuitous politician would argue that the finances of Russia could send an army from St. Petersburg equal to the subjugation of its southern neighbour. The empire of Russia is a name; and the authority of Alexander over his remote provinces is as faint as was the echo of the name of the Saracenian Caliphs in China. As far as the general balance of power is concerned, it matters not who is possessed of Georgia; and if the Russians attempt to penetrate far into Persia, their fate will be the same as that of the Assyrians and Romans who endeavoured to vanquish Arabia. Deserts can never be conquered, as Cambyses and Augustus Cæsar well knew.

The great wish of the Persians is the recovery of Georgia; though on being pressed on the subject of its utility, a politician takes hold of his beard and says, "this is of no use, but it is an ornament." Whenever they have gained any success over the Russian eagle, their account of the event more resembles a bulletin of the French imperial army than an authentic historical narrative.

In one of the first visits which the ambassador paid to the Grand Vizier, he found him dictating a letter to the governor of Mazanderan, which was to announce the defeat of the Russians. When the writer had got to the catastrophe, he asked, "how many killed am I to put down?" The Grand Vizier, with the greatest composure, said, "write 2,000 killed, 1,000 made prisoners, and that the enemy were 10,000 strong." Then turning to the ambassador, he said, "this letter has got to travel a great distance, and therefore we add in proportion."—P. 187.

Every traveller has noticed the general indifference of the Persians to religion, and we do not think that Mr. Morier meant to contradict this truth by the instance of a man who really believed that Mahomed with one finger cut the moon in twain, and of a bigot who always wore the whole of the Koran about his person, half of it tied on one arm, and half on the other, rolled up in small silver cases. Religious hatred has been succeeded by the milder feelings of political animosity. All the angry passions of the Persians are let loose upon the Russians. Good actions often spring from bad motives, and from this indifference to religion has proceeded toleration. The Persians are far more liberal than the Turks, and yet it is singular that Christianity has made less progress in Persia than in any land of the east. Shah Abbas the Great was the first monarch who did not compel his captives to change their religion. His hatred of the Turks was so violent that he tolerated the Christians of Armenia. Persia became the refuge for all men who were persecuted on the ground of religion; and the knowledge of the fine and mechanical arts, which they brought with them, was of the highest use. Shah Abbas gave the Armenians a suburb in Ispahan, and liberty to build churches in any spot in Persia: he allowed them also to ring bells. One place in particular abounded with wine and hogs, and he thought it would be a paradise

to the Christians. We read with delight in Mr. Morier's book an account of the late Rev. Henry Martyn. His principal employment was the translating of the Scriptures into the Persian tongue: he was quite a pattern for a missionary; he had none of the furious temperament, none of the uncharitableness for sin, none of that raging intolerance of opinions which so often mark the character of that generally valuable class of men: his zeal was guided by discretion and softened by charity; he was humble, patient and resigned, and the Persians might well call him a *merdi khodai*, a man of God. He knew that the works of grace, as well as of nature, are progressive; and that if the Scriptures are spread in any country they will in time bring forth fruits: but he knew also that the work of God is often checked by the arrogant officiousness of man, and that as religion was meant by heaven to be a blessing, it should never be propagated at the expense of the social charities. He did not take to himself the title of a preacher of a new æra of light, or construe the smile of every oriental slave into an acknowledgment of Christianity.

When he was living at Shiraz, employed in his translation, he neither sought nor shunned the society of the natives, many of whom constantly drew him into arguments about religion, with the intention of persuading him of the truth and excellence of theirs. His answers were such as to stimulate them to further arguments; and in spite of their pride the principal Mollahs, who had heard of his reputation, paid him the first visit, and endeavoured in every way to entangle him in his talk. At length he thought that the best mode of silencing them was by writing a reply to the arguments which they brought both against our belief and in favour of their own. His tract was circulated through different parts of Persia, and was sent from hand to hand to be answered. At length it made its way to the King's court, and a Mollah of high consideration, who resided at Hamadan, and who was esteemed one of the best controversialists in this country, was ordered to answer it. After the lapse of more than a year he did answer it, but

such were the strong positions taken by Mr. Martyn, that the Persians themselves were ashamed of the futility of their own attempts to break them down; for, after they had sent their answer to the ambassador, they requested that it might be returned to them again, as another answer was preparing to be given. Pp. 223, 224.

For many years there has been a Roman Catholic church at Isfahan. Its minister, Padre Yusuf, a Roman by birth, was the last of the mission in Persia from the Propaganda college. He died a few years ago. He was a fresh cheerful looking man.

He had lived fifteen years at Isfahan, during which time he had scarcely acquired a word of the Persian language, but could converse fluently in Armenian and Turkish. We seized the first opportunity of paying him a visit, and we had no difficulty in finding where he lived, for he seemed to be known by every inhabitant of Julfa, the Armenian suburb. We went early in the morning, and knocked for a considerable time at the door of his house, before we heard any noise that indicated an inhabitant. At length the door was opened very cautiously by the Padre himself, who had well ascertained who were his visitors, before he ventured upon so bold a step. His precautions were very natural, for himself and his companion, a cat, were the only inhabitants of his house and church, which forming one entire spacious building, were calculated to hold a much larger number than its present tenants. In most Mahomedan countries, where Christians are constantly molested and oppressed, they are very cautious to whom they open the doors of their houses. Our early intrusion had awakened the good man from his sleep, for we perceived his bed spread on the brick floor, and in his hurry he had not had time to adjust his dress. First, he showed us the church, which, considering his very slender means of existence, we found to be in good repair, clean, in good order, and better ornamented than we could have expected. It belongs to the order of the Dominicans, of which generally four or five monks used to reside at Isfahan; and was built by a Catholic lady in the year 1700, who left a legacy for that purpose, and whose tomb is now to be seen in the interior of the church. Formerly the Carmelites and Jesuits had each their church and monastery at Julfa, whilst the Augustines and Capuchins had theirs in Isfahan itself; but it is long since they have ceased to exist.

Padre Yusuf informed us that his flock does not at present amount to more than

fourteen or fifteen souls, but that in the better days of Persia, large numbers of Europeans formed a part of the congregation on Sundays and holidays. We could almost imagine ourselves to be in Europe, conversing as we were in Italian, in a church so like in its interior to those of Catholic countries. The Padre informed us, that as long as the Pope was in power, he used to receive succours in money, but now his necessities were so great that he scarcely knew how to live. He said, that like the other monks, he would long ago have returned to his own country, but that he felt himself bound in duty to take care of the small flock of Catholics still existing at Ispahan. During the commotions of Aga Mahommud Khan's reign, he used to keep watch on the roof of his church with a gun on his shoulder; and whenever he was in fear of being attacked, he did not scruple to make a show of resistance.

He then opened the library, a small square room, with shelves all around, upon which were heaped books of all descriptions, covered with dust. The floor also was spread with books, old papers, letters, accounts, all relating to the business of the former missionaries, written in a variety of languages, and some of a very old date. The books were in French, Italian, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, mostly on religious subjects, but so much neglected and out of order, that to us it did not appear that there was one complete work throughout the whole collection. What the Padre prized the most, was a polyglot bible, containing the Old Testament in Hebrew, Chaldaic, Greek, Latin, German, and Italian. We put some books aside, and asked whether he would not name a price for them; but the good man, although nearly starving, and without a probability of any other priest succeeding him, decidedly refused our offer, saying that they belonged not to him, but to the church. Moreover he assured us, having heard that some of the books had been stolen from the library, and were used as waste paper by the Persians, that he felt himself bound to endeavour to repurchase them, which he did whenever he had the means. It was quite delightful to meet with so conscientious a man, in a country where the word conscience is not even known, much less where its admonitions are felt. Pp. 246, 248.

Nothing can be more fluctuating than the population of the Persian cities. The monarchs have always settled in that part of the country which was the strength of their government. The residence of the king and the change of the seat of power have caused trans-

migrations of people: one-third of Shiraz is in ruins; the remainder of the city is occupied by nearly 19,000 people.

The consumption of bread *per diem* furnishes better data than the number of houses, to calculate the population of an Asiatic town. A year or two ago an investigation was made by Mahomed Nebce Khan, into the quantity of corn consumed daily in Shiraz; the ostensible object of which was to ascertain and provide for the annual wants of its population. But the real object was to acquire a positive rate, upon which he might build his plans of monopoly. It was found that Shiraz consumed *per diem* 8,000 Tabriz mauns of wheat, which was made up into 10,000 mauns of bread. A Tabriz maun is seven pounds and a quarter English; a Persian eats one *cha'pek*, or a quarter of a maun, every day; then 10,000 Tabriz mauns being equal to 72,500 pounds, the result will be that there are 18,125 souls in the city, P. 111.

Ispahan is twenty-four miles in circumference, and when viewed from a distance, whence ruins cannot be distinguished from edifices, the magnitude appears so great as to account for the remark of the Persians that Ispahan is half the world; but so large a part of it is in decay, that people may ride for hours among fallen houses, mosques and bazars without meeting with any living creature except jackals and foxes.

In forming his idea of this city, let not the reader bring it into comparison with any of the capitals of Europe. Here are no long and broad streets, no architectural beauties, and few monuments of private wealth or public munificence. At Ispahan, indeed, (and it is nearly the same in all despotic countries), the interior of houses is much better than their exterior would indicate. Indeed, where scarcely any thing of the house is to be seen from the street, but a dead wall, as is the case with the generality of Persian houses, there is not much room for exterior ornament. This constant succession of walls, unenlivened by windows, gives a character of mystery to their dull streets, which is greatly heightened by now and then observing the women through the small apertures made in the wall, stealing a look at the passengers below. P. 135.

Mr. Morier admires the grandeur of Ispahan as viewed from the south, but his language does not

adequately express the general magnificence of the city. The bridges over the Zanderood cannot be viewed without delight. He might have dwelt for a few moments on the beauties of the Châr Bagh or double avenue, 3000 paces long and 70 broad. Noble palaces appear in various situations among the plane trees. The marble baths of the city are elegant buildings, and Persia can boast few dwellings more beautiful than the palace of the present governor of Ispahan.

In the time of Chardin the population of Ispahan exceeded half a million. Mr. Morier numbers the present inhabitants at 60,000; but we are inclined to think that for the last twenty years the people have increased, and that our author has underrated the population at least a moiety. It is certainly the most populous city in Persia.

While on the subject of population we recollect that the small pox made as dreadful ravages in Persia as the plague has in other countries. Europeans have constantly pressed the Persians to use either vaccination or inoculation; but the government and nobility have on every occasion checked this benevolence. We turn with anxiety to Mr. Morier's observations.

During the winter, the surgeons of the embassy endeavoured to introduce vaccination among the Persians, and their efforts at first were very successful; but owing to the opposition of the Persian doctors, and to the little countenance which they received from men in authority, their labours had nearly proved abortive. The surgeons, having procured the cow-pock matter from Constantinople, commenced their operations at Teheran with so much success, that in the course of one month they had vaccinated three hundred children. Their houses were constantly thronged with women, bringing their offspring to them; and there was every appearance of a general dissemination of this blessing throughout Teheran, when of a sudden its progress was checked by the government-itself. Several of the King's *ferushes* were placed at the gate of the ambassador's hotel,

nomineally as a mark of attention to His Excellency, but really to stop all women from going to our surgeons. They said, that if the people wanted their children to be vaccinated, the fathers and not the mothers were to take them to the surgeons, by which means the eagerness for vaccination was stopped; for we soon discovered that the males did not feel one-half the same anxiety for their offspring as the women. Notwithstanding the ravages which are annually made among the Persians by the small-pox, for which they have hitherto found no remedy, yet they are so wedded to their own prescriptions, that they rather adhere to them than give their children a chance of being saved, by adopting a new mode of treatment. Almost all the children vaccinated by our surgeons belonged to the poor, who were glad to get their medical assistance gratis, in preference to that of their own doctors, who in addition to their ignorance are most rapacious. Two or three instances occurred, which gave our surgeons an opportunity of placing the imbecility of the Persian doctors in the strongest light. One of these instances was as follows: the governor of Erivan, a personage of high rank, had an only son, in whose welfare the King took the most lively interest; and he felt dangerously ill. He was placed under the care of Mirza Achmed, the King's *Hakim doctor*, or chief physician; and the disease increasing, it was thought advisable to call in the aid of the English surgeons, who declared that they could perform a cure, if no one else interfered. They prescribed medicines, which the attendants promised to administer; but in the meanwhile Mirza Achmed had counteracted the effects of the European medicines by his own, which brought the child to the brink of the grave. It happened that the English surgeons were attending the child when the Mirza came in. The former said, there are no hopes, the child will die before to-morrow is over: the latter, in all the arrogance of the most profound ignorance, felt the patient's pulse, and said, "excellent, excellent, nothing can be better; go on with my medicines, and the child will be well to-morrow." The morrow came, and the governor of Erivan's heir was no more. Mirza Achmed attributed all to fate; and, like his compeers, said, when it is decided by God that a man is to die, no human aid can be of avail.

Another instance occurred in the child of Mirza Yasuf, one of the principal *Moutofis* (secretaries) of the government. One of his children had already lost an eye by the small-pox: anxious to preserve a second son from a similar accident, he promised to send him to our surgeons to be vaccinated. They waited long for this

child, but he was never sent. A month after, the child actually died of the small pox. When he was reproached for having neglected the aid of our medical men, he beat his head with his hands, and exclaimed, "Curse on my wife, she it was who hindered me from trusting to the Europeans." Pp. 191, 192.

One of the objects of Mr. Morier's book, as stated in his preface, was to describe the manners and local scenery of Persia, and to record the observations which the author made upon the spot. This last resolution was a wise one, for it is a good remark, that, "a single observation written at the time, even with a black lead pencil, is, notwithstanding the chance of obliteration, of more value than a cartload of recollections." It is more likely to be correct, and to present a true impression of the effect of circumstances on the mind. Distance of time, as well as of place, gives rise to exaggeration, and, except in very well regulated minds, the faculty of the imagination is so closely interwoven with that of the memory, that a critic is often deceived with respect to the sources of his ideas, and creates where he thinks he has only copied. We are of opinion that Mr. Morier has succeeded in drawing a good picture of the domestic life of the Persians. His facts and remarks are characteristic of the people; nor does the interest of his book cease with that subject. He has travelled over some ground never or but seldom travelled over by an European; and the portions of his work descriptive of those scenes may therefore be called original, and an accession to our knowledge of the east. Upon his details concerning the manufactories of Is-pahan, we would observe, that beautiful as are the productions of the Persian loom, they are neither so fine nor so strong as the shawls which are made at Cashmere from the wool or down of the Thibetian goat. The Mogul emperors, and

the kings of Persia have frequently and fruitlessly attempted to propagate the breed of this animal in their respective countries. Next in excellence to the Cashmere shawls are those which are made from the goats of Kerman; but those of the former description are so highly valued by the Persians, that the home manufacture would be received, if the king had not prohibited foreign shawls except to peculiar classes of nobility, and those who had received the royal license.

Mr. Morier knew nothing of science. Indeed the want of acquaintance with natural philosophy, under which most of our modern travellers in Asia labour, is a serious evil. *Man* has been studied, but *nature* has been neglected. We have never yet had a philosophical account of the salt marshes and salt deserts of Persia. We wish our traveller had been a geologist, and described the range of mountains called the Coflan Kho; and as no Europeans, except Mr. Morier and his party, ever visited the petrifying ponds on the east of the Maragha lake, we much regret that his view of them was only that of a general observer. In the valleys of Persia there is much room for botanical search. There is more want of a botanizing traveller in Persia than for a mineralogist, for that country is not rich in mines; it has generally obtained its precious and useful metals from other lands. Though Mr. Morier will not have the *savants* on his side, yet he is certain of the praise of the man of *virtu*, for he was indefatigable among ruins, and discovered among those of the palace of Persepolis some interesting subjects which had escaped Chardin and Le Bruyn.

We cannot congratulate Mr. Morier upon the success of his endeavours to illustrate profane and sacred writings. We do not

see that he has cleared up a single difficulty. We reverence the intentions of Mr. Morier, but we think that the labours of oriental linguists would be of more service in explaining the language of the bible, than in guessing at its meaning; by a fancied comparison between the circumstances supposed to be mentioned, and the corresponding circumstances of the present times. Conjecture would then give place to certainty. There are many words in the Hebrew tongue of which we know not all the various meanings; but that knowledge might be increased if we were to interpret them by other oriental languages. The Zend dialect of the Persian may afford us little aid, because that dialect is evidently of the Sanscrit race; but the Pahlavi idiom is clearly Chaldaic, and from a Chaldaic source the Hebrew sprung. The language of the Jews, too, must have been impregnated with words from the Parsi, or general dialect of the Persians, which has run through all ages, and was one of the languages of the society in which the Jews lived during their captivity in Babylon. The Greek of the New Testament is full of Hebrewisms, and more has been done for its explanation by studying etymology, and other parts of philosophy, than by endeavouring to compare what is imagined to be its meaning with the living manners of Asia. Thus the Arundelian marbles and the Smyrna inscription have explained a Samaritan provincialism, and shewn that the word *Οἰκουμένη* in John, c. 4. v. 12, should be rendered 'family,' or 'servants,' and not 'cattle,' as our common translation expresses it; contrary to the meaning of the word, which was to give all possible consequence and dignity to Jacob's well. Now we will suppose that Harmer and writers of that class were to prove that wells were in the East applied to different pur-

poses: but that circumstance alone would not make us fancy the woman's mind. When, however, we have been so happy as to find another meaning of the word, we are justified in trying the propriety of applying it to the passage, and the context justifies the application.

As we can very conscientiously recommend Mr. Morier's book to general perusal, we are sorry that its expensiveness may be an impediment to its circulation. Most of his wood and water cuts are needless. The imaginations of the people of the west, though unsullied by a tropical sun, are not so dull as to be unable to comprehend what a tyger trap is, on being told that it resembles a mouse trap; and we can fancy, without an engraving, a river and an aqueduct over it of wooden trunks sustained by stakes driven into the bed of the stream. But no more censure. We not only pardon but thank Mr. Morier for his drawing of the spear head which pierced the side of our Saviour: it is now in the Armenian monastery of Etchmiatzin. Many an anxious day and sleepless night have we passed in conjecturing what could have been the fate of this inestimable relic. We have read of it in the Byzantine historians and the chronicles of France, as having been seen at Constantinople, Antioch and Paris. We have zealously espoused the cause of the western church, and, forgetting our galantry, have declared that the daughter of Alexius was a heretic, for saying it was a nail of the cross, and not the spear, which defeated two hundred thousand Turks and recovered the christian cause at Antioch. But to what base uses are holy things applied; the spear used to slay infidels; it now only kills disease; and so soon as it enters a city through one gate, the plague, in the shape of a cow with an human head, darts out at the other.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

New South Wales.—River Lachlan.

Government and General Orders.—Clerk Department.—Government House, Windsor, Monday, 6th October 1817.—His Excellency the Governor feels particular pleasure in publicly announcing the safe return of John Oxley, Esq. surveyor general, with the party that accompanied him in an expedition to the westward of the Blue Mountains to trace the course of the lately discovered River Lachlan, and to ascertain the soil, capabilities and productions of the country through which it was expected to pass in its course to the sea. Mr. Oxley's return to Bathurst took place on the 29th of August last, after an absence of nineteen weeks.

Anxious to give publicity to the result of so important an expedition, and which has excited such a general interest, H. Exc. is pleased to order and direct that the following letter, comprising a summary abstract of the tour, and transmitted by Mr. Oxley on his return to Bathurst, on the 30th of August, be published for general information.

H. Exc. has derived much gratification from Mr. Oxley's very interesting report of his tour, and with the very able exertions of himself and his party in this arduous expedition, for which he desires that gentleman will accept his best thanks and acknowledgment; nor is H. Exc. less solicitous to express his high sense of the meritorious services and assistance of Mr. Evans, the deputy surveyor-general, together with all the individuals composing the party on this expedition; and H. Exc. will feel happy to embrace the earliest opportunity that may offer to represent to his Majesty's ministers the sense he entertains of the services of those gentlemen.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary and unexpected termination of the River Lachlan, whereby the sanguine expectations formed on the outset of this expedition have been disappointed, H. Exc. has still the gratification to find that in the judicious detour made by Mr. Oxley, the "Macquarie River" had been fallen in with, taking a northerly direction, and presenting so distinguished an appearance as to be designated by Mr. Oxley "a river of the first magnitude." The course and direction of this river will become the object of an early expedition, and H. Exc. trusts the result will amply compensate for the disappointment of the hopes entertained of the River Lachlan.

The governor would have availed him-

self of making this public testimony of his sense of Mr. Oxley's services, and of the party under his direction, at an earlier period, had not an extraordinary pressure of public business interfered to prevent it.

By his Excellency's command,
J. T. CAMPBELL, Sec.

Bathurst, August 30, 1817.—"Sir, I have the honor to acquaint your Exc. with my arrival at this place last evening, with the persons comprising the expedition to the westward, which your Exc. was pleased to place under my direction.

"Your Exc. is already informed of my proceedings up to 30th April. The limits of a letter will not permit me to enter at large into the occurrences of nineteen weeks; and as I shall have the honor of waiting on your Exc. in a few days, I trust you will have the goodness to excuse the summary account I now offer to your Exc.

"I proceeded down the Lachlan in company with the boats until the 12th May, the country rapidly descending until the waters of the river rose to a level with it, and, dividing into numerous branches, inundated the country to the west and N. W. prevented any further progress in that direction, the river itself being lost among marshes. Up to this point it had received no accession of waters from either side, but on the contrary was constantly dissipating in lagoons and swamps.

"The impossibility of proceeding further in conjunction with the boats being evident, I determined, upon maturer deliberation, to land them up, and divesting ourselves of every thing that could possibly be spared, proceed with the horses loaded with the additional provisions from the boats, on such a course towards the coast as would intersect any stream that might arise from the divided waters of the Lachlan.

"In pursuance of this plan I quitted the river on the 17th May (mentioned by mistake in the last gazette the 11th), taking a S. W. course towards Cape Northumberland, as the best one to answer my intended purpose. I will not here detail the difficulties and privations we experienced in passing through a barren and desolate country, without any water but such rain-water as was found remaining in holes and the crevices of rocks. I continued this course until the 9th June; when, having lost two horses through fatigue and want, and the others in a deplorable condition, I changed our course

to north, along a range of lofty hills running in that direction, as they afforded the only means of procuring water, until we should fall in with some running stream. On this course I continued till the 23d June, when we again fell in with a stream, which we had at first some difficulty to recognize as the Lachlan, it being little larger than one of the branches of it where it was quitted on the 17th May.

"I did not hesitate a moment to pursue the course of this stream; not that the nature of the country or its own appearance in any manner indicated that it would become navigable, or was even permanent, but I was unwilling that the smallest doubt should remain of any navigable waters falling westward into the sea, between the limits pointed out in my instructions.

"I continued along the banks of the stream until the 8th July, it having taken during this period a westerly direction, and passing through a perfectly level country, barren in the extreme, and being evidently at periods entirely under water. To this point it had been gradually diminishing, and spreading its waters over stagnated lagoons and morasses, without receiving any stream that we knew of during the whole extent of its course. The banks were not more than three feet high, and the marks of flood on the shrubs and bushes shewed that at times it rose between two and three feet higher, causing the whole country to become a marsh, and altogether uninhabitable.

"Further progress westward, had it been possible, was now useless, as there was neither hill or rising ground of any kind within the compass of our view, which was only bounded by the horizon in every quarter, entirely devoid of timber, except a few diminutive gums on the very edge of the stream might be so termed. The water in the bed of the lagoon, as it might now properly be denominated, was stagnant, its breadth about twenty feet, and the heads of grass growing in it shewed it to be about three feet deep.

"This originally unlooked for and truly singular termination of a river, which we had anxiously hoped and reasonably expected would have led to a far different conclusion, filled us with the most painful sensations. We were full 500 miles west of Sydney, and nearly in its latitude; and it had taken us ten weeks of unremitted exertion to proceed so far. The nearest part of the coast about Cape Bernouilli, had it been accessible, was distant about 150 miles. We had demonstrated, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that no river whatever could fall into the sea between Cape Otway and Spencer's Gulph, at least none deriving their waters from the eastern coast, and that the country south of the parallel

of 34° and west of the meridian of 147° 30' E. was uninhabitable and useless for all the purposes of civilized man.

"It now became my duty to make our remaining resources as extensively useful to the colony as our circumstances would allow. These were much diminished; an accident to one of the boats in the outset of the expedition had deprived us of one-third of our dry provisions, of which we had originally but eighteen weeks, and we had been in consequence for some time on a reduced ration of two quarts of flour per man per week. To return to the depot by the route we had come would have been as useless as impossible; and seriously considering the spirit of your Exc.'s instructions, I determined, upon the most mature deliberation, to take such a route, on our return, as would I hoped best comport with your Exc.'s views, had our present situation ever been contemplated.

"Returning down the Lachlan, I recommenced the survey of it from the point in which it was made the 23d June, intending to continue up its banks until its connection with the marshes, where we quitted it on the 17th May, was satisfactorily established, as also to ascertain if any streams might have escaped our research. The connection with all the points of the survey previously ascertained, was completed between the 19th July and the 3d August. In the space passed over within that period, the river had divided into various branches, and formed three fine lakes, which, with one near the determination of our journey westward, were the only considerable pieces of water we had yet seen; and I now estimated that the river, from the place where first made by Mr. Evans, had run a course, taking all its windings, of upwards of 1200 miles, a length of course altogether unprecedented, when the single nature of the river is considered, and that its original is its only supply of water during that distance.

"Crossing at this point, it was my intention to take a N.E. course to intersect the country, and, if possible, ascertain what had become of the Macquarie River, which it was clear had never joined the Lachlan. This course led us through a country to the full as bad as any we had yet seen, and equally devoid of water, the want of which again much distressed us. On the 7th August the scene began to change, and the country to assume a very different aspect; we were now quitting the neighbourhood of the Lachlan, and had passed to the N. E. of the high range of hills which on this parallel bounds the low country to the north of that river. To the N. W. and N. the country was high and open, with good forest land; and on the 10th, we had the satisfaction to fall in with the first stream running

northerly. This renewed our hopes of soon falling in with the Macquarie, and we continued upon the same course, occasionally inclining to the eastward, until the 19th, passing through a fine luxuriant country, well watered, crossing in that space of time nine streams, having a northerly course through rice valleys, the country in every direction being moderately high and open, and generally as fine as can be imagined.

"No doubt remained upon our minds that those streams fell into the Macquarie, and to view it before it received such an accession was our first wish. On the 19th we were gratified by falling in with a river running through a most beautiful country, and which I should have been well contented to have believed the river we were in search of. Accident led us down this stream about a mile, when we were surprised by its junction with a river coming from the south, of such width and magnitude as to dispel all doubts as to this last being the river we had so long anxiously looked for. Short as our resources were, we could not resist the temptation this beautiful country offered us to remain two days on the junction of the rivers, for the purpose of examining the vicinity to as great an extent as possible.

"Our examination increased the satisfaction we had previously felt; as far as the eye could reach in every direction a rich and picturesque country extended, abounding in limestone, slate, good timber, and every other requisite that could render an uncultivated country desirable. The soil cannot be excelled; whilst a noble river of the first magnitude afforded the means of conveying its productions from one part to the other. Where I quitted it, its course was northerly, and we were then north of the parallel of Port Stephens, being in latitude $32^{\circ} 45'$ S. and $148^{\circ} 58'$ E. longitude.

"It appeared to me that the Macquarie had taken a N.N.W. course from Bathurst, and that it must have received immense accessions of water in its course from that place. We viewed it as a period best calculated to form an accurate judgment of its importance, when it was neither swelled by floods beyond its natural and usual height, or contracted within its proper limits by summer droughts. Of its magnitude, when it should have received the streams we had crossed, independent of any it may receive from the east, which from the boldness and height of the country I presume must be at least as many, some idea may be formed, when at this point it exceeded in breadth and apparent depth the Hawkesbury at Windsor. Many of the branches were of grander and more extended proportion than the admired one on the Nepean

River, from the Warragamba to Emu Plains.

"Resolving to keep as near the river as possible during the remainder of our course to Bathurst, and to endeavour to ascertain, at least on the west side, what waters fell into it, on the 22d we proceeded up the river, and between the point quitted and Bathurst, crossed the sources of numberless streams all running into the Macquarie; two of them were nearly as large as that river itself at Bathurst. The country from whence all these streams derive their source was mountainous and irregular, and appeared equally so on the east side of the Macquarie. This description of country extended to the immediate vicinity of Bathurst; but to the west of those lofty ranges the country was broken into low grassy hills and fine valleys, watered by rivulets rising on the west side of the mountains, which on their eastern side pour their waters directly into the Macquarie. These westerly streams appeared to me to join that which at first sight I had taken for the Macquarie, and, when united, fall into it at the point on which it was first discovered on the 19th inst.

"We reached this place last evening, without a single accident having occurred during the whole progress of the expedition, which from this point has encircled, within the parallels of $34^{\circ} 30'$ S. and 32° S. and between the meridians of $149^{\circ} 43'$ E. and $143^{\circ} 40'$ E., a space of nearly one thousand miles.

"I shall hasten to lay before your Exc. the journals, charts and drawings, explanatory of the various occurrences of our diversified route; infinitely gratified, if our exertions should appear to your Exc. commensurate with your expectations, and the ample means which your care and liberality placed at my disposal.

"I feel the most particular pleasure in informing your Exc. of the obligations I am under to Mr. Evans, the deputy-surveyor, for his able advice and cordial co-operation throughout the expedition; and as far as his previous researches had extended, the accuracy and fidelity of his narration was fully exemplified.

"It would perhaps appear presuming in me to hazard an opinion upon the merits of persons engaged in a pursuit of which I have little knowledge. The extensive and valuable collection of plants formed by Mr. A. Cunningham, the king's botanist, and Mr. C. Frazer, the colonial botanist, will best vouch to your Exc. the unwearied industry and zeal bestowed in the collection and preservation of them;—in every other respect they also merit the highest praise.

"From the nature of the greater part of the country passed over, our mineralogical collection is but small. Mr. S. Parr

did as much as could be done in that branch, and throughout endeavoured to render himself as useful as possible.

"Of the men on whom the chief care of the boats and baggage devolved, it is impossible to speak in too high terms. Their conduct, in periods of considerable privation, was such as must redound to their credit; and their orderly, regular, and obedient behaviour could not be excused. It may be principally attributed to their care and attention that we lost only three horses; and that, with the exception of the loss of the dry provisions already mentioned, no other accident happened during the course of it. I most respectfully beg leave to recommend them to your Exc.'s favourable notice and consideration.

"I trust your Exc. will have the goodness to excuse any omissions or inaccuracies that may appear in this letter: the messenger setting out immediately will not allow me to revise or correct it.

"I have the honor to remain, with the greatest respect, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

J. OXLEY, *Surv.-Gen.*"

"To his Excellency

Governor Macquarie, &c. &c. &c."

(True copy) "J. T. CAMPBELL, Sec."

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Madras.—We give the following extract of a letter from the *Indus*, conveying information which may prevent accidents:—"On the 4th of October, 300 miles from any land, in lat. 2° 30' N., and long. 90° 51' E. at daylight, we had a narrow escape, having struck on a rock concealed under the water, supposed about seventeen feet deep, at that is the quantity we draw, and we evidently scraped over it for at least a minute without sustaining any injury. We were much alarmed till we ascertained that we had received no damage." This rock is not laid down in any of the charts, and is in the direct track of ships going to the Cape and Europe.

The Ship Charlotte.—On the 22d October 1817, in attempting the passage between the Catwicks and Po. Cecl de Mer, and after getting as far west as to bring Sapata to bear S. b. W. and Po. Cecl de Mer in sight N. W. & W. was hoisted by a strong southerly current down towards the little Catwick. The wind having just become very light, we got out our boats to tow, and had succeeded in getting far enough west to clear the latter when we discovered the breakers on La Paix's shoal, situated between the great and little Catwick, which we at first took for a rippling, but on approaching it, ascertained the danger, had again to make every exertion to clear it

by towing, with which, and a light increasing breeze, we cleared it by about three quarters, or one mile, when we had the following bearings, viz.

Po. Sapata - So. 56° E.

Great Catwick So. 68° W.

Little Catwick, just clear of the west end of Sapata, and the high breakers on the shoal So. 48° E. distant about one mile, apparently extending about three-quarters of a mile S.S.W. to N.N.E. and perhaps about a foot from the surface.

The sea breaking so high prevented my sending a boat to it: it seems about half way between Sapata and the great Catwick, as nearly in mid channel as possible.

I communicated the above to Capt. Ross of the Bombay marine then in China. I found he has also seen it, and made it about the same situation as the above.

The *Hannah*, Capt. Heathorn, on her voyage from England to this Port, had a good view of the Churbaniana Banks. Capt. Heathorn describes the rocks in many places to be much higher than is generally supposed.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 7, 1818.

St. Helena.—Price of Provisions.

The following will give an idea of the expense of living at St. Helena:—

"We pay a guinea and a half for ourselves, and 15s. for each servant, a day; no wonder, when the price of provisions is as follows: mutton, 18s. per pound; pork, 20s.; grown fowls, 12s. each; turkeys from 40s. to 3l.; geese, 30s.; ducks, 12s.; potatoes, 12s. per bushel; eggs, 6s. per dozen; salt butter (no fresh) 5s. a pound; and so is every thing in proportion." Happy island!!!

Mauritius.—Cultivation of Cinnamon.

There is now every prospect of the cinnamon tree having a fair trial at the Mauritius; his Exc. Sir R. T. Farquhar, the governor of that island, having ascertained that he had been led into the same error as his predecessors, in supposing that the true spice-yielding cinnamon tree had been introduced into the colony, lost no time in rectifying so important a mistake, by sending to the Botanical Garden at Calcutta for a few plants of the same kind as is cultivated at Ceylon for exportation, and he has had the pleasure of announcing to the inhabitants of Mauritius, that Capt. Dron, of his Majesty's ship *Icarus*, has brought to this island thirty plants in the highest state of healthy vegetation, which have been planted with great care in the king's gardens at Pamplemousses and the governor's country residence at Reduit, from which places they will be distributed when sufficiently large.

Bussora.—State of Weather.

We have had the hottest weather we have ever experienced here in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The Rhinoceros.

I have frequently heard it questioned if a musket-ball would penetrate the hide of a rhinoceros. I remember having the opportunity of making the experiment on the carcass of an old animal of uncommon size, which had been killed near Gwalpara on the border of the wild country of Assam, a spot where rhinoceroses abound. After repeated trials the bullet was found always to fly off, for the skin being very thick and extremely loose, it was constantly by that means put out of its course.

In that part of the country there are many rhinoceroses, and elephants in vast numbers. So numerous a flock was seen crossing the Burhamputra river, at a breadth of two miles, that the channel seemed full, nor was the end of the line perceptible, although they had been some time passing. E. S.'s boat, going down the river, was obliged to put about, as it was impossible to get by them; and it was a considerable time before the line had left the jungles of the eastern side, whilst the jungles on the western side prevented their course being traced by the eye.

The people of the country say, that the rhinoceros is much an overmatch for the elephant; as the former being very nimble gets round the elephant, makes his attack in the same manner as the wild boar, and rips up the belly of his antagonist.

Hindoostanee Lectures in London.

We have just received intelligence on respectable authority, that as soon as the Hon. Court of Directors shall concede their sanction and patronage to the plan of establishing lectures on the Hindoostanee language in London, by Dr. Borthwick Gilchrist, late professor in the college at Calcutta, a regular course will be delivered by that celebrated orientalist on the following principles, and, if possible, in October this year. The annual term of lectures will commence with the winter and terminate with the spring months, embracing three complete courses in succession on the vernacular speech of Hindoostan, to accommodate all those gentlemen in the Hon. Company's service who have access to no other oriental institution at home or abroad. From the acknowledged talents of the Hindoostanee professor, and his successful exertions in that capacity for many years, we are inclined to anticipate that two months attendance at least will be cheerfully devoted to his valuable lectures in

future, from motives of private interest and public duty, by all persons unacquainted with the popular tongue of British India, before they proceed to discharge responsible and important functions in that vast empire. When better informed than we can yet be, the most minute and early intimation will be communicated on this interesting subject, to the readers of our Journal in particular, and the community at large, in order that application may be made to the publishers for tickets of admission, class books, &c. the moment we are authorized to dispose of them to the proper applicants.

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The following is an Analysis of the contents of the PAMPHLETEER, No. XXIII.

1. Substance of the Speech delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, March 16, 1818, on proposing a grant of one million for providing additional Places of Worship in England.—“That the churches of the established religion are insufficient to accommodate a great majority of the inhabitants, is a fact which no one will venture to dispute. The evil has long been felt; and has acquired strength from the progressive population of the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, citing a variety of instances to prove a deficiency of churches, to an extent almost incredible, proposes that a general view shall be taken of the wants of the whole kingdom, and that sums shall be issued to parishes, under certain restrictions, to enable them to provide themselves with spiritual instruction, drawn from regular and authentic sources.—2. Letter to the Rt. Hon. W. W. Pole, respecting the Disappearance of the Gold Coin, and the resumption of Cash Payments (original).—If a circulating medium in gold be worth preserving, the organization and able writer of this pamphlet will be read with interest. While the mint is actively employed in giving currency to this metal, its best intentions are defeated by a cause with which we are now at least made fully acquainted. As long as the bank shall refuse to put reasonable bounds to an issue of paper, when the obligation to pay in money has ceased and cannot be enforced, so long we may expect to be deprived of that substance, without which no real faith can be maintained in society.—3. French Drama, or a Discussion on the following question; “which are the best means of making theatres vie with each other in promoting the perfection of taste and the improvement of morals?” By A. Delphi (translated exclusively for the Pamphleteer).—If it be found impossible or inexpedient to destroy institutions which time and habit have sanctioned, it is highly necessary that they should be made subservient to taste and sound morals. Dramatic representations may be productive of serious mischief, or of good to the people. It is hardly necessary to declare, that the results would be invariably beneficial, if compositions for the theatre were conducted on the principle recommended in this essay.—4. A Treatise on Duelling, together with the Annals of Chivalry, the Ordeal Trial, and Judicial Combat, from the earliest times, by Abraham Bosquet, Esq.—A formal vindication of the right of seeking redress for injuries or insult, by single combat. Mr. Bosquet has a claim to be heard on this point, for he combines theory with practical knowledge. It is hardly safe to reject the authority of a man, who has fought and assailed others

in fighting duels without number. The directions given by this gentleman for the most effectual method of returning or avoiding the adversary's fire are drawn up with an astonishing precision, and prove clearly that he is by no means to be provoked with impunity.—5. A Letter to Sir William Garrow, His Majesty's Attorney General, on his proposed bill for regulating the Practice of Surgery throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by James Hamilton, M. D. one of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and Professor of Midwifery in the university of Edinburgh.—It is difficult to conceive a more important duty, than the one confided to the practitioner of midwifery. He is engaged in an office which frequently requires the utmost exertion of his skill, and all the patience, delicacy, and foresight, of which human nature is capable. He may become eminently scurrilous, or dangerous to society in the last degree. We are not to be surprised, therefore, that where many qualifications are demanded, much of labor should be bestowed; and that professional men should be found willing to abandon a wide and general pursuit of knowledge, made to attain particular excellence. Midwifery is itself a science of such extent, as to require almost exclusive application. Physicians have cultivated it with care, and have been amply rewarded by confidence and reputation. It will be seen that attempts have been made to confine the practice of midwifery to surgeons. Dr. Hamilton, however, vindicates very ably the conduct of individuals of his own order who have become accoucheurs; and demonstrates satisfactorily, that the method of treating patients, since physicians applied themselves experimentally to the art, has been changed and materially improved.—6. Letters on the English Constitution, fourth edition with additions, by G. Dyer, A. B.—Mr. Dyer describes the state of parties in this country, and gives the different interpretations put on the term “English Constitution,” by writers on government of the first authority.—7. Funeral Oration delivered at Venice, on the death of the Doge Leonardo Lorenzani, by Andrea Paragero, Venetian Senator, translated from the original Italian; to which are subjoined, Remarks on the Venetian Republic, by C. Kelsall, Esq. (printed exclusively in the Pamphleteer).—Any thing which relates to this celebrated republic, or to the persons who in happier times presided over her councils, and contributes to raise her to a preponderating rank in the scale of nations, will be listened to with anxiety and respect. To the account given by Mr. Kelsall of her present condition, can be superadded only the melancholy motto, “*stat nominis umbra*!” — 8.

Letter to Professor Stewart, on the objects of general terms, and on the axiomatical laws of Vision. Second edition; to which are added some remarks on the *Monthly Review* on the subject, By J. Fearn, Esq.—This gentleman accounts for the external cause, and possible cases of vision, and maintains that visible lines are void of breadth, and cannot be of any one colour.—9. Letter on the true principles of advantageous Exportation, in refutation of certain popular notions on that subject. Second edition.—The conclusions which the writer seeks to establish are drawn with the nicety and precision of a deduct on in Algebra.—10. Observations on the evil effects produced on the human constitution by stimulating food, and by spirituous and fermented liquors, when taken moderately and habitually. Second edition, recomposed for the Pamphleteer, with great additions. By a Member of the North American academy of sciences.—Persons who are in the habit of using strong liquors, without excessive indulgence, act without any suspicion of the danger to be apprehended from the continuance of such practice; many complicated and severe

disorders of mind and body, are stated in these pages to have followed this pernicious custom, and instances are cited in confirmation of their truth.

IN THE PRESS.

A Second Memoir of Babylon: containing an Inquiry into the Correspondence between the Ancient Descriptions of Babylon and the Remains still visible on the Site. Suggested by the "Remarks" of Major Rennel, published in the *Archæologia*. By Claudius James Rich, Esq.

A General View of the Structure and Classification of Animals, illustrated by Engravings. By the Rev. Dr. John Fleming.

Mr. Edwards, author of a Treatise on Algebra, is printing a Treatise on the Latin and Greek Prosodies, in which all difficulties relating to accent and quantity are explained.

A Treatise on the Kaleidoscope; including an Account of the different forms in which some ingenious opticians have fitted up that instrument. By Dr. Brewster.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Journal of the American Missionaries at Bombay* contains the following narrative, which will be read with commiseration by every sincere Christian.

We have witnessed a horrid specimen of the Hindoo religion. It was at a village called by the natives, Kamatapoor, i. e. the town of the Kamatees, who are a Teluga people, from the opposite side of the Peninsula. The affair took place at the temple of Kandoba, or Kandeh Ron, an incarnation of Mahadare in a human form, in which character he destroyed the demon Manimal. To this God, two persons, a man and a woman of low caste, made a vow. The man, as was said, made his vow, and performed it, for the purpose of obtaining greater bodily strength and vigour, and the woman that she might obtain an offspring.

The vows were performed by making offerings to the idol, and by torturing themselves before the temple. The affair began with music and dancing before the door of the temple; or rather by a barbarous jangle of harsh-sounding drums and pipes, and by a sort of beastly play, somewhat resembling the plays of dogs or monkeys.

After this, the offerings were made. They consisted of a small quantity of boiled rice, a few small cakes, several

kinds of colouring stuffs or sacred paint, burning of incense, and a drink-offering of *toddy*, an intoxicating liquor taken from the palm-tree, besides a number of other things, which were all placed on a little spot of ground previously figured by red lines variously intersecting one another.

After these offerings were made, the sacrifice of a kid was performed. The person who principally officiated at the sacrifice was an old man, almost naked, with long black hair hanging frightfully over his shoulders and face, around his loins a broad belt strung with a number of bells, also bells around his ankles, and a heavy hempen rope for flagellation in his hand; making altogether a very horrid appearance. The kid was brought, and waved around the spot where the other offerings had been made. It was then seized by the demon-like man, who began to run round the ear, which was the engine of torture; and, at the same time, to tear open with his teeth the throat of the kid, and to suck its blood. While he was doing this, the clang of music, the yell of the people, the crowding, howling, and pushing around him, exhibited a horrid and diabolical scene. After the monster had thus torn the kid and drunk its blood, he was caressed and reverenced by the people, as a superior being; and they were

as eager to touch him, as though the touch of him was sufficient to communicate some invaluable blessing.

The car just mentioned consisted of two cart-wheels, upon the axis of which was perpendicularly erected a pole ten or twelve feet in length. On the top of this perpendicular pole, another pole, of about twenty-five feet in length, was so fixed horizontally that, by means of ropes fastened to one end of it, the opposite end might be let down to the ground, or elevated at pleasure to the height of about twenty feet. Near the end of the pole to be thus elevated, was fastened on it a cloth, or a kind of canopy; and directly under this canopy was fastened a rope for suspending the person voluntarily devoted to torture.

All things being made ready, a young man, loaded with red and yellow paint, came forward. Preceded by musicians, and followed by a train, he began to circumambulate the temple, making a circumference of about thirty rods. After going round the temple several times in this way, two iron hooks, having each two prongs thrust through the skin and principal muscles on the small of the back, were made fast to the end of the pole which was let down near the ground. Instantly the ropes at the other end were pulled, and the poor frantic creature was drawn up to the height of about twenty feet, and there fastened. The music struck up, and a noisy group seized the

ropes fastened to the car, and drew it six times round the temple, making the circumference as before-mentioned; the man at the same time scattering the dust of clouds-wood on the crowds under him. When he was let down, the people manifested the same eagerness to touch him, as they did before to touch the monster who had sucked the blood of the kid.

After this man had performed his vow, a female was suspended on the hooks, and drawn round in the same manner. She seemed to manifest greater fortitude and contempt of pain than the man; for, while the weight of her body was entirely suspended on the hooks in her back, she voluntarily dung herself about by a variety of action, which must have greatly augmented her sufferings.

After she had been drawn five times round the temple she was let down, and led away amidst the congratulations and applauses of the multitude. Thus the scene closed. Several others, it was said, stood bound by their vows to the same idol, to inflict the same tortures on themselves in the course of a few days.

Here the Christian may behold something of the degraded, deplorable, perishing state of the heathen. How hard their bondage to Satan! How wretched their present condition! and, alas! what must soon be their condition in eternity, unless that Gospel is preached to them, which is able to make them wise unto salvation, through faith in Christ Jesus.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

THE recent arrivals from India have brought official accounts from the seat of war by the medium of the Bombay papers; which though not breaking like a sudden torrent into a diffuse inundation, so as to fill many of our columns with minute details, are yet comprehensive and satisfactory. The orders of the Governor General take a concise review of the military operations; but advert only to that branch of the negotiations which followed the battle of Maheldipoor. The Governor General is silent respecting those judicious arrangements with Scindia, which diminished the task for the army, and erected an early barrier against the indefinite extension of the war. These arrangements were proposed and effected under the auspices of the Commander-in-chief in India; while the position taken

by the impending grand army was a guarantee against their infraction. The warrior relinquished an additional triumph to elevate the character of the statesman. Thus the *Economy of Human life* has lent a leaf to History as a Dedication to Peace. Still the director of the entire campaign may be said, by his distribution of the forces engaged, to have planted the laurels which the commanders of the divisions engaged so nobly reaped.

The Peishwa is the only Mahratta prince who still remains in the field as an enemy.

The acquisitions of one short campaign, and the pillars set up by treaty for giving security to the natives, relying on the hon. Company's protection, as subjects or allies, if not so interesting as the reverses of a ten years' war, demand a higher strain of acknowledgment than

Ilion in flames. And if trophies confer lustre, there are materials for a pile; for in the various battles trophies have been won, not exchanged.

In the intelligence of last month, the reader may have noticed an *apparent* inconsistency in the public and private accounts respecting the Bhæce. There is, however, no positive contradiction between them; for they relate to different branches of the same family. The Bhæma Bhæce, who came into Sir W. Keir's camp on the 10th of February, and submitted to disband her troops, and to proceed to Rampoor, is a sister of young Holkar; she is so called in the official account. But the Bhæce sâbi, in both the Bombay and Calcutta papers, on the authority of letters from the army of the Deccan, to have been deposed and murdered, was Toolsa Bhæce, widow of the late Jiwunt Rao, and mother of the present Mulhar Rao Holkar; and on account of her son's minority had been left regent.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official, published in India.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By his Excellency the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General and Commander in Chief in India:—

Camp Oureagh, on the left bank of the Jumna, Feb. 21st.—The Governor-gen. and Commander in chief cannot quit the field without offering his best acknowledgments to the officers commanding the several divisions of the combined army, for the signal zeal and ability with which each has fulfilled the part assigned him in the late extensive operations.

To Lieut-gen. Sir Thomas Hislop it might seem superfluous to offer praise; yet there are titles to applause which should not be absorbed in the lustre of victory. The temper and forbearance with which his Excellency, possessing all the consciousness of superiority from the quality of his troops, endeavoured to avoid a rupture with Holkar, and the judgment with which he improved success after his conciliatory efforts had failed, demand high commendation. The chivalrous intrepidity displayed by Brigadier-gen. Sir J. Malcolm, in the battle of Mehadoore, and the admirable tact manifested by him in the subsequent negotiations, advanced the public interest no less than they distinguished the individuals; while the relief of the Residency at Nagpore, and the defeat of the Rajah's force, through the prompt and decisive energy of Brigadier-gen. Doveton, com-

plete the dignified exploits of the army of the Deccan, north of the Godavery.

Major-gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, with the Bombay division from Guzerat, has exhibited most meritorious activity with important advantage to the issue of the campaign.

The leaders of the Bengal divisions have similar claims on the Governor-general's approbation. The vigilance and judicious movements by which Major-gen. Marshall constrained the Pindarees, in their retreat, to keep that route to which the Commander-in-chief indicated his plan of confining them, were of extraordinary consequence. Lieut colonel Adams, with his division, ably co-operated in this object; and he subsequently, by the skilful direction of his detachment, gave the finishing blow to the remnant of the Pindarees, which had escaped, by an incalculable chance, when nearly surrounded by the two divisions already mentioned, and by that of Major-gen. Donkin. The strenuous exertion and scientific marches of the latter officer, cut off the retreat attempted by the Pindarees towards the north; a derangement of their plans which precipitated their destruction, whence the service was equally creditable to the Major-gen. and beneficial to the public.

Though the course of events did not give to Major-gen. Sir David Ochterlony any opening for the exercise of that vigour and resource which have so brilliantly distinguished his former professional commands, there can be no one in the army unable to comprehend how solidly effectual the positions and conduct of the Major-gen. have been in promoting the object of tranquillizing central India.

Fortune was more favourable to Major-gen. Brown in presenting opportunities; and he availed himself of them with a decision and style of arrangements, affording honourable proof of his military talents.

Brigadier-gen. Hardyman, by a gallant and well conducted action, reduced a considerable territory, and extinguished an opposition which threatened to be troublesome; and the judicious disposition, which Brig.-gen. Toome made of his force, prevented any enemy attempting to distract our attention from the objects of the campaign by an incursion into Behar.

If the conduct of Brig.-gens. Smith, Munro, and Pritzer, in the Poona state, be not here particularised, it is only because their operations are still in process, so that the praise which could be awarded, large as it would be, might prove inadequate to achievements, the annunciation of which has not yet reached the Governor-general.

Throughout the late enterprise, the alacrity and indefatigable exertions of

every department in the army, have been such as to deserve the Governor-gen. and Commander-in-chief's warm approbation.

The alteration produced within three months in the state of central India, is beneficial to the inhabitants, in a degree which the most sanguine could scarcely have ventured to hope; and to every officer who has been engaged in this undertaking, the remembrance of having had a share in effecting a change so interesting to humanity, will keep pace with that consciousness of having advanced the prosperity of the hon. Company by efforts of zeal and courage, for which the Governor-general offers his sincere thanks, however unequal that acknowledgment may be to the merit which calls it forth.

By command of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General,

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Sec. to the Gov.-Gen.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Byramghaut, 13th March, 1818.—The Commander-in-chief of all the forces in India having received the official details of the action at Corygaum, is pleased to direct that they shall be entered in every orderly book of the Bengal army, to remain a recorded proof of what may be achieved by disciplined intrepidity, against even the persevering courage of immensely superior numbers. His lordship offers his applause and thanks to Capt. Staunton and Lieuts. Connellon, Jones (10th regt.), and Swanton, and Assist.-surgeon Wylie, of the Madras establishment, and to the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the several corps which participated in the glorious defence of the village against the Peishwa's army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, April 2.—The Right hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in announcing the abandonment of the fort of Seedghur by the enemy, after a practicable breach had been made in the ramparts, and the troops under the command of Lieut.col. Inlack, C.B., were on the point of storming.

The Right hon. the Governor in Council has received from Brig-gen. Smith, through the Hon. M. Elphinstone, the following letter, with an enclosure, reporting an affair highly creditable to the conduct of Subehdar Sheek Peer Mahomed, of the 1st batt. 4th regt. of Bombay N.I., commanding at Hewrah.

"To the Hon. M. Elphinstone, Commissioner, &c.—Sir, I do myself the honour to enclose a translation report from Subehdar Peer Mahomed, of the 1st batt. 4th regt., commanding at Hewrah, an outpost from Toka, stating his having marched his detachment, which altogether

consisted of about 50 men of that regt., against a body of the enemy that threatened to plunder the neighbour-hood. Peer Mahomed killed four of the enemy, and took seven prisoners, with the loss of one killed of his party and three wounded. It is not often that native officers have opportunities of displaying by themselves their zeal and judgment. The present is an extremely creditable instance of those qualities, which I hope you will have the goodness to bring to favourable notice. I am, &c.—(Signed) L. SURRU, Brig-gen.—Camp Barisur, March 5."

Translation of a Mahratta letter, from Sheek Peer Mahomed, soobardar 1st batt. 4th, to Lieut. Arden, dated Hewrah, Feb. 25.

"This morning some of Bajee Row's horsemen made their appearance in the vicinity of Kergaum. I went out and attacked them; four of the enemy fell; of my party, one sipahce was killed and three wounded. I have captured seven men and as many horses. The muskets of one killed and one wounded sipahce are missing. A return of the ammunition expended shall be forwarded hereafter.—P. S. I have further to state, their army is approaching in this direction, and that Bajee Row is with it.—True translation, (Signed) R. BILLAMORE."

By order of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council,
J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Private and Demi-official, published in India.

The private advices from Bombay come up to the 11th of April. The Peishwa had extended his flight in the direction of Naggore, with a force computed at 25,000 men. It was believed that he had already entered the territories of the Nizam; but he was closely pursued by Gen. Smith, who has been reinforced from the army late under Sir T. Hislop. The Generals Doveton, Pritzler, and Munro, with their respective divisions, were actively co-operating in the war against the Poona state. The Pindaree power is considered as annihilated. The revenues of the Company are represented as improving in an extraordinary ratio. Nearly 18,000,000l. sterling are said to be now collected, being an advance, in twenty years, of upwards of 10,000,000l. per ann.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

Extract of a Letter from Gen. Smith's Camp on the Ganga, March 19.—Sir T. Hislop has gone to Ellora and Aurang-

bad; and Maj. Lushington, with his cavalry brigade, 4th and 80th regts., are halting here, having been placed under Gen. Smith's orders. The Bombay troops, with Gen. Pritzier, consist of the Bombay Park and Commissariat; Capt. Nutt, Lieut. McLeod and Athill, Bombay Engineers; the Bombay Troughs, 1st batt. 7th regt., and 2d batt. 9th regt., and Pioneers. The Madras troops are the flank corps, composed of the flank companies of the 30th, 34th, 53d, and 84th regts., detachment of Light Artillery, Lieut.col. Dalrymple, Lieut. Grant, Engineers, 4 companies of native Rifle Corps, 2d batt. 12th regt., and a detachment of Pioneers.

From the Bombay Courier of April 4.—Our advices state, that the army of the Deccan, under the personal command of Sir T. Hislop, was to be broken up on the 31st March, and that his Excellency was proceeding towards Madras, escorted by five companies of the Royals, the Rifle Corps, and Rocketers.

THE PEISHWA.

(From the Bombay Gazette of April 4.)

We have been favoured with the following particulars of the successful commencement of the operations of Brig.-gen. Munro, in the southern Mahratta country; which, although they are not of a recent date, yet, as no account of them has hitherto appeared in print, we deem too creditable to the individuals employed on our part to be omitted.

On the 22d December, Brig.-gen. Munro was at Khoosghul, having with him two flank and three battalion companies from the garrison of Darwar. The battalion companies proceeded the next morning to meet the battering train from Bellary, and the General marched at the same time with the flank companies to relieve Nawelpoor, then hard pressed by Cassi Row Goklah. On the approach of our troops, the enemy's force, consisting of about 700 horse and 200 foot, together with the garrison of Lall Ghurry, moved off, after two of their horsemen had been killed by two shells thrown among them. From the local situation of the province, in which were Goklah's extensive jagheers, it was evident that, after the commencement of the hostilities by Bajee Row, it would afford great facilities to the enemy in making excursions into the Company's territories, and therefore the Brig.-gen. determined to take possession of it; but as he had no disposable force then with him for that purpose, he availed himself of the aid of the inhabitants to accomplish his object. He accordingly appointed military amildars to most of the districts in the enemy's possession on the Merah side of Mulpurah, with orders to

raise peons, and take possession of as much of their respective districts as was possible. Amongst these amildars, Ram Row, a native of Mysore, was appointed to Nawelgoond. He got possession of above half the district in a very short time, and on the 19th of December he marched from a village about two miles from Nawelgoond with 500 peons to attack Gorind Row Goklah, who was at that place with a body of 700 horse. About 600 of this body were plouqueted in the streets and an open space between the Pettah and the fort. The rest were mounted and watching the motions of Ram Row; but he at noon advanced so rapidly, that he entered the Pettah before the body there could mount and get out of it. Their panic was so great, that they galloped off in every direction without attempting any resistance; 19 horses were taken, about 20 left dead. A considerable number of the enemy were killed; and Gorind Row, who commanded, escaped with difficulty. One of his Sirdars was killed, and the other wounded and taken.

On hearing of his defeat, Cassi Row Goklah, who was then at Badami, marched to join his son with 250 horse and 200 foot; and after collecting the fugitives, he arrived before Nawelgoond on the 23d, and Ram Row having retired into the old fort, he occupied the Pettah before day light of the 23d, and was pressing the fort very hard, when the approach of Major Newall's detachment saved the garrison, whose ammunition was nearly expended.

The enemy, dispirited by loss in the two attacks, leaving nine or ten dead in the streets, abandoned Lallghurry, the gurry which protects Nawelgoond, carrying off the garrison.

The conduct of Ram Row on these occasions is spoken of to the Brig.-gen. in terms of the highest praise.

A detachment from the small force under the command of Lieut.col. Imlach, C.B., made an attack a short time since against the fort of Seedghur, but was obliged to relinquish its prosecution, from the inadequacy of the means to reduce it without exposing the troops to great and unnecessary risk. A detachment of part of his Majesty's 49th regiment having, however, been obliged to put into Malwan, the transports being unable to make way against adverse winds which prevail at this season of the year, the lieut.col. immediately renewed the attack; and we have the satisfaction to state, that Seedghur has been reduced. The force marched against it on 15th of March; the batteries were opened at daylight on the morning of the 16th, a practicable breach was made by twelve, and that gallant officer was on the point of

storming, when the enemy fled in all directions from the opposite side of the fort.

We trust that the acquisition of this important fortress will lead to the speedy reduction of Bughwuntghur, situated in the Missouri river.

From the Bombay Gazette of April 8.

—The force under Col. Imbach was expected to march against Bughwuntghur about the 25th of last month, and we expect to hear daily that it is in our possession.

From the Bombay Courier, April 4.

—The force under Brig-gen. Pritzler was obliged to halt on the 24th of March before the two hill forts of Chundun and Wandalan, the Killedar having demanded eight days to consider whether or not he should surrender them; the reply announced was, that the battery would open at daylight on the following day, and if he allowed a single gun to be fired he was to expect no terms. The efficacy of the reply was proved in the abandonment of the forts on the night of the 24th.

Letters from Gen. Pritzler's camp at Wyratghur, dated the 26th of March, report the surrender also of the forts of Nungdon and Pundoochur on the preceding day, and those of Kummulghur and Wyratghur on the 26th, and that Kenzelghur was invested. Gen. Smith was near Rakjatene on the 24th. The Peishwa's troops had broken into several bodies; it was not known with which division Bajee Row had gone. Some other bodies are moving east and north-east.

General Doveton was at Laassour, in Candela, on the 19th, and in pursuit of the enemy.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Smith's camp, on the Gunga, March 19.—“We have marched unremittingly since the 10th of the month, when the force left Soorah; to-day we halted. Bajee Row is supposed to be about twenty coas from us in the Jaulnah direction. The camp is very healthy, but the cattle are considerably knocked up; forage too is becoming very dear. Few general officers share fatigue as equally with their troops as Brig-gen. Smith. His division has great confidence in him, and feel certain that his talents and enterprise will compass whatever is within the limits of possibility.”

Accounts from Gen. Smith mention, that he was at Rakestone on the 20th; and we have a report that Bajee Row was on the 16th only twenty-five miles south of Jaulnah. The bazar reports say, he has again turned south.

From the Bombay Gazette, April 8.

—The forts of Nauglurry and Wyrantghur have surrendered to Gen. Pritzler's force on being summoned; and those of Pundoochur, Kommulghur, and Kenzelghur,

after a trifling resistance, to a detachment under the command of Maj. Thacker, which had been sent to invest them.

Letters from Ahmednuggur, dated the 27th March, mention, that no certain intelligence had been received there in what direction Bajee Row had fled, but that Gen. Doveton had proceeded towards Jaulnah, in pursuit of part of the enemy. Gauput Row and Ram Deep had gone off towards Bassein, having escaped from the sixth cavalry and Mysore horse, which had returned to camp, not being able to come up with the fugitives.

From the Bombay Courier, April 11.

—Advices from Jambheparra, dated the 28th March, mention, that a detachment which had been sent out under Lieut. Crosby, of the fifth N.I., had succeeded in capturing a considerable quantity of treasure, which had been taken away from Koaree previously to our investment of that fortress.

Since the foregoing was written, we have had the gratification to receive accounts, dated camp, near Wassotah, 6th April, which announce the surrender of that fort on the morning of the 6th, after a day's bombardment. The immense natural strength of this fortress has rendered its reduction a work of more difficulty and time than that of most of the other strong fortresses which have fallen to our arms. Brig-gen. Pritzler first sent, under the command of Col. Hewitt, the flank battalion, rifle corps, flank companies of the twelfth Madras N.I., and seventh battalion British N.I., to invest the place; but as this force had no guns with it, the Killedar refused to surrender. By great exertion, the elephants got three mortars and a light howitzer over the Koat Ghut; the investing force was then joined by Mr. Elphinstone, the general and his staff, and Col. Dalrymple, with the Madras and Bombay artillery. After infinite labour, (the shells being all carried up by hand,) the mortars were got into position, and the excellent manner in which they were served soon induced the Killedar to surrender. At the time the letter was dispatched, Messrs. Hunter and Morrison had not reached the camp; but we are happy to perceive, that it was ascertained they were safe and well on the evening of the 5th, and were seen walking on the works after the surrender of the fort. The Rajah's elephants and palanquins had been sent from the camp to the fort, to bring down the ladies of his family. The garrison had about thirty killed and wounded during the bombardment.

THE PINDAREES.

From the Bombay Gazette of April 8.
— Division orders by Major gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, R.M.T.

Camp at Debalpore, 13 March, 1818.

The Maj.-gen. is happy to publish to the division, the following particulars of an action between a detachment from his Majesty's 17th dragoons, under Lieut. col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, and a body of three hundred Pindarees, commanded by Settoo in person, which has added to the deserved reputation of that gallant corps, and reflects the highest credit on the officers and men employed on the occasion:—"Information having been communicated to Lieut. col. the Hon. L. Stanhope of a considerable party of Pindarees having appeared within a forced march of his camp, a detachment was immediately put in motion and arrived within sight of the enemy after a march of thirty miles; the dragoons immediately formed and attacked them, and after a show of resistance, they betook themselves to flight, closely pursued by our detachment, who cut down upwards of two hundred horsemen. Settoo, conspicuous by his dress and black charger, narrowly escaped falling into our hands, but was saved by the extraordinary speed of his horse."

The Maj.-gen. begs to express his thanks to Lieut. col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, for the promptitude and vigour with which the arrangements were made for the attack, and the spirit with which it was conducted; and he returns his acknowledgments to the whole of the detachment for the intrepidity and activity which they displayed during the attack and pursuit of the enemy. The conduct of Capt. Adams and Cornet Marriott has been represented to the Maj.-gen. in favourable terms, and he is happy to express his unqualified approbation of the gallantry of both these officers. Lieut. Jervis's unremitting exertions have been repeatedly brought to the Maj.-gen.'s notice, and he feels thoroughly sensible of their importance on this occasion from the experience he has had of that officer's valuable services.

We may consider the Pindaree power, which was recently spreading such alarm and dismay, and rapidly advancing to the same degree of influence over the Government of Scindia and Holkar, as it had acquired over the Rajpoot States of Hindostan, which was extending its predatory excursions over territories which had, under the British protection, enjoyed years of tranquillity, and which threatened to establish in Hindostan a power systematically prosecuting a war of annual plunder and devastation upon their neighbours, as completely annihilated; and we feel persuaded that hereafter we shall hear nothing more of the tribe, but its name; whilst the traditional tales which will descend to after-ages of its cruelties and rapacious acts, will leave among those respectable states that have been rescued

from its destructive and insolent domination, a grateful recollection of the blessings that India has derived from the supremacy of the British power. The celebrated chieftain Kurroon Khan, and his nephew and adopted son Nunnah Khan, who had surrendered themselves, have had lands assigned for the maintenance of themselves, their families, and dependants, in Goruckpore. Mirza Buksh, Kawder Buksh, and their principal adherents, have also thrown themselves upon the clemency of the Governor-gen. Wazil Mahomed and Chettoo, we believe, are still at large; but they have been so vigorously followed up, and the miserable condition to which they have been consequently reduced, has so diminished the dread which the inhabitants entertained of their power, that unless they make their submission, they will, we anticipate, fall victims to that spirit of activity with which the villagers, who have so severely suffered from their depredation, are co-operating in their seizure, wherever the Pindarees venture to make their appearance.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Private Intelligence, published in London.

Extract of a Letter from a British Officer, dated Banks of the Ganges, Jan. 21, 1818:—"The army is expected to immediately; every thing is settled, and all our possessions in India are rendered more secure, as the war has given us an opportunity of clipping the wings of Scindiah and his chiefs, and of burdening them with the subsistence of an additional number of troops. Great praise is due to the Noble Marquis (Hastings) for his exertions in bringing so great a body of troops into the field, and regulating them so, as at a certain time they all moved upon one spot, and completely hemmed in the insurgents. Our army was computed at ninety-five thousand men, a greater number of troops than had ever been in the field together in India before. The whole continent of Hindostan is now in our possession. There are six additional Sepoy regiments to be raised immediately; and also each regiment of cavalry is to have two additional troops, that we may with facility retain our extensive and important possessions in this quarter of the globe."

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Original Correspondence.

In the intelligence given in our last number, from the *Asiatic Mirror* of Feb. 25, under the sub-head "SIRDARS OF SCINDIA," it may be observed that the writer of that account, an eye-witness nearly of the whole movements south of

the town, requests that any inaccuracy in the reports of what he did not see may be corrected. The following original communication has been handed to us as a correct detail of the same operations. It seems to confirm the report in the Asiatic Mirror, in all the principal points; while it furnishes two or three additional grounds for suspecting Jussunt Row Bhow of duplicity.

A correct Detail of the Operations on the 29th Jan. 1818, by Maj. gen. Brown's Division, consisting of the 3d Regt. Cavalry, under Capt. Hodges; 4th Regt. Cavalry, under Capt. Ridge; two 12-pounders European Horse Artillery, under Lieut. Mattheison; and six 6-pounders Native Horse Artillery, under Capt. Biggs; 1st Batt. 1st Regt. N.I., under Maj. H. Bellingham; and a Pioneer Company under Lieut. Earle; against the two Camps of Jussunt Row Bhow and his fortified Town of Jahrud.

Previous to this event, full confidence had not been placed in his pacific professions, on account of his known character for having harboured Pindarees, his refusing to give up their chiefs, his shifting and collusive conduct: still, every fair opportunity was given to him for fulfilling, in time, to be benefited by its stipulations, the terms of the last treaty concluded with his sovereign Scindiah, particularly the 3d article of that treaty. Unfortunately for himself he was obstinate to the last, and preparing to violate the conditions of peace; which might have been expected, as he stands accused by one of our best political characters as one of the most unprincipled chiefs in India. He is also strongly suspected of having received two lacs of rupees from Seetoo or Chectoo, for a safe passage through his country and protection to his people.

Having had from the 25th inst. to the 29th, until even the period after his camp, and guns on the south side, had been taken, to make his determination, yet he shewed no inclination to comply, and the Major gen. found it necessary to proceed to the assault of the town.

The following is, as near as possible, a correct detail. The Bhow commenced shewing hostile inclinations by endeavouring to withdraw his camp on the south side of the town on the morning of the 29th, and having been so dilatory in replying to our requisitions for a compliance with the treaty he was suspected; and the piquet, strengthened with a squadron from the 3d regt. of cavalry under Capt. Swindell, was sent to remonstrate, which, in endeavouring to do, they received a round from the guns, which brought down to their support nearly all the remaining part of that gallant regt., the

3d cavalry, under Capt. Hodges; and the firing gave intimation to officers commanding corps that their services might be required, which had induced them to order their men under arms. This foresight saved much time, as when the line was ordered out, they were on their parade ready to move off. The European horse artillery, 12-pounders, were ordered down immediately, with the 1st batt. 1st regt. N. I. under Major Bellingham, to proceed to the firing, which was done accordingly. When we reached a first position, it was said the Bhow had agreed to all our terms, and would give up the town; but a firing was kept up on us from the walls, with matchlocks and wall-pieces. We now moved to the ground we took up until the place was assaulted; and when formed up, we perceived some negotiations were going forward; yet the fire continued at intervals, until the Major gen. suspecting that the Bhow was only endeavouring to gain time, determined to storm the place, when a sharp fire from the walls began. A 12-pounder was ordered to be got ready to blow open the gateway; the 6-pounder having been previously unloading it, and sweeping the works near it. The 1st grenadier company, under Capt. Engleheart, was ordered to protect the 12-pounder, and afterwards the 8th company, under Lieut. Maltby, was ordered to strengthen it. The 2d grenadier company, under Capt. Tapp, was directed to the left of the battalion, to draw off the attention of the enemy from the gateway; and the light infantry, under Lieut. Dyson, had instructions to keep up a fire on the walls, and cover, if possible, the gun that was to be advanced. In about twenty minutes the gate was blown open, and a signal given for advancing to the assault, which was done in a very handsome manner. From the gate being blown open only to a jar, the whole of the battalion was up at the gateway, and entered the town nearly together, led by its commanding officer Maj. Bellingham, and the town was instantly carried.

The 4th cavalry, under Capt. Ridge, and part of 2d Rohilla horse, under Lieut. Turner, were ordered round to the north of the town, to cut off the enemy posted in the south camp; in doing which they came on the camp to the north-west, where they were received with a round from their guns (six in number), which determined Capt. Ridge to attack them. This camp was about two miles north-west of the town, surrounded by ravines. He instantly formed and made his arrangements, and carried the camp, cutting up between 4 and 500 of the enemy.

The whole of these gallant enterprises were simultaneous; and most happily, from the prompt and decisive measures

of the Maj.-gen., backed by the exertions of the corps engaged, a very small loss was sustained, considering the extent of the service performed: two camps taken, and a fortified town carried by assault by a weak battalion, all in the course of a few hours.

But what does infinite credit to the corps that attacked and entered the town is, that not an outrage, or act of pillage, took place after the place was carried, in conformity to the orders received by its commanding officer from the Maj.-gen.

The Bhow had fled, but his house was taken possession of as public property; and it is hoped the division will receive it as prize for their services.

The European horse artillery, under Lieut. Mathison, deserves the highest praise.

CALCUTTA.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Supreme Court, Jan. 30.—Robert Spankie, Esq. the new Advocate General, having taken his seat at the bar, had an immediate occasion* to enter on his professional labours, as counsel for the defence in the case of

John Hughes v. Charles Graham.

This was a civil action brought by Commodore Hayes, for a libel published against him by Capt. Graham. The case was opened by Mr. Compton, who briefly stated, that the defendant, Commander of the William Pitt, on account of the desertion of some of his men, wrote three several letters to the Board of Trade, to the Marine Board, and to Government, in which he charged the plaintiff with having abused his authority to entice sailors to desert, and with having made a crimpship of the hon. Company's cruiser the Antelope, for the use of the 74, lately built in the dock-yard of Messrs. Kidd. Against such libellous publication, the plaintiff had been forced to seek redress in the present action. Damages had been laid at forty thousand sicca rupees; but the Government, with whom it was the purpose of the defendant to injure the plaintiff, having been pleased to throw out the charge, and to censure the accuser, large damages were not called for now, as the object of the plaintiff was merely to clear his character by a public investigation.

Mr. Fergusson, following on the same side, said that, with the utmost reluctance in his high situation, and possessing a no less high sense of honour, the plaintiff had taken the only course by which he could

vindicate his character foully traduced. A full and free investigation was what he sought for. He would have appeared to shrink from it, if he had resorted to the criminal side of the court. By choosing the civil side, he challenges the accuser to meet him with plea and proof. Nothing is equal to the audacity of the libel published against him but the falsity of its contents: he has been accused of making a crimp ship of the 74 under his command, of encouraging desertion from the service—a crime which it is part of his duty to prevent. The plaintiff has served three and twenty years, and no objection, not the smallest shade of one, was ever made to his character. Among the many high qualities by which he is distinguished, the most prominent one is, manly honour. It is such a man, in his elevated situation, who has been compared to a crimp of the cellars of Wapping! If the charge could have been not proved, but only believed, it would have been his ruin. Totally groundless as it is, it had its origin in premeditated malice, which the defendant had long waited for an opportunity to vent; he has been heard to say, that he would tear the plaintiff's epauletts from him. They had been both employed in the Java expedition; and the cause of Capt. Graham's rancour was, that his own conduct had then been unadverted upon. He might in the present instance have some excuse, if he had acted from sudden irritation; but every circumstance shews that his attack had been long prepared, and that his sole purpose was that of blackening the plaintiff. Had he addressed Government only, or after having addressed the Board of Trade, or the Marine Board, had he upon better information changed his channel, his object would be less evident. But he addressed the three at the same time; he poured his libel into every office he could think of. Government took notice of the charge, and in the investigation made by them, he did not say it was true; he did not dare to maintain it. In the present action no plea of justification has been entered by him. If he had then shown penitence, if he had offered any explanation which the plaintiff could accept of, the action would have been set to rest. But no, he went away, leaving behind him a plea of not guilty. Can he then escape with impunity, after he has slandered a man, who not upon one, but upon several occasions, has volunteered in the cause of his country, and in cases of danger, and who has rendered services and performed actions which have deserved the thanks of this Government and of the Court of Directors?—[Here letters were read, conveying the thanks of both to Commodore Hayes]. The plaintiff has thrown himself open to every proof that can be pos-

* We were in possession of the report of this trial last month; but the great influx of official and private intelligence from the armies obliged us to postpone its insertion.—Editor.

ably adduced. It shall be seen by the result, that he has been falsely charged with plundering the service he is bound to protect, with converting the beautiful 74, the pride of Calcutta, into a crimpship; a base act, which sooner than commit, was she his property and loaded with gold, he would sink her. In a case like this, damages, if called for, could not be too heavy.

Mr. Fergusson then called witnesses to prove the hand-writing of Capt. Graham at the bottom of the letters containing the libel, which were produced in court; but Mr. Advocate-general objected to the production, because there appeared no sufficient authority for it. The letters are public documents, which ought not to have been delivered to the plaintiff without the special permission of government. No servant, no board, could supply that authority, without incurring the reproach of a breach of trust. He quoted several cases in support of his doctrine.

Mr. Fergusson answered, that none of the cases applied, because they all related to public matters, the propriety of disclosing which ought, no doubt, to rest with government, but not to matters of private interest, like the present, which could not affect the trust reposed on government.

The secretaries of the Marine Board and the Board of Trade, and the president of both, were examined as to the mode of the delivery of the letters, and to the principle on which it had been made; and it came out that government had not been consulted; that the president of the two Boards had ordered the delivery on an idea that the subpoena of the court could not be resisted; but that he would have given no such order, if he had thought himself at liberty to use his discretion.

Mr. Fergusson contended, that the delivery having been made, and having acquired publicity, the consent of government was to be implied from no objection being offered by them. But all arguments on that question were put an end to by the arrival, in court, of a letter of government, ordering the delivery of the letters, which being handed to the president of the two boards, he declared himself bound to act upon it.

After this, Mr. Fergusson proceeded in proving the letters to have been written by Capt. Graham; when a cross-examination took place, from which it appeared, that at the time complaints of desertion, amounting in all to about sixteen men, were made by several captains, and that general rumour attributed the cause to the manning of the seventy-four in Kidd's dock-yard.

Several witnesses proved the rank in the service, the public situation, and the

official powers of the plaintiff; and the letters of the defendant, containing the alleged libellous matter, were read in court.

Mr. Advocate-general then rose, and entered into the defence of Capt. Graham. He had to contend, he said, against a great advocate in talents and experience. For himself, he was quite new in this country; and of Commodore Hayes and Capt. Graham he was acquainted only with the names. But it was not with men, it was with principles he had to do. The only legitimate object which the plaintiff could have was to set his character right; and that was not questioned at all. The truth of the allegations against him was not meant to be proved. Public rumour sufficed to shew, that the defendant had acted upon it *bona fide*. Under other circumstances it might not clear him; but when he had preferred his charges to constituted authorities, fully competent to inquire into them, he could be for it liable to no prosecution. [Here Mr. Advocate-general quoted several cases.] He then maintained, that there had been no real publication, but a privileged communication. Is this, said he, the case of a libeller, who widely diffuses his slander? The means of defence were at hand. The charge only challenged investigation. Is this the mode of a malignant libeller, who stabs in the dark? No indirect way was taken, and no wanton attack was made; general complaints of desertion existed; and a cause was assigned, not true in itself, but true to the extent of making the defendant believe it. Under that impression, if he used strong language, it is because such language is more familiar than another to the manly profession he belongs to. Mr. Advocate-general alluded then to the official situations attributed in evidence to the plaintiff, the length of which, he observed, reminded him of a Spaniard's name. One of them described him as superintendent of the seventy-four gun ship. It is, said he, quite a novelty to me. I had heard of a superintendent of the twenty-four pergunahs, but not of a superintendent of a ship. I am informed, besides, he is to command her, and to take her to Great Britain, where ships of that description are very much wanted. I wish him a happy voyage. Let him load her with his laurels, but not with the money of my client. When Capt. Graham preferred his complaint, she was supposed to be nearly under way. Captains lost their men, who, by a sort of electrical attraction, were always sure to get on board of her. They were not enticed; but a suspicion was afloat of their being so. In that situation the defendant followed the impulse of irritation, not of malice; he gave, in so doing, an

opportunity to the plaintiff of dispersing the clouds gathered over his head. The plaintiff has not been satisfied with it. He chose to take his leave in a lawsuit. Exit in law. Mr. Advocate-general finally observed, that it was much better that the servants of government should be sometimes, however blameless, put to the necessity of a defence, than that the ears of government should be shut against complaints. There had been in this case no intention to publish a libel. No damages can be expected, since there has been no loss of character, situation, or emolument.

Mr. Hogg, on the same side, followed Mr. Advocate-general, and having put the question, "Is it a libel or not?" observed, that all parliamentary proceedings, all proceedings in a court of justice cover libels. The presumption of good intention does away all idea of a libel; and that presumption necessarily derives from application to proper channels of complaint. The plaintiff and the defendant were both servants of the government to whom the complaint was addressed. The *quo animo* fixes the sense. A charge preferred *bona fide* cannot be libellous. Desertions had been going on. Appeals were made to the supreme board and to two other boards: I care not to how many, said Mr. Hogg, each of them was a proper medium. It was the defendant's duty to point out the rumours. What was his purpose in conveying them to the ears of power? That of calumniating? Not at all; but that of getting redress. There was no publication, since the matter was communicated only to members of a board. The plaintiff had suffered nothing by the communication. It has, on the contrary, finally procured him a very handsome eulogy from Mr. Fergusson. The reproach of crimp-ship lost its malignity when applied to the seventy-four gun ship; for the malignity exists in the active sense, and the seventy-four was supposed to be inhabited, not by the crimpers, but by the crimpers.

Mr. Fergusson said, in reply, I congratulate my new friend on the fund of humour he has displayed. I congratulate the court for his having introduced mirth, an ingredient so much wanted to enliven the dullness of our labours. I could complain that with his slender shape he has encroached upon my province; as the part of Falstaff would fit me much better than him. I have no doubt, however, but that he has visited this country to a good purpose; that he will soon improve his shape; and that when he carries back his own laurels to Great Britain, they will be better tipped with gold than even those of the Commodore. In the mean time all his honour has failed in clearing his client from the reproach of having falsely imputed a mis-

demeanor to that most honourable man. The cases he has quoted are foreign to the question. Applications in them had been made to committees appointed for the purpose, appointed to investigate charges expected to be laid before them. My learned friend has freely assumed a desertion of seamen. He has assumed it upon a rumour. But the rumour, as it has been stated in evidence, did not charge the Commodore with encouraging the desertion. This is the foul charge audaciously preferred against him by the defendant. It was not in his complaint founded upon a rumour. It was direct and positive. It explicitly contained the imputation of a most aggravated crime. That his intention was not to seek redress, but to destroy the character of the plaintiff, and ultimately to deprive him of his offices and emoluments, can admit of no doubt; for, if his object had been redress, he would have done what captains of ships constantly do in similar cases; he would have applied to the magistrates of Calcutta, who, by the regulations of government, are fully empowered to take cognizance of grievances of that nature, and to afford a prompt remedy. But as his black purpose was to satisfy his malice, and to work the ruin of the plaintiff, he sent forth his slander to three boards on the same day. There could be no more false, no more monstrous libel.

Mr. Compton said, that his eloquent friend, who had just sat down, had left him very little to state. He would only observe, that the covering attempted in the defence to be given to the libel, by the example of applications to Parliament, could by no means extend to the present case. The applications referred to were in themselves regular. The defendant, if his intention had really been to recover seamen deserted from his ship, would have applied to the police. He knew it was there he could get redress. The bye-law, which, for that purpose, has conferred the necessary powers to the magistrates, has made every other channel irregular. The Boards have nothing to do with seamen. It is evident, then, that when he applied to them, and to every one of them at the same time, he did not seek for redress, but for an opportunity to diffuse his slander and to vent his malice. His object was not to right himself but to wrong the plaintiff. Considering the situation, and the public and private character of the honourable man he has traduced, his libel is of the foulest nature, and being an act of deliberate malice, admits of no palliation.

The Lord Chief-Justice, after conferring with the other judges, commented at considerable length on the law and facts of the case; and, after passing a

high panegyric on the character of the plaintiff, expressed the opinion of the court, that the letters, however intemperate and unmeasured in point of language, were not the effect of a malicious motive, but were written with the intention of obtaining redress; and that they were therefore within the principle which had been urged by the defendant's counsel. His lordship directed the plaintiff to be nonsuited, but without costs.

The following important document was read in court:—Attested Extract of a Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Trotter, dated the 5th December 1817.

"I am desired to transmit to you an extract from a letter from Commodore Hayes, dated the 22d ultimo, in which he brings to the notice of government the assertions made by Captain Graham of the Honorable Company's ship William Pitt, that he (the Commodore) had taken eight of the men belonging to the Pitt to form part of the crew of the 74-gunship; that he had made a crimp-ship of the Antelope; and that he had encouraged desertion from the Hon. Company's ships. The Vice President in Council cannot but regret that Captain Graham, in urging his complaint, should have expressed himself in so improper and censurable a manner; and the Vice President in Council considers it due to Commodore Hayes to record his opinion, that there does not appear, from the proceedings now before Government, to be any grounds for the assertions above-mentioned. You will accordingly be pleased to make a communication to this effect to the Commodore."

We understand that the new church will be opened on Sunday March 8.

Description of the great gun which was taken by the British in the fort of Agra, when it surrendered to Lord Lake, in October, 1803. It is called a one thousand five hundred brass pounder, and weighs 149,000lbs. On the gun is written the following in Persian characters:

"In the reign of Akhbar Shah, made by Surtal Perahand, wt. 1,469 mounds."

Value of the gun, as old brass, at the Company's price, St. Rs. 53,400. Ditto, do. (if serviceable) 160,200.—Weight of shot (suitable), if made of iron, 1,497lb. 6 oz. Ditto, if made of marble, 567lb.

The prize agents value the metal alone at 100,000 rupees. It was intended to have forwarded it to England, and with that view it was, after great labour, got down as far as the bank of the river Jumna, but no boat could be found sufficient for its safe conveyance to Calcutta.

On the 21st Nov. last an alarming occurrence took place in camp, to the no

small confusion of almost every individual. An order for movement having brought all the baggage elephants to their respective stations, for the conveyance of the tents to the next encamping ground, one of these animals suddenly set off in a violent rage, and, after running in all directions for a short time, shaped his course among a crowd his flight had brought together, from which, having singled out his Mahout, he got hold of the poor fellow and trampled him to death. This done, he again began to run about, and threw the whole camp into the greatest consternation; and serious apprehensions were entertained for another poor man, who was all the time on his back, having ascended it, before the animal first ran away, to adjust the baggage to be conveyed on him. Many officers came out of their tents with loaded guns, but as the elephant would not rest a moment, there was no approaching him within a safe distance. Another male elephant was then brought to the spot, and no sooner was he seen by the enraged animal, than he was most furiously attacked, and, after changing three or four hard knocks against each other's head and teeth, the first one turned away and scampered out of sight. It was not known where he went to; and the man who was on his back, and who was given over as lost, returned into camp after several hours, having saved himself by laying hold of a bough of a large tree near which the elephant was passing in his flight.

A court martial sat at Ocher, on the 22d Jan. on a private of the European Reg., who shot a corporal of the same corps the day before; the poor man died in the course of the day; the ball had passed through the lungs. The prisoner was tried for mutiny, and found guilty, and was sentenced to be shot next day. He had been reprimanded on parade by his officer, and threatened to be punished; on going home he loaded his piece, with the determination of shooting the officer; three different times he went to his tent, but luckily did not find him; the corporal came before him, and told him he was ordered to put him in confinement; he lowered his piece, and without the least appearance of passion fired it at the poor man.

Mr. Hands and Mr. Reere, who are now at Bellary, in the southern Mahratta country, in letters lately received, mention their having taken a journey to Humpee, formerly the celebrated Bishnagar. From the top of a pagoda on a high hill, and with the help of a telescope, they found this extensive scene of desolation—the ruins of palaces, pagodas, and other public buildings, the architecture of which appears to have been of a very superior

kind to any thing of modern date. When in its glory this city must have covered a vast extent of ground, for if all the buildings which remain were placed close together, they would occupy a larger extent than that on which London now stands. They also visited, at Anagoody, the aged Rajah, who seemed to be about 90 years of age, and was undergoing a very severe course of penance to propitiate his deity, who he supposed was angry with him; he had already fasted nine days, besides other mortifications.

A private letter from the Deckan, to which we have had access through the kindness of a friend, gives a lively description of the perils of a tiger hunt.—The coolness and intrepidity displayed by Lieutenant John William Johnston, a harildar, and a sepoy of his highness the Nizam's service, are such as will excite admiration.

"Camp near Malligoom, 18th Jan. 1818.

"On arriving here this morning a Dheesty belonging to the Infantry, informed Lieutenant John William Johnston, that he had seen a royal tiger devouring a dog on the bank of a nullah in the vicinity of the camp. Mr. Johnston with his single barrelled gun loaded with ball, proceeded to the spot, accompanied by a harildar and a sepoy, the former with a halbert, and the latter armed with a sword. When within ten paces of the animal, Johnston took a deliberate aim and shot the tiger through the heart. The animal rolled over and over in the bush, but recovering a little, made a desperate charge at the sepoy and brought him to the ground. The harildar observing the critical situation of his brave companion, rushed in and transfixed the tiger to the ground with his halbert. An awful pause ensued, when the Sepoy made a last effort (though dreadfully wounded), and extricating himself from the fangs of the tiger made a cut at his head, and laid the animal lifeless at his feet. Mr. Johnston having discharged his fowling piece, had no other weapon of defence—but the temerarious charge of the harildar saved the life of the gallant sepoy. As is usual on similar occasions, a number of persons, whom accident or curiosity had brought to the spot, rushed from the places of security in which they had taken post, and stabbed the dead animal, astonished at their own prowess and valour; and those whom fear kept at a distance could now hardly be prevented from mangling the skin of the fallen foe. The animal was a tygress, and measured nine feet three inches from the nose to the tip of the tail."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals. Feb. 25, The Hebe; Cochin; Eurydice; Ann; John Bull; and Isabella.

Passengers.—Per Eurydice:—Mrs. Ogilvie, Miss McMahon, Capt. Ogilvie, Madras establishment, Lieut. Campbell, ditto Lieut. Kent, H.M. 21st drag., Mr. Wroughton, Writer, Mr. Gibbon, Native of India, Mr. Griffiths, ditto, Mr. Jennings Free-mariner, Mr. Williamson, ditto, and Mr. Spencer, Surg., H.M. 21st drag., from the Cape of Good Hope.

Per Hebe:—Mr. G. R. Clerk, Mr. A. Molony, and Mr. J. Stainforth, writers, Mr. H. Hamilton Bell, and Mr. T. Bell, merchants.

Per John Bull:—Capt. Barry, H.M. 56th Reg., Mr. Mills, late Lieut. of the Spanish Patriotic frigate *Argentina*. Mr. Kock, and Mr. Carlson, for Serampore.

Per Cochin:—Lieut. W. Rolfe, R. N. from Port Jackson, Capt. W. F. Wilson, Bengal Army, from Batavia, and Mr. E. A. Cooper, Mariner from Malacca.

Per Monarch:—Mr. J. E. Dawes, and Mr. J. W. O'Connor, Free-mariner, Mr. Rich. Balrd.

Per Liverpool:—Mr. Jas. Demysny, Free-mariner.

Per Lloyd, from Madras:—Lieut. Wm. Thomas, Royal Navy, Lieut. J. Hoare, 18th Reg., Mr. Geo. Farrow, Mr. Benjamin Hamong, country service, and Mr. Peter Downing, from Port Jackson.

Per Susan:—R. Taylor, Esq. R. Pearson, Esq. J. Couzens, Esq. Lieut. Kennedy; Messrs. Lewis de Souza, and H. G. Brightman; Mr. John Hodges; Mr. Beagle, country service; and two Masters Turner.

Per the Lucy Maria:—Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Young, Civil Service, Mr. Williamson, ditto, Mr. Grey, writer, Mr. Carden, ditto, Capt. Ramsay, H. M. 14th reg. foot, Capt. Robert, Free-mariner, Mr. McGregor and Mr. White Free-merchant.

Intended Departures.—Passengers to Europe, and to Sea, on the H. C. ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. W. Younghusband.

To Europe.—Mrs. Cheap, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Parson, Mrs. Bertridge and her child, Capt. R. Bertridge, of H. M. 67th foot, in charge of invalids, Lieut. Jas. Dalgarra, of the 7th reg. of Madras N. I. Charles Key Bruce, Esq., Mr. W. Patrick Burt, Master George Alexander, John Richard Abbott, Samuel Parson, Joseph Parson, John Parson, W. E. Gordon; Miss Georgiana Cheap, Mariana Sarah Abbott, Sophia Parson, Ann Maria Parson, Eliz. Parson, E. Garnham.—Forty-five invalids and limited service men, of H. M. regts.

To Sea.—Lieut.-col. Thos. Penon, of 37th reg. of N. I.

Passengers to Europe, to the Cape of Good Hope and to Sea, on the private licensed ships Baring, Surrey, Matilda, Ann Roberts, and Thalia.

By the Baring, Capt. Lamb.—To Eu-

rope.—Mr. Henry Doveton, Master S. Henry Batson.—To the Cape of Good Hope.—H. Batson, Esq. civil servant on Calcutta establishment.

By the Surrey, Capt. Aldham.—To Europe.—Capt. Carpenter, of the 14th regt. of N. I.; Masters W. P. Stoneham, and Geo. Fagan; Miss Eliza Fagan.—To Sea.—Mrs. Cunningham, Capt. G. Cunningham, Master George Hickson Fagan; Misses Helen Cunningham, and Eliza Harriet Fagan.

By the Matilda, Capt. Hamilton.—To Europe.—Mr. W. A. Bethame, Mr. Jas. Falconar.

By the Ann Roberts, Capt. McFarlane.—To Europe.—Miss Margaret Sibbald.

By the Thalia, Capt. P. Herbert.—To Europe.—Master J. Willoughby De Courcy.

Ship Jupiter, Capt. Gouldsmith.—For Colombo.—Mrs. Cavendish, and two children, with two servants; Miss Dennison, Mrs. Williams, and two children; Mrs. Jonault, and two children.

BOMBAY.

ACTS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Extract from General Orders, 28th Nov. 1817.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has perused with feelings of the highest gratification the information afforded by the resident at Poona of the exemplary conduct of Sheik Hoosain, a Zemahdar of the 2d batt. of the 6th regt., and of Hurrybhoy, a private in the 1st batt. 7th regt. N.I., in resisting the powerful temptations of pecuniary and honorary rewards personally made by the Peishwa to seduce them from their allegiance and to desert with as many of their comrades as could be prevailed upon to accompany them at the moment of attack.

The Governor in Council has brought the conduct of Zemahdar Sheik Hoosain and of Hurrybhoy to the particular notice of H. Exc. the Commander-in-Chief for promotions; and as a mark of the sense entertained by the government of their fidelity and attachment to the hon. Company, the Governor in Council has resolved to grant to each, double the amount of the pay allotted to the advanced rank to which he will be promoted from the 5th of this month, the date of the battle of Gunnesb Cawdy; on which day it was vainly imagined by the Peishwa, that they, with a number of their brave associates, would have deserted the British colours.

It is the intention of the Governor in Council also to bestow on each a medal with a suitable inscription, and to recommend to the hon. the Court of Directors the grant to each, on retirement from the service, and to their heirs in perpetuity, lands in Enam, in such parts of the British territories as they may prefer,

yielding an income equal to double the amount of the ordinary pension of the rank they may hold on their retiring from the service.

General Orders, 4th Dec. 1817.—The districts ceded by the treaty of Poona, situated to the north of the Damann river, is transferred from the jurisdiction of the Zillah of the northern Concan to that of Surat, and placed also under the command of the officer commanding the southern division of Guzerat.

The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following general order, and to direct that the rules therein prescribed, be considered applicable to all stations subordinate to this government.

*General Order by Government.—Bombay Castle, 5th April 1805.**

1st. Since the establishment of the Adawlut, the officer in command of the garrison retains no authority whatsoever over the inhabitants of the town or district.

2d. The court of Adawlut possesses the exclusive right to administer justice both in civil and criminal cases, over all the natives, whether military or not; the officer in command of the garrison or of the troops in the district, retaining no jurisdiction, excepting that given by martial law.

3d. The utmost attention to be paid by all officers to conciliate the good-will and confidence of the natives, with a view to impress on their minds the salutary conviction, that their good and advantage are the primary object of the British government.

4th. Particular attention is to be paid, not to shock the religious prepossessions of either the Mahomedans, Hindoos, or Parsees, more especially by entering or occupying any of their temples or sacred places under any pretext whatsoever.

5th. Free egress and regress to be allowed to the inhabitants with their customary arms, but strangers appearing with arms at the gates of the town to be stopped till permission be obtained from the magistrate, to whom the officer of the guard is to apply.

6th. No shop-keepers, artificers, coolies, or other description of natives, are to be forced to render services without hire, and all compulsive labor is prohibited; unless such as shall be authorized by the magistrate.

7th. Particular attention is to be paid to prevent the natives being interrupted or insulted in the observance of their religious ceremonies or in their occasions of joy or mourning.

* As this document cannot interest a European reader farther, than as shewing the spirit of the government, we abstract only so much of the substance of it as may preserve its exemplary character.

8th. No officer or soldier to strike, ill use, or confine any inhabitants of the town or district: whenever they have cause of complaint they are to appeal to the magistrate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. C. B. Tucker, 24th Light Dragoons, to a seat in the Council.

Wm. Cunningham Bruce, Esq. to be deputy accountant to the Military Department, vice Cherry, appointed First Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Conkan.

Henry Shank, Esq., Mayor; G. W. Mignan, Esq., Sheriff.

Dec. 1st.—Col. J. Griffith, President of the Off-reckoning Fund Committee, in the room of Lieut.col. Lewis, who is relieved from that duty.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

Nov. 26th.—Lieut.col. the Hon. L. Stanhope to succeed Lieut.col. Carden, in the command of the Northern Division of Guzerat.

Dec. 22d.—Col. J. W. Morris is directed to take his seat at the Military Board in virtue of his appointment of Quarter Master General of the Army.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 22th General Staff.—Capt. Edmund H. Shuldham to act as Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, until further orders. Date of appointment, from the date of Capt. Dutton's embarkation.

Announced Dec. 3d.—Date of Appointment to be 1st. Nov. 1817. —2d Bat. 3d Reg. N. I.—Lieut. M. E. Bagnold to be Adj., vice Pierce promoted.

2d Bat. 4th Reg. N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. A. Knight, to be Adj., vice Barton promoted.

2d Bat. 5th Reg. N. I.—Lieut. S. Long to be Adj., vice Gordon transferred to the Cavalry.

2d Bat. 6th Reg. N. I.—Lieut. T. Roe, to be Adj., vice Billamore transferred to the 10th reg. N. I.

2d Bat. 10th Reg. N. I.—Lieut. M. McDonnell to be Adj.

Flank Bat. Field Force.—Lieut. J. Clark to be Adj., vice Terrington transferred to the Cavalry.

Announced Dec. 8th.—Date of Appointment, 1st Dec. 1817.—Capt. Lieut. D. Barr, Assistant Military Auditor General; and Lieut. R. Robertson to succeed Capt. Lieut. D. Barr in the offices of Fort Adjutant, Inspector of the Pension List, and director of the Fire Engines.

Dec. 5th.—Assist. Surg. James Dow of the H. C. Cruiser Mercury, is relieved from the Marine, and to be employed as H.E. the Commander-in-chief may direct.

Dec. 13th.—Ensign Jarvis of the Engineers, Interpreter to Maj. gen. Kelt commanding the field force in Guzerat.

Brevet Capt. Macfarlane, of the 1st or Grenadier bat. 1st Reg. N. I., Linguist in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to that battalion.

Assist. Surg. William Purnell is appointed Assist. Surg. at Fort Victoria, vice Panton who is nominated to the medical charge of one of the cavalry regts.

Dec. 15th.—Mr. J. Nimmo is admitted on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, as an acting Assist. Surg., and appointed to the Medical Duties of the H. C. Cruiser Mercury, until the pleasure of the Hon. the Court of Directors shall be known.

Announced Dec. 29th.—Date of Rank, 22d Dec. 1817, Infantry.—Senior Maj. W. W. Stewart to be Lieut.col., vice Lithgow, deceased.

3rd Reg. N. I.—Senior Capt. W. L. Carpenter, to be Maj., Capt. Lieut. J. Carter to be Capt. of a Company, and Lieut. and Brevet Capt. George Challen to be Capt. Lieut., vice Stewart, promoted.

Dec. 30th.—The Government General order of 11th ultimo, cancelling the commissions as Lieuts. in the line of Cornets Jameson, Williams, and Hunter, is revoked, and they are allowed to hold their commissions as Lieut. in the line.

COMMISSARY OF STORES DEPARTMENT.

Announced Dec. 8th.—Date of Rank, 1st Nov. 1817.—Sub-conductors promoted to conductors; William Gourlay, James Edward.

FURLOUGH TO ENGLAND.

Dec. 1.—Lieut. George Taylor of the 1st bat. 2d reg. N. I., and Assist. Surg. Wm. Smith in the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, for three years from the date of their embarkation.

Capt. J. Macdonell, of the Bombay European reg., Fort Adjutant at Tannah, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Dec. 5th.—Lieut. S. Haggard of the 1st bat. 14th reg. Madras N. I., for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Dec. 6th.—Lieut. T. C. Rybot of the 2d reg. of N.C., sick certificate for three years from the date of embarkation.

Dec. 12th.—Lieut. S. H. Falconer of the bat. of Artillery, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Dec. 29th.—Col. J. W. Morris, Quarter Master General of the Army, is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns, agreeably to existing regulations.

Dec. 31st.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Campbell of the 2d bat. 9th reg. N. I., for three years from the date of his embarkation.

FURLOUGH TO THE CAPE.

Dec. 22.—James Joseph Sparrow, Esq. Military Paymaster at the Presidency, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, and permitted to be absent from his station for a period of twelve months.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*.)

The government of Bombay, with the sanction of the Bishop of Calcutta, has authorised the immediate construction of a chapel at Surat, near the castle. The building is intended to hold about one thousand persons and is estimated to cost about 30,000 rupees.

Christmas day was observed here in the usual manner, and a very excellent sermon was delivered at St. Thomas's church by the Archdeacon to a most respectable congregation. The collection made after divine service for charitable purposes, amounted to between 5 and 600 rupees. The church has been entirely new pewed, and was just completed for this day. The alteration made in the arrangement of the pews is a great improvement, and must be generally approved: we have indeed heard the breadth of the pews and the introduction of chairs into them much criticised, but we have not found many persons who do not prefer the new to the old plan. The old pews were erected in the year 1718, and were very ill adapted to the present state of the society in this settlement; by the new plan a much larger congregation is accommodated in a mode more congenial to our habits, and the whole is more conveniently arranged for seeing and hearing the minister.

Removed as we are from our own happy isle of the ocean, it is indeed but seldom that we have been so forcibly reminded of its pleasures as on the evening of Tuesday (Dec. 23), when the mansion of Mr. M. on the esplanade was thrown open for the reception of his friends; upwards of 200 invitations to a ball and supper having been previously issued. The entrances to the suite of apartments, and indeed the whole building, were tastefully adorned and lighted up with a variety of lamps hung in festoons and various devices, forming a most striking coup-d'œil, which attracted the attention and called forth the applause of all who witnessed it. But after attempting to pourtray the brilliant appearance of the exterior, we should but ill discharge our duty were we to pass unnoticed the elegance of the interior, containing as it did both the charming works of nature and the beautiful productions of art. The company began to assemble a little after eight o'clock, and a more fascinating display of beauty and fashion never probably gave lustre and animation

to this remote corner of the globe. The dancing, which consisted principally of the quadrille and country dance, commenced about nine, and was kept up with unabated ardour till twelve; when, after the exhibition of some very tasteful fireworks, the guests were ushered into the supper rooms, where covers were laid for one hundred and fifty. Every delicacy of the season, or which it was possible to procure, adorned the festive board, which did ample justice to the liberality of its hospitable owner, and was at once a specimen of British comfort and Eastern magnificence. Two select bands of music played during the repast and in the intervals between the dances, which were resumed on rising from the supper-table, and continued without relaxation till near four o'clock, when the company separated. Upon the whole, we do not remember to have seen an entertainment reflecting more eclat on its donor, or diffusing more general pleasure and delight amongst those whom it was intended to gratify, and we cannot refrain from indulging a sanguine hope that the example will not be lost sight of.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Dec. 6th.—Albula, free-trader, Capt. Jas. Norton, from England. *Passengers*.—Mr. Norris, Mrs. Norris, and three Miss Norrises; Mr. Bathurst, free-mariner.

Dec. 16.—H. C.'s cruiser Sylph, Lieut. B. Dominici, from Seydlitzroog. Ship, Apollo, free trader, Capt. C. B. Tarbutt, from Bengal.

17th.—Ditto H. C.'s cruiser Prince of Wales, Lieut. G. Robson, from Seydlitzroog.

31st.—H. C.'s cruiser Aurora, Lieut. R. Reynolds, from a cruise.

Jan. 1st. 1818.—H. C.'s cruiser Ternate, Capt. H. Davidson, from Calcutta.

Departures.—Dec. 7th.—H. C.'s extra ship, Carmarthen, Capt. J. Ross, to England. *Passengers*. Maj. J. J. Smith, Capt. Dutton, Capt. Lamy, Lieut. Keays, Lieut. Daniels, Assistant-Surgeon Smith, Lieut. S. Haggard, Mrs. Keays, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hunt and children, Ann Dutton, Wm. Dutton, Eliza Bette, C. J. Shabrick, Mary Keays, R. Molesworth, J. E. Hunt, Maria White, Ann. White, Catharine Smith, C. G. Smith, Charlotte Ann Smith, Mary Bowles, Eliza Balmain, Jean Maxwell, Charlotte Vans Paul, Capt. and Mrs. Lamb and child, for the coast.

—H. C.'s extra ship Huddart, Capt. C. Waller, to London.—*Passengers*. Lieut. Col. Smith, his lady and two children, Major Mackenzie, Surgeon Hayes, Capt. Pierce, Lieut. Rybot, Miss Llewellyn, Master Barnard.

16th.—American ship Fawn, commander Wm. Austin, to Boston.

18th.—Ship *Jemima*, Capt. M. Danby, to England.

April 12.—The *Oromocto*, Grenada, Brampton, Buckinghamshire, and Long, are taking in, and will all probably be away by the end of this month, or early in next.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 5. At Surat, the lady of Robert Boyd, Esq. of the Civil Service on this establishment, of a son.

DEATHS.

Sept. 25. On board the H. C. Ship *General Kyd*, Capt. Jacob Maughan, of the Bombay Marine.

Dec. 5. Lieut. Fraser, 2d batt. 4th regt. N. I.

11. At Surat, the wife of Mr. Jas. Moore of the Custom Department at that station.

19. Mrs. Thaqul Gregory.

20. At his tent on the Esplanade, Lieut. Col. Lithgow, 3th regt. N. I. on this establishment.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Carlen, of H. M. 17th Dragoons, late commanding the northern division of Guzerat. The general orders of the government, in announcing his death, bear a handsome record to his character: "Whilst the Governor in Council adverts on this mournful occasion to the long and arduous services of that gallant and highly respectable officer in India, during a period of twenty years, in the course of which he availed himself of many opportunities, when under the command of Lord Lake, of attracting the notice and approbation of that distinguished commander, he feels it to be his more particular duty to acknowledge the able and zealous exertions which Col. Carlen ever displayed to promote the public good on every occasion, during the period he has served under this presidency."

CEYLON.

The latest intelligence from the island of Ceylon comprises the proclamation subjoined. The account of operations which is extracted from the *Ceylon Gazette* may be considered as demi-official. A private letter a few days later affirms, that on the 2d of March there was a further proclamation, extending martial law over the whole of the interior.

When tranquillity shall have been restored, it may be expedient to consider, how far a semi-barbarous population is likely to retain its allegiance to a European colony, which is administered on the system of allowing strangers inclined to settle there an unrestrained access. It may be enquired whether adventurers, who have been disappointed in their expectations from the privilege of trading on individual account, always confine themselves to speculations purely commercial; whether they do not sometimes, when the ambiguous protraction of a

severe crisis tries the attachment of the inhabitants to the government, speak the language rather of aliens than of subjects.

REVOLT IN CANDY.

Official, published in Ceylon.

Proclamation. — By his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Robt. Brownrigg, Bart. and Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable military order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the British settlements and territories in the island of Ceylon, with the dependencies thereto.

(Signed) ROBERT BROWNRIGG.

His Excellency the Governor has issued orders to the officers commanding his Majesty's forces to punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting, in the rebellion which now exists within the provinces of Hewahette and Doombura, and has broken out in the most violent and daring attacks upon his Majesty's forces, according to martial law, either by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient, for the punishment and suppression of all rebels in their several districts, of which all his Majesty's subjects are hereby required to take notice.

Given at Candy, this 18th day of Feb.

1818. By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) G. LUSIGNAN, Sec.

Unofficial, from the Ceylon Gazette.

Notwithstanding the general appearance of submission, and tranquillity, which we announced in our last paper, and which we are assured continues in the country surrounding Badulla and the provinces of Wellasse, Bistenne, and great part of Wallapana, the flame of rebellion has, within the last week, broken out in the provinces of Hewahette and Doombura; in the former, as far as our information goes, in consequence of an irruption into it from the west of Wallapana, on the night of the 12th current, (Feb.) of a body of rebels, who carried off forcibly the Rata Mahutmege of the province. As soon as the report of this outrage reached head-quarters on the 13th, a force was detached to Hangraketta (a central position in Hewahetty), under Capt. Glenholme, of the 73d regt. who, the first night he established himself there, was attacked by a large rabble, and fired on from all sides, but succeeded in driving them off, with the loss of a man killed and three wounded on the side of the rebels, and no casualty on ours. Capt. Glenholme next day sent a patrol towards Materaler which fell in with a Lascoreen and Cooly, who had escaped from the insurgents; by whom they had been stopped while bringing the

post from Badulla which they had taken from them: a Caffee who was with them was knocked down with bludgeons, and afterwards killed. This event is the more to be regretted, as the detail of Major M'Donald's proceedings in Oova, which has been ascertained to have been in the packet, is for the present out of our reach: all that is known is, that (as we have before stated) every thing was quiet about Badulla, and that the native armed force of Suffregan was actively employed in Lower Oova.

Cape Glenholme was not molested the next night, and moved on the 15th to open a communication with Clouegamme; that last had been reinforced by a party sent from Caudy, commanded by Capt. Kettlewell, royal artillery, who from thence proceeded to Kibbulgantotte, a ferry on the Mahavillaganga, leading from Doombura into Hewahetty: from that place, on the 16th instant, an escort was sent with ammunition and provisions to Panella, under the command of Lieut. Hingston, 83d reg. which was attacked by a numerous assemblage of rebels near Appaheware, and the firing kept up for near an hour on both sides. The loss of the rebels is not known, they were hid in jungle. On our side three European privates were wounded. Capt. Glenholme has at the date of our last accounts, returned to Hangrunkette without meeting any opposition on his road. The same horde of insurgents at Appaheware had, on the 14th inst. made an attack on a party escorting provisions into Panella, on which occasion, we regret to state, that Lieut. Sloper, 2d Ceylon reg., was severely wounded by a musket-ball, which is lodged in his elbow; and a sergeant of 2d Ceylon also, who is since dead. There having been several reports of an attack threatened on Doombura, a reinforcement had been sent some time back there, and on the first account of the likelihood of insurrection in that province, Capt. Strace was sent forward with an additional force. No accounts have been received of his force, or any other military force, having met with opposition; but as a convoy of bullocks, without escort, was plundered near Hanwelle, it was deemed expedient, on the 18th curr. to detach a further force under Brevet Maj. Hext, 83d reg., on the same road.

Private, received in London.

"Extract of a Letter from Ceylon, dated March 3.—"Last night's Gazette contains a Proclamation of martial law throughout the whole of the interior; and there is a general order of the 26th ultimo, I think, directing that no treasures or ammunition should be removed from Berakella, Ariavella, Alapetaya, or Acuerapore, posts between Colombo

and Kandy, without an escort of twenty men. All these posts have been lately strengthened from hence, and we expect that the three provinces, called the Seven, Four, and Three Corles, will openly declare themselves against us very soon. The force in which the rebels have appeared round Kandy has induced the Governor to call in his scattered detachments, and to concentrate his force in Kandy; he means to keep Badulla also. I conclude, from the apparent movement of the rebels, that they intend to change the seat of war, and to divide our force; the Dessawe of Oorah occupying part of our troops in Lower Oorah, and therabouts; and the Pretender, or some of his adherents, menacing our communications between Colombo and Kandy. The rebels shew no want of fire-arms or ammunition: they now bring forward their glagals.

CHINA.

(From a Paris paper, Aug. 6.)

News from Pekin, of the 17th Nov., 1817, announce that the missions of China, which are supplied by the priests of Saint Lazare, had been recently delivered up to a furious persecution. About four hundred Christians of the capital were arrested and cruelly tortured. Several had not been able to support the persecution, and had abandoned their faith. The richest Christian of the city, and even of the province, had not feared to abandon his property and his family, and to see himself delivered up to a Mahometan as a slave, rather than renounce his religion. The persecution ceased all at once, and the persecutors appeared to have returned to milder sentiments. This persecution has only served to strengthen the faith in the truly faithful. The superior of the Lazarists, who lives at Paris, Rue de Serres, No. 95, has undertaken to send out apostolical labourers into these countries, which have so great a need of them. Although the knowledge of mathematics be not necessary for all missionaries, it will be desirable that there should be at least two of them versed in that science. There have always been at Pekin missionaries skilled in the mathematics.

MAURITIUS.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

By a proclamation dated 12th Nov. 1817, Governor Farguhar extends the privileges of the Bank of Mauritius for two years from 30th June 1817, provisionally, until the determination of the British government be known.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 3.—On the presentation of Mr. Telfair, who has obtained permission to

proceed to England on leave of absence, Wm. G. Waugh, Esq. to act as Curator of Bienes Vacans, in Mauritius and dependencies.

28.—Mr. F. Christian to be civil Commissary of the district de Flacq.

March 1.—Thomas Webster, Esq. to be acting Treasurer and Accountant-General.

16.—Mr. André Mangeot to be Civil Commissary of Grand Port, in the room of Mr. Letard.

April 2.—Sir Robert Barclay, Bart. Receiver of Internal Revenues, to be Curator, *ad interim*, of the Bienes Vacans of Mauritius and its dependencies.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

On the 29th of October, the foundation stone of a new building, designated as the Royal Exchange of Port Louis, was laid with great solemnity. The civil and military authorities joined with the priesthood, principal merchants, and inhabitants, in a grand masonic procession.—All the ships in the harbour were decorated with flags. When the procession arrived at the site of the building, the band played *God Save the King*; the Grand Chaplain delivered an impressive prayer; the Grand Secretary read the inscription plate, and placed it in the stone prepared for it. The provincial Grand Master then put in all the coins of the latest coinage, and the stone was placed by him, repeating a prayer that the Grand Architect of the Universe may enable us to carry on and finish a work of which we have laid the foundation stone, and every other work or undertaking that may tend to the advantage of the inhabitants of this island. This prayer finished, the brethren gave three cheers, and the band played the masonic anthem; the Grand Wardens then delivered to the Grand Master the cornucopia, the wine, and the oil, which the Grand Master poured upon the stone, praying that the bountiful hand of Heaven may ever supply this island with abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and all the comforts and necessities of life. The brethren then gave three cheers, and the band played the masonic anthem.

The President then addressed the Council of Commune and other bodies in an able speech, which mixed appropriate exhortations with congratulation. "Let this building," said he, "be the great temple of commercial honour, probity, integrity, and of that virtue of punctuality, without which the rest are scarcely efficient in the current of human dealings. You, who now surround me, represent the great mass of every pursuit and profession, which make up the business of life: it is to you that the society looks for examples, and it is a happiness to us all, that in times so criti-

cal as the present, the leading characters in all professions are so united, and in every way qualified by experience and ability, to give a useful direction to the general feeling.

"I am now to leave you for a time, and I should dissemble my feelings were I not to express the sensibility arising from the innumerable proofs of an affectionate attachment experienced from you. I leave the high trust with perfect confidence in the hands of an officer who is aware of the nature and extent of his duties, and anxious to fulfil them in such a manner as to combine the important interests of the crown with the interest of the inhabitants of this happy Isle."

The garrison was under arms during the solemnity, which was concluded by a general salute from the artillery.

Non passim.—The officers of his Majesty's civil service voted a piece of plate, worth 500 guineas, to Governor Parquet, which was presented to him previous to his embarkation with a handsome address, in which they assured him that their regret at his departure was only diminished by the prospect of his speedy return. The Governor, in his reply, said, that if his Majesty's ministers should authorise him to complete the fabric of policy on which he conceived the prosperity of the island to depend, he should consider himself singularly fortunate in having the cheerful cooperation of men undaunted by difficulty, and entitled by their public conduct to honourable distinction.

The address bore the following signatures:—G. A. Barry, Chief Secretary, G. Dick, Auditor General, T. E. Hook, Treasurer and Acct.-Gen., T. Webster, Paymaster-Gen., R. Barclay, Bart. Col.-of-Int.-Rev., E. A. Draper, Surveyor-General, R. Jones, Chaplain, T. Bradshaw, Registrar of Slaves, W. Burke, M. D., A. W. Blane, Deputy Secretary, C. Royer, W. Mader, R. Suffield, P. Salter, R. Chaillet, C. Mylius, N. Kehy.

On the 19th November, G. J. Hall, Esq. began to exercise the powers of Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief of Mauritius and its dependencies.—See *Mauritius in the Postscript*.

[At this interval the desolating storm took place of which some details were given in our last number, owing to the series of Mauritius Gazettes having come to hand irregularly.]

The *Magicienne*, Capt. Purvis, which was driven ashore in the hurricane, on her starboard bilge, was got off on the 6th of March. She had received only trifling damage in her copper, and was ready for sea again in April. We regret to state the damage done to the other vessels stranded, involve many total losses. In consequence of the vessels being wrecked in

the port, before the policies of insurance took effect, the injury to individuals has been seriously aggravated. This calamity, so speedily after the dreadful conflagration at Port Louis, has imparted a general gloom and despondency.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH BOMBAY.

From the Mauritius Gazette, 22th March 1818.—To the Editor.—Port Louis. Sir, having taken the liberty of addressing Maj.-gen. Hall, Acting Governor, with the view of ascertaining the basis of the future commercial relations that are to exist between our island and that of Bourbon, we have received the annexed answer from the Deputy Secretary to Government. (Signed) C. E. & T. PITOT.

To Messrs. Pitot and Co.

Chief Secretary's Office, Port Louis, 25th March 1818.—Gentlemen, I am directed by the Acting Governor to acknowledge the receipt of the representation you addressed to him, under date the 23d instant, requesting to be informed of the footing on which the commercial intercourse between this island and Bourbon was in future to be placed.

In reply, I am desired to acquaint you, that it being necessary, in order to insure a due compliance with the arrangements which have been concluded between England and France, as to the commercial relations between the two islands after the expiration of the orders in council, that certain regulations should be previously fixed and agreed upon, between the Bourbon government and that of this island, which have not yet been concerted, in consequence of the interruption which has occurred in the communication with Bourbon, the Acting Governor regrets not being able at the present moment to issue a proclamation on the subject.

The Acting Governor has however directed me, in the mean time, to inform you, that the general outline of the arrangement is this. That all goods taken on board of any British or French vessel at the island of Bourbon, except articles composed of iron, steel, cotton, and wool of foreign manufacture, may be imported in such vessel, directly into the Mauritius. That goods so imported (when admitted for consumption in the Mauritius) will pay a duty not exceeding eight per cent. over and above the duty which would have been charged upon such articles if imported into Mauritius direct from Europe or India in British ships. That some exceptions from this arrangement will take place in favour of any articles that are the produce both of Mauritius and Bourbon.

All articles whatever will also be permitted to be exported from Mauritius to

Bourbon in British or in French ships, imposing however on the export of colonial produce from Mauritius a duty of eight per cent., over and above the duty charged upon the export of such articles direct to Europe in British ships.

A. W. BLANK,

Dep. Sec. to Government.

London, Aug.—It is stated in private letters from Mauritius that the difficulty of surmounting the late calamities is increased by dissensions between several branches of the civil administration.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—March 18th.—The *Nymph*, Capt. Henderson, left the Cape 25th Jan. Passengers, Dr. Sibbald and wife.

March 14th.—The *Apollo*, Capt. Tarbutt, left Bombay 7th Jan. for this port and England, Passengers: Mrs. Shank and four children; Mrs. Sparrow; Lieut. Taylor; John Pelly; Henry and J. Norman; Caroline and Harriet Lodewick.

March 31st.—Le *Leman*, Capt. Berthault, left Nantes, Dec. 21st. Passengers, M. and Dame Genin; Messrs. Charlery, Lamoury, Lombard, Paruit, and Albert.

April 4th.—The *Surat-Castle*, Capt. Walker, with provisions for Government service. Passengers, Col. Hassard, Royal Engineer, and family; Capt. Odjio, of the 56th reg. and his lady; Lieut. Palmer of the King's Army; Dr. McDonald and Dr. Whitfield, both on the army establishment; Mr. Armstrong, surgeon; Mr. Collier, surgeon on the Staff; Lieut. Blanvoisart, of the 73d reg.; Dr. Walker, ditto; Ensigns Mouke and Triddle, ditto; Lieut. Keith, 4th reg. N. I.; Rev. Jeffreys and his lady; Miss Moore; Mr. J. Lavergne; Mr. Corfield, Ensign 22d reg.

April 5th.—The *Mary*, Capt. Moffet, left Ceylon, 6th March. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Scratchley and three children; Miss Robert; Lieut. Eastwood; Lieut. Adj. Hay, 73d reg.

Departures.—March 27.—The *Cossack*, Capt. McBeath, for Batavia.

31st.—The *Eugenia*, Capt. Tyrer, for Madras and Bengal.

Intended Departures.—March 21.—For England, Mr. John White, in the ship *Prince Regent*, which he commands.

April 4.—For Bourbon, Mr. Joseph Delarive and Mr. Geo. Paulet; for Madagascar, Mr. Lundgrist.

April 11.—For England, Mr. Charles Monneron; for India, Mr. John Lemeché, naval officer.

BIRTHS.

Anne Eugénie Charlotte, born 15th Feb. legitimate daughter of Mr. Nott Robert Pasquet, Ex-first-col. of the French Infantry, and of "De." Feurine Watelin.

Jules, born 21d. Feb. legitimate son of Mr. Victor Chisanthe Bouchet, colonial inhabitant, and of "De." Hortense Vitaline Estelle Falcouet.

Alexis Isidor, legitimate son of Mr. Louis Raphaël, Capt. in the merchant service, and of "De." Mathurine Aimée Nayl.

MARRIAGE.

March 12. Mr. R. Shaw Brownrigg, Lieut. 10th regt. Bengal N. I. and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the Bengal Establishment, to Mmes. Emile Amanda Richard.

DEATH.

March 10. Mr. Jh. Elias, of the naval service.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Cape of Good Hope, May 8, 1818.—It is with sensations of the most poignant grief that H. Exc. the Governor communicates to the public of this colony the death of Mr. Henry Alexander, the Colonial Secretary, which took place in the afternoon of the 6th inst. The loss which the public has sustained will be best appreciated by those who were acquainted with his great acquirements and varied talents; whilst the numerous friends of this amiable man, who could justly boast that he had no enemy, will not cease to remember his universal benevolence and hospitality, the unrivalled urbanity of his manners, and his very many social virtues.

The funeral was attended by nearly three hundred persons in deep mourning, and every mark of respect was shown to his memory. Minute guns were fired (25) during the ceremony of interment.

(Published in London.)

Extract from a Letter dated Cape of Good Hope, May 9th, 1818.

"The remains of this great and good man, Mr. Henry Alexander, were interred yesterday with all respect and solemnity. The mournful procession moved from the civil offices, where the body was previously removed, attended by the Governor and all the civil and military authorities, besides all the respectable inhabitants of Cape Town and the neighbourhood. The friends of the deceased, at Stellenbosch and Simon's Town, the moment they heard of his death, hurried to the Cape to show the last tribute of regard to his memory. When the corpse was taken up, minute guns began to fire from the castle, and continued until the ceremony was over. All the ships and vessels in Table Bay, as a mark of respect, observed the usual custom on such occasions, by hoisting their colours half mast high. I have never witnessed upon any event the silence and decorum that took place at the funeral; and it was evident that every individual felt the great loss this colony has sustained. It is supposed that not less than five hundred respectable persons

followed the funeral, and I have never heard of any one so much lamented. I may safely say he had not an enemy in the colony."

Extract of a communication from Lord Charles H. Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to T. P. Courtenay, Esq. Agent for that Settlement, and transmitted by him to the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, for the information of merchants and masters of ships trading to the East-Indies.

The river Kynna, so long considered impracticable as a port, has, by repeated surveys made in the course of last year, been proved to be easy and safe in access, and a most valuable harbour, not only as a refuge for shipping when caught in a heavy south-east gale upon this dangerous coast, but its vicinity abounding in valuable timber for ship-building and other purposes.

The *Emu* transport brig, in the service of the dock-yard at the Cape of Good Hope, was the first vessel that entered the Kynna, but being taken aback in the narrows, an event which, for want of local knowledge, her commander did not expect, she struck upon an unknown sunken rock, and received so much injury that it became necessary to run her on shore within the entrance.

This circumstance, unpromising as it appeared, has, in the end, led to the experience which the harbour offers. The *Podargus* sloop of war was sent to the assistance of the *Emu*; but from the recent misfortune which had happened, it was not intended that she should go into the river; her commander, however, upon surveying the entrance with the master of the sloop, was convinced that there was no danger; and, accordingly, ran in, took on board the *Emu's* stores, and came out perfectly satisfied of the excellence of that port.

The *Despatch*, a naval transport, drawing 15 feet water when laden, has been twice into the Kynna for cargoes of timber; she has now gone thither a third time for a cargo of compass timber, which she is to take to England. His Exc. the governor has been pleased to establish a signal post, with such signals as are most obviously necessary at the present moment; also a pilot and boat's crew, for giving directions and assistance to all vessels approaching the port.

It may frequently happen, that although the weather may be favourable for ships coming in, it might not be perfectly safe or possible for the pilot-boats to go out. A signal is provided to indicate this circumstance, and the pilot-boat will then be within the bar to give the necessary directions for anchoring, &c.

It is also the intention of his Exc. to establish the merchant code of telegraphic signals by Capt. Marryat, R.N., and communication will be made by means of it after the 1st day of May next.

PERFIA.

(From a German Paper.)

It is asserted in England that the cabinet of St. Petersburg demands the Aras, or Araxes, as a frontier, and insists that all the Persian ports in these waters shall be ceded to Russia. This extension of territory would comprehend the whole south-east of Armenia, and bring the frontier line in one place to within about fifty (German) miles of Tiflis; whereas the Russians have at present no possessions in the south of the Kur or Cyrus, but a good route for caravans is already open to them on the north of the Caspian Sea to Bochara. The well calculated advances of the Russians excite the continually increasing jealousy of the British cabinet, and the expectation of an approaching breach between Russia and Persia, which might easily have a great influence on the relations of the empire with England. Rukm Khan Uzbek is encamped with 16,000 men, on the bank of the Georgian, of Koorgan, and as soon as he has completed his negotiations about the hostages to be delivered to him by the Turcoman tribe, it is expected he will advance against Khorasan. The loss of the fortress of Aserabad, on the Caspian Sea, which was considered in some respect as a palladium of the empire, is very sensibly felt at the Persian court.

The Persian monarch has just taken measures respecting the politically important island of Bahrein, in the province of Onian, which shew his apprehension of its being occupied by "infidels." This island is one of the finest in the Persian Gulf, near to the Arabian coast, and covered with villages and plantations of dates. The town of Medina, which together with the fort contains 900 houses, carries on a great trade with Bassorah and other ports in the gulf. The port of Medina is accessible to ships not carrying 200 tons burden, and with a good wind they can sail in 14 hours from Bushire to Bahrein. Near the island is a bank where the finest pearls in the world are fished. They are found in small shells fastened to the bottom of the sea by a thin and very long thread, which the divers cut off. The King of Persia has strongly recommended to the Arab Sheiks and the Imam of Muscat, not to allow the occupation of the island of Bahrein by the infidels, and promised powerfully to support the measures they may adopt for the purpose. A division of the Persian army has lately laid siege to Herat the capi-

tal of South Khorasan. The Governor of the city, Shah Zada Feersguden, has applied for aid to his father, Schach Mahmud, upon which the Vicer Tutish Khan received orders to advance with a strong corps by way of Candahar to the relief of Herat, and he will be joined by another corps under Shah Zada Komene.—(Nuremberg Correspondent, Aug. 7.)

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

TRANSIT DUTIES ON PRUSSIAN CLOTHS.

London, July 31.—We have received the following Ukase from Russia regulating the transit duties upon Prussian cloths, passing through Russia to the frontiers of Tartary and China.

Ukase.—"Our Ukase to the senate, dated 10th May, orders, that the transit duty on Prussian cloths, to be levied at the rate of 15 copeques per archine under the manual engagement of the owner to furnish the Department of Exterior Commerce within the time prescribed with a certificate from the Asiatic custom-house, that the said cloths have actually passed the frontier, and that in case of non-presentation of such a certificate within the time prescribed, or non-exportation of the whole quantity of said cloth, he binds himself to pay for what is not exported, and consequently still remaining in the empire, the full duty, as per tariff of 1816, being exclusive of the 15 copeques silver already paid, one rouble 10 copeques silver per archine, at the exchange annually fixed, for the levying of duties in bank notes. As security for said payment he is obliged to give the custom-house a guarantee from a house established in Russia, and meriting the confidence of government. In order to alienate this branch of trade, we now order,

1st. Instead of the duty of 15 copeques silver per archine, Prussian cloths are now to pay 12 copeques silver, in bank notes at the fixed exchange.

2d. Instead of one rouble 10 copeques silver, fixed for every archine in case of non-exportation within the time prescribed in certificate respecting the said cloths to Asia, their owners are to give their obligation for the payment of 25 copeques silver per archine at the exchange annually fixed.

3d. In security for said payments, no other guarantee is required.

4th. The other paragraphs in said Ukase of the 10th May remain in force.

The Senate is charged with the future execution of the Ukase.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Handed, May 15, (O. S.) 1818.

Countersigned by the Minister of Finance, D. Gurieff; the Director and Senator Obrescoss.

The following extract of a letter from

St. Petersburg dated 21st June, received by a mercantile house at Leeds, shews with great clearness the effect which this measure is likely to have upon our wool-len manufactures:—

“A treaty has been concluded between this court and Prussia, which will go far to cut up entirely the sale of Yorkshire cloths in this empire. By this treaty Prussian cloths are allowed to be imported for the transit trade to the frontiers of Tartary and China, on paying either at the frontier custom-houses or at this port 12 copecks silver, or 48 copecks paper, per archine on arrival. The importer is then allowed two years or two years and six months, according to the distance, for the production of certificates from the frontier custom-houses of China and Tartary, of the *bona fide* passage or sale of these goods into those countries, and in case he fails to produce such certificate, then a further duty of 24 copecks silver must be paid, and for which security must be given. Thus the whole amount of duty paid on Prussian cloths including the penalty, is 40 copecks silver, or 120 copecks paper; while all English cloths pay 500 copecks paper, making a saving or profit on Prussian cloths of 380 copecks per archine. There is, it is true, a clause in the ukase which makes such goods liable to confiscation if found in this empire exposed for sale, the bales only, and not the pieces, being sealed and stamped on the outside. But this difficulty is easily got over, for even in Petersburg abundance of cloths are exposed for sale without stamps, and I need not add how much more readily this can be done in the southern provinces. The former treaty with Prussia had a prohibitory clause much more efficacious—namely, that the whole duty of 500 copecks per archine must be paid on arrival, and a return or drawback made on producing the necessary certificates. The consequence of this new treaty is, that every vessel coming from Stettin, and other Prussian ports, teems with cloths of Prussian fabric, to the detriment of British industry, which is thus deprived of a fair competition.”

SYRIA.

Persecution.—The city of Aleppo, the capital of Syria, has lately become the theatre of a very violent religious persecution. The schismatic Greek bishop of that city (follower of the oriental rites) had obtained, through the medium of the patriarch of Constantinople, an edict from the Grand Seignor, in virtue of which fourteen Catholic priests were exiled, and the united Greeks (Catholics of the Greek ritual) were commanded to acknowledge the schismatic priests as their pastors. A great many of the Ca-

tholics refused obedience to their order; the prisons were filled with the refractory, and eleven innocent people were assassinated. Many of the richer individuals of the tribe fled into the mountains of Libania, and the whole, with a few exceptions, remained steadfast to their faith. The consuls of France and Austria interceded in vain; the Pacha replied, that he must execute the orders of his sovereign. According, however, to ulterior accounts, the Pacha had been induced to suspend the execution of his orders, and had published a *Jilam*, or judicial sentence, by which he had declared, that he could not recognize, according to the precepts of the Koran, any superiority in one Christian profession over another, throughout the states of the Porte, and that he therefore restored personal and religious liberty to the Catholics, and invited all who had fled for conscience-sake to return. This sentence had, it seems, been transmitted to Constantinople, but nobody dared to submit it to the eyes of the Sultan, because it is in open contradiction with his supreme decree. The number of Catholics at Aleppo, against whom the persecution has been raised, is about 12,000.

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Since the previous sheets went to press, an intermediate series of *Bombay Gazettes* has been received, containing much important intelligence, from which we subjoin the following extracts.

INDIA. OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official, published in India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 20.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council views with peculiar satisfaction the capture of the strong hill fort of Bourup by the force under the command of Lieut.col. Prother: another proof of the persevering exertions of the Lieut.col. and the detachment under his command, which are highly creditable to them.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council has the gratification to announce the capture of the strong fort of Madanghur by the troops under the command of Lieut.col. Kennedy, whose conduct on the occasion, and that of all engaged, are entitled to the approbation of Government.

Feb. 26. The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council has the satisfaction to announce the capture of the fort of Nowapoor by a detachment under the command of Major

Kennett, and to express the cordial approbation of government to that officer and to all engaged on the occasion.

The Governor in Council highly approves of the measures adopted by Capt. Barton, and of the conduct of that officer and of the troops under his command in surprising and dispersing a body of the enemy under Bahoo Row Lambha, who had descended into the Concan, and plundered the villages of Yeddally, Kunro, Pettagaam, and Omergaam; by which their intentions of committing further depredations have been frustrated.

March 7.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council has the satisfaction to announce the abandonment by the enemy, on the morning of the 5th of this month, of the strong forts of Isapoor and Loghor, and their occupation by the troops under the command of Lieut.col. Prother.

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

By Lieut.col. Kennedy, Muddonghur Fort, 15th Feb. 1818.—Lieut.col. Kennedy has the highest satisfaction in congratulating the troops under his command on the brilliant success of this morning.—To Capt. Farquharson, Lieuts. Dominieite and Capou, to the seamen, native officers and soldiers, and volunteers forming the storming party, Lieut.col. Kennedy offers his most sincere acknowledgements for the intrepid and gallant manner in which they assaulted the triple stockades in front of the communication gateway, and carried by escalade the two Forts of Muddonghur and Jaambah.—For the excellent plan of attack laid down in yesterday's orders, and so gallantly carried into execution this morning, Lieut.col. Kennedy is indebted to Capt. Farquharson, who proposed and principally arranged it; neither can the Lieut.col. pass over unnoticed the excellent conduct of Lieut. Waddington, who converted successfully into real attack what at first was intended only to be a feint.—To Lieut. Dominieite and Ensign Dushwood, for their highly zealous exertions in erecting the battery, Lieut.col. Kennedy's best thanks are due.—The precision of the fire from the battery, where Ensign Dushwood and Capt. Robson served, and of the gun placed under charge of Capt. Taylor and Lieut. Cogam, greatly contributed to the success of the enterprise, whilst the manner in which the feint, under Capt. Taylor's directions, was conducted, does every credit to the native officer leading it on.—Lieut.col. Kennedy assures the whole of the officers, military and marine, that no part of each individual's merit shall pass unnoticed in his report to the Commander in chief.

(Signed) D. CAPON, Lieut. 1st regt.
Acting Line Adj.

The great exertions of the troops in constructing a battery on the summit of

the hill, and giving up their tents, carpets, and cummies for making sand bags, evince in a particular manner the zeal of all, and merit the highest commendation.—The manner in which the enterprise was planned, and so ably and spiritedly conducted by a detachment not exceeding half the number of the garrison, is highly creditable to Lieut.col. Kennedy, and all the officers and men of the Hon. Company's military and marine services employed; and it is gratifying to observe that during these operations, the success of which so much depended on the united exertions of the two branches of the service, the most perfect cordiality has existed.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Private and demi-official, published in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

Bombay, Feb. 11.—The heavy division of the force in the Deccan, under the command of Col. Boles, effected a junction with Gen. Smith at Senad on the 30th of last month.

Bombay, Feb. 25.—Accounts from Satarah of the 12th inst. mention that Gen. Smith had divided into a heavy and light division; with the latter he had marched in pursuit of Badjerow, consisting of the horse artillery and four cavalry gallopers, 3 squadrons of dragoons, the 2d and 7th regts. of Madras cavalry, H.M. 65th, the Bombay light battalion, the 1st 2d and 1st 3d B. N.I.—The heavy division under the command of Gen. Pritzer consists of the artillery under Col. Dalrymple, and three brigades of infantry, viz.—1st Brig. Col. Hewitt, C.B., European flank batt. 8 companies, detachment Madras rifles, 1st 7th Bombay N.I.—3d Brig. Lieut.col. Frazer, Bombay European regt. 1st 6th regt.—3d Brig. Lieut.col. J. Colebrooke, 2d 9th regt. and one batt. of Major Ford's.—Col. Boles is to command at Poona, with the 2d batt. 1st regt. Bombay N.I. 12th and 15th Madras infantry.

Ahmednagar.—Gen. Hislop is positively on his march to the Deccan *via* Candesh, and Col. Pollock, with a light infantry corps and two squadrons of cavalry, are expected here about the 27th.—Col. Deacon has two squadrons of the 8th and 4th regts of cavalry, with two gallopers, the 17th Light infantry and Capt. Blake's Nizam's batt. with Salabat Khan's contingent.—Salabat Khan is a fine old man of near 80 years of age, and was at Asye with Gen. Wellesley, who complimented him on his gallantry. His contingent consists of 1000 horse and two battalions of regular infantry.

Gen. Pritzer is gone against Loghor.

Bombay, March 4.—We understand

the 67th regt. is on their march from Jay-poor, to join Gen. Keir's force.

NEWS OF BRITISH OFFICERS, PRISONERS
WITH THE ENEMY.

(From the Bombay Gazette, Feb. 11.)

A sepoy who had been on furlough and returned on the 26th of last month from the village of Wallun, states that he saw two European officers carried on cots towards the fort of Kangoor; that about a month afterwards a relation of his, who is a sepoy belonging to the fort, came to his village, of whom the sepoy inquired if he knew any thing of two English officers who had been taken prisoners and carried to Kangoor; his relation told him that they were confined in the fort, that when they were first brought there they were offered Nachnee bread which they refused; they were then offered bhut which they also refused, after which they were allowed wheaten bread and a fowl a day.

That about fifteen days after this, his relation again came to the village and asked the sepoy to accompany him to the fort, which he agreed to do. When they had got about half way up the hill they met the two officers under a strong guard coming down on foot. When the officers reached the bottom of the hill they were put into doolies, and, as he was informed by his relation, were carried to a fort about four coes distance from Kangoor.

There can be no doubt that these officers are Ensigns Hunter and Morrison.

THE PEISHWA.

(From the Bombay Courier, Jan. 31.)

We have much pleasure in republishing the following letter of Capt. Staunton's; a more gallant record there cannot be.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.
—Sir, At the particular instance of some friends of the gallant officers that lately fell under my command at Corygaum, I am induced thus publicly to address you, and to request you will have the goodness (by the insertion of this letter), to correct some mistakes and omissions that appear in the account given of that affair, in your paper of the 17th instant; namely, the manner of the late gallant Lieut. Chisholm's death, and the omission of Dr. Wylie's name in the transactions of that day. — I was speaking to Lieut. Chisholm close to his gun at the moment he fell, the shot went through his head and his death was instantaneous. When all the men at that gun had been killed, and it was in the possession of the enemy, they disfigured his body; which, in all probability, has given rise to the report that he suffered so much, and was eleven times wounded previous to his regretted

fall. — It was our touch to be lamented friend Dr. Wingleat that received so many wounds when a prisoner with the Arabs, and in presence of his wounded brother officers, then in their hands (Capt. Swainston and Lieut. Connellan); but it is some consolation to think that his sufferings could not have been much, as the second blow he received must have caused immediate death; and that all those concerned in the barbarous act fell, to a man, in the subsequent charge that rescued the two remaining officers from them. — Lieut. Pattinson was, early in the action, shot through the body, and put in a place of safety, where his heroic spirit would not permit him to remain. When he conceived the overwhelming numbers of the enemy must overpower us, he appeared again nobly exerting the little strength left him, and encouraging the men, until another wound in the breast totally disabled him, and finally caused the death of as gallant an officer as ever lived. — Dr. Wylie of the Madras artillery not only accompanied us in that most gratifying charge that acted, and rescued our wounded brother officers, but acted, as indeed did all the others under my command, a most distinguished part throughout the whole of that eventful day.

F. F. STAUNTON.

Serpoor, 25th Jan., 1818.

(From the Bombay Gazette, Feb. 11.)

The Peishwa descended the Salpeen Ghaut on the 29th of Jan., and reached Fulton in the night. His light army, considerably reduced in numbers, hung about Gen. Smith, when, having succeeded in preventing their taking the short road from Korygaum to Jewoor, and having obliged them to march by a circuitous route, they were afterwards seen to the number of about five thousand advancing on the opposite side of the valley from where we had just pitched our camp. The 2d cavalry with the horse artillery supported by the grenadiers of the 63th and a part of the light batt. were immediately ordered under arms, and Gen. Smith proceeded with the intention of cutting off this body as they passed between us and the hills. The enemy perceiving his object, kept close under them; and upon the advance of the cavalry and horse artillery at a gallop, they fled in the greatest consternation to avoid the charge. Their rear was driven back by the road on which they were advancing, whilst the main body pushed on at speed for some miles. A few with a part of the baggage which had preceded the body of horse took refuge in the hills, and numbers crawled up to the top by a path which appeared from below almost perpendicular. The grenadiers and a part of the light

hath, went up and took a great part of what remained, killing such of the armed men as offered resistance. Gen. Pritzer was by the last accounts at Asdinga on the Kistna. Gunput Rao, with two or three thousand of the troops from Nagpore partly Arabs, arrived at Peepleaum on the 22d and at Borgaum on the 23d, pushing on without molesting the inhabitants to the Godavery, on his way to join the Peishwa.

Col. Deacon had started in pursuit of him and was at Peepry, fifteen miles S. W. of Jaulna, on the 24th.

Letters from our force in the southern Concan mention that the fort of Oshagurr and Singat : had surrendered the latter is a place of great strength and defends a pass of great importance to us.

On the 7th instant they had just commenced the siege of another hill-fort, called Paulie, the Killidar of which had announced his intention of holding out to the last extremity, and from its situation it is likely to be warm work. Several parties of armed men were hovering about this part of the country, but they generally kept at a respectable distance from our troops. The face of the country is described as fine and picturesque, and the inhabitants enjoyed comfort and affluence. The towns are large and well peopled, and many of the rich Bramins from Poona had taken refuge in them.

From the Bombay Gazette, March 11.
—We have been favoured with a Mah-ratta copy of a proclamation, issued by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone in the Deccan, declaratory of the views of the British Government and the policy intended to be pursued towards Bajee Row and the territories dependant on the late Government of Poona. That important document adverts, in the first instance, to the disorganized and rebellious condition of the country, on Bajee Row's accession to the Peishwaship, to the confused and insecure state of his power and government, which led to its usurpation by Jeswant Row Holkar, to his flight from Poona to Bassein, and the pusillanimous abandonment of his capital to that enterprising soldier.

The proclamation notices the alliance that was, under those circumstances, formed with the British Government, the troops that were immediately furnished on the faith of that connection, and his consequent restoration to his government. The beneficial effects of that alliance, in reviving the prosperity of his country, notwithstanding the destructive farming system by which it was managed, the personal happiness which Bajee Row enjoyed under the British protection, and

the rapid and immense surplus revenue which flowed into his treasury, are depicted; and the anxiety which we manifested to adjust those claims of a pecuniary nature which the Head of the Mah-ratta Empire possessed on its subordinate branches, which it was its policy to keep alive, and the occasional assertion of which was pregnant with so much evil and injustice, is adverted to. It then explains, that the deputation of Gungratier Shastry, the Guycawar minister to Poona under the guarantee of the British Government, had for its object the settlement of the pecuniary claims between the two states, by which the interest of Bajee Row would be greatly promoted; adverts to the Shastree's assassination by the official functionaries of Bajee Row on consecrated ground; a deed, which the general voice of the country declared could not have been perpetrated without the orders of Bajee Row. It refers to the delicacy, forbearance, and moderation which the British Government manifested on the occasion, by merely requiring the surrender of Trimbeckjee Dadingia as the murderer, without throwing the slightest suspicion against the character of its ally; that this demand, however, was not voluntarily complied with, but enforced, at no small degree of expense to the British Government; that as soon as Trimbeckjee was given up, the former relations were instantly restored. The proclamation next notices the extensive intrigues which Bajee Row commenced, in rousing the native states to a resistance of the British Government, in exciting disturbances in his own country, and in raising troops on the plea of suppressing those insurrections; and the measures of precaution which we pursued to suppress those disturbances, which led to our investing the city of Poona; that Bajee Row became thus subject to our power. It points to those repeated professions and acknowledgments which Bajee Row has made of his being indebted to the British Government for his existence as a sovereign, and of his gratitude for the blessings he had enjoyed; and to the necessity of concluding another treaty in confirmation of that of Bassein, for the purpose of depriving him not of his sovereignty, but of the means of intriguing to the prejudice of the alliance. The proclamation proceeds to explain the objects of the late arrangements for suppressing the Pindarees, whose depredations had devastated Bajee Row's territories; that he confesses that it would be a measure highly conducive to his interest, and engaged to co-operate in its accomplishment; but that under these fair promises, the most active, extensive, and powerful engines were secretly set to work, to organize a force to oppose

us; that he seized a moment which he thought favourable, attacked the troops of his ally, and burnt and plundered the British residency and cantonments.

That the Company's subjects passing through his country, in the security of existing treaties, were seized and imprisoned, and British officers on the road to Poona were murdered in the most inhuman and disgraceful manner, and the perpetrators retained in his service. It notices the recall of Trimbeckjee to his councils, and thus becoming a participator in his crime, and the invitation given to the Pindarees to enter and plunder his territories. It declares that Bajee Row had by these acts abandoned the duties of a sovereign, and pronounces his unfitness to govern; it proclaims his deposition, and develops the determination of the British to place the country under the Company's government. It details the military arrangements in progress for that purpose, and our determination to rescue the Rajah of Sattarah from the custody of Bajee Row, and to establish a principality for the maintenance of his rank and dignity, with which view the Rajah's flag had been displayed at the fort of Sattarah. That the Maha Raja's territories should be governed by his own laws, but that the British authority would be introduced into those to be reserved to the Company. It adverts to the principles of justice which distinguish our administration, and warns all of the consequences of adhering to the fortunes of Bajee Row.

We have attempted to give the purport only of the proclamation, which is dated the eleventh of last month. It is a most important and interesting document. It has been received with feelings of the highest satisfaction, by the inhabitants of the Coucan, and we doubt not has produced effects equally cheering and exhilarating to the great and valuable mass of the population of the Deekan. Thus has the power and influence of the mild and inoffensive government of the Brahmins terminated, we trust, for ever.

The garrison of Singhur, consisting of 700 Gossains and 400 Arabs, with some Mahrattas, were allowed to march out with their arms and private property. The Gossains and Arabs are to proceed to Ellichpoor, accompanied by an agent on the part of the British Government, and they are bound down not to enter any service or commit any depredations upon the roads. Hostages have been delivered over for the due fulfilment of this agreement.

Mr. Elphinstone is proceeding with an auxiliary batt. and Capt. Davies's horse towards Morichwar, for the purpose of meeting the Rajah of Sattarah.

(From the Bombay Gazette, March 18.)

The Peishwa's infantry with a few guns halted within a mile of Hewra, the night before last, and moved out towards Koppergaum next morning. Bajee Row passed in the same route a few days since, and on that occasion, a body of his horse coming down upon the village, in the Ghurry of which we have a Subadar of the 14th regiment and twenty sepoy (part of the Toka detachment stationed there to keep open the communication,) the Subadar Shaik Peer Mahomed bravely resolved to move out and save the place from being plundered, leaving a Nalk and six sepoy in the Ghurry. This little band was instantly attacked, but beat the party off and kept their ground till a larger body of six thousand horse came to assist the others; when the subadar made good his retreat to the Ghurry, having succeeded in saving the village from being plundered, killed four of the enemy and some horses, wounded several others, took seven horses and three or four prisoners. One sepoy was killed and two wounded. This is another instance of the bravery of our sepoy and their attachment to the service. Bajee Row is said to be off towards Nassack.

On the 6th of March, Gen. Smith renewed his pursuit of Bajee Row; and Mr. Elphinstone, who had an interview with the Rajah of Sattarah on the 4th, accompanied the rajah to Yeer, where they remained until Gen. Pritzer came to Jeoor on the 9th, when the rajah joined his camp and was received with every mark of distinction.

On the 11th, the fort of Poorunder was invested.

Bajee Row was on the 4th at Wurnew, twelve coss beyond Nassack.

Ramdeen with a body of horse joined Bajee Row at Wandondoree, a day or two before; and a few infantry and guns have passed near Howra, on their route to join him from the southward.

The village of Sassoor, near Poorunder, which was occupied by a strong body of Arabs, Scindians, and Hindoostances, have surrendered themselves prisoners, and we therefore anticipate an early surrender of Poorunder.

The fort of Rajh Manchee surrendered on the 13th to a detachment from Col. Prother's force under the command of Lieut. Harrison. That force is now investing the strong fort of Koorree.

The fortress of Rassaughur, situated close to the Ghaut, almost forty miles S.E. of fort Victoria, surrendered to Lieut. col. Kennedy on the 11th, and our troops occupy the valuable commercial town of Kher on the northern branch of the Anjinswell river.

MAHRATTA SIRDARS.

(From the Bombay Gazette, Feb. 25.)

We have the satisfaction to report the reduction of the fort of Nowaporra on the morning of the 14th of this month by a detachment from the Deera field force under the command of Major Kennett.

Teeka Ram, a private of the 2d batt. 3d regt. from the information he possessed of the fort and of the road to it, led the detachment to Nowaporra, which is situated about eighteen miles to the eastward of Songhur. The detachment marched at 4 A.M. on the 13th, and arriving at Nowaporra at four on the following morning, planted their ladders and took the fort by escalade. The wall, which was 20 feet high, exceeded the length of the scaling ladders by four feet. The party however, under Lieut. Cates, of the 2d, of the 3d, fortunately pitched on a spot where a small bush grew out of the wall, through the means of which they gallantly surmounted every difficulty, and in a few minutes Nowaporra was in our possession.

The loss on our side is trifling: we regret to add however, that Teeka Ram has been very severely wounded. The enemy had two killed and fourteen severely wounded. The Killadar went off with a party at the commencement of the attack.

The conduct of the dooley bearers in resolutely planting the ladders is highly spoken of; one of them was killed in the act. The attention of the garrison was directed from the escalading party, by a false attack made by Major Kennett on another part of the fort.

We have the pleasure of stating that Bapoo Row Lambia, a Mahratta sirdar, who lately had the temerity to descend into the Concan with a small force, and had committed, during a hasty excursion, considerable mischief in plundering and burning the villages of Yedully, Kurroo, Patelgaon, and Oomurgaon, has received an overthrow which will, we believe, deter him from repeating such attempts. As soon as Capt. Barron had received information of the irruption of Bapoo Row Lambia, he hastened towards the places which had been laid waste; and having ascertained by means of spies that Bapoo Lambia was posted on the top of the Kassoor with a force of 300 men, composed of Arabs, Muselmans and Coolies, he set out on the evening of the 10th inst. with a detachment of 100 men, and came on the enemy by surprise in the middle of the night, and completely succeeded in dispersing them, killing 21, and taking five prisoners, one of whom is a relation of Baboo Row Lambia, besides securing a considerable portion of their arms and clothes.

(From the Bombay Gazette, March 18.)

A letter from Gen. Hisslop's force, dated

Camp Tolnair, 27th Feb. states, that they had arrived there that morning, and sent the Killadar Holkar's order to evacuate the fort, but he opened a fire on their baggage. They then sent a message and a letter informing him if he did not surrender by twelve o'clock he would be hanged as a rebel and every man put to death. He returned no answer. Finding the six pounders made little or no impression, the flank companies of the royals and European regt. with the light brigade moved down in the afternoon; and at length took the five gateways, and carried the place sword in hand, putting the whole garrison of two hundred and fifty men to death, of whom sixty were Arabs. The Killadar, Toolseram Muna, in the interest of the Peshwa, came out on the gates being taken, and was publicly executed. Our loss in officers is severe.

Killed.—Major Gordon, Royal Scots, Capt. Macgregor, do., Lieut. — do.

Wounded.—Lieut.col. M. Murray, dangerously; Lieut. Macgregor, R. S., do.; Lieut. O'Brien, Act. Adj. Gen. slightly; Lieut. Anderson, Engineers, badly but not dangerously.

PINDAREES.

(From the Bombay Gazette, Feb. 25.)

Letters from Goa mention that the Pindarees have been committing depredations in the Soonda district.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

TRANSACTIONS COGNIZABLE BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head Quarters, Camp Oohar, Jan. 23, 1818.—Extract from the proceedings of an European General Court Martial, held at Cuttack on the thirtieth day of December 1817, in virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of his Excellency the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G. commander in chief of all the forces in India, bearing date the twentieth day of October 1817, for the trial of Lieut.col. Robert Greene, of the 13th regt. N. I., and all such prisoners as may be brought before it.

President.—Major-gen. Charles Stuart.
—*Officiating as Deputy Judge Advocate General*.—Lieut. Weston, 14th regt. N. I.
—*Interpreter*, Sub-lieut. Waddelow, Cuttack Legion.

Charges.—Lieut.col. Robert Greene, commanding the 2d bat. 30th regt. N. I., placed in arrest by order of Major-gen. Sir Gabriel Martindell, K.C.B. commanding the troops in Cuttack, on the following charges:—*First*, For disrespect and contempt of authority, subversive of good order and military discipline, in disobedience of the articles of war, in ordering, on the 17th instant, the confinement of a Sepoy orderly, named Ramdeen Tewarry,

of the 1st bat. 12th regt. N. I., in attendance on Major-gen. Sir Gabriel Martindell, K.C.B., who had been sent by the major-general to require the attendance of Baidnaut Chowdry of the Bazar, 2d bat. 39th N. I., for the purpose of investigating the subject of a complaint of ill treatment and violent seizure of property, lodged against the said Chowdry by certain natives of Khoordah.—*Secondly*, For an unjustifiable assumption of authority in withholding for a considerable time the attendance of the Chowdry Baidnaut on the major-general, by affording him refuge under his (Lieut.col. Greene's) roof, knowing that the said Chowdry had been previously ordered to attend at headquarters; thereby setting an example of insubordination and disrespect to the authority of his commanding officer, which it was his (the Lieut.colonel's) especial duty to support.

By order of Major-gen. Sir Gabriel Martindell, K.C.B., commanding,

(Signed) HENRY LEWIS WHITE,
Acting Major of Brigade.

Camp at Khoordah, Sept. 18, 1817.

By order of his Exc. the most noble the commander in chief,

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Adj.-gen. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Camp Secundra,
October 23, 1817.

Sentence.—Major-gen. Sir Gabriel Martindell, K.C.B., not having appeared in court to prosecute the prisoner on the charges he has preferred against him, the court do therefore adjudge the prisoner to be acquitted.

(Signed) CHAS. STUART,
Major-general, President.

(Signed) C. T. G. WESTON,
Offg. D. J. A. Gen.

Disapproved,
(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by his Excellency the most noble the commander in chief:—

The commander in chief notices with regret the extraordinary misconception by which the court has been guided. In all cases of trial before a General Court Martial, the offence charged is considered as having been committed against government; because, although its character may have been contumacy or injury towards an individual, the crime is stated and presented as a breach of the law or discipline established by the Supreme Power. The Judge Advocate General, or the Deputy Judge Advocate, is by his office the prosecutor on the part of government for the violation its ordinances have suffered, and no other prosecutor is necessary. For the surer furtherance of justice, the individual who has been directly affected in the authority or person by his transgression, is usually allowed

to act as joint prosecutor. This, however, is a matter of convenience, and is not essential to the proceedings. The representation of the Deputy Judge Advocate to the court is therefore regarded by the commander in chief as having been perfectly correct, and the inattention of the court to it is consequently deemed erroneous.

Had the prisoner imagined that his defence would be benefited by the opportunity of putting questions to Major-gen. Sir Gabriel Martindell, it was competent to him to have required that the major-general should be summoned as a witness. As it would then have been incumbent on the court to adjourn till the public service allowed Sir Gabriel Martindell to appear, the principle is manifest, which should have prevented the court from closing its proceedings till the means of attending had been given to him, when his evidence was held necessary for the accurate discharge of the duty owed by the court no less to government and the army than to the prisoner.

Since the decision of the court amounts to an acquittal, the commander in chief will not order a revival; but for the reasons assigned, he is obliged to signify his disapprobation of the proceedings.

The prisoner is to be released from arrest.

JAS. NICOL,
Adj.-gen. of the Army.

CALCUTTA.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, March 25.)

We have great pleasure in noticing an instance of the liberality and benevolence of the opulent Hindoos of Calcutta, not surpassed perhaps by the generosity even of London merchants. It is stated that several of them have it in contemplation to establish in proper situations dispensaries for the distribution of medicines to the poor gratis. Over these it is proposed that a European surgeon shall have the general superintendence; but the details of preparing the medicines and of visiting the patients at their own houses are to be conducted by native apprentices, whose pay will be in proportion to their length of services. In this way, besides the immediate good effects of the charity, a great advantage will accrue to the native population in general, from the opportunity they will soon have of having recourse to native doctors, who will at all events be much better instructed than the general run of those to whose skill they are at present under the necessity of entrusting their lives. Baboo Jy Kish Singh has been the first to patronize this plan; but many other respectable individuals

have declared their resolution to contribute to its execution as soon as the limits of the expense shall have been ascertained.

DEATHS.

Dec. 21. Lieut. Chas. Colman, killed in action, 21. From a wound received in the same action, and after undergoing the amputation of the right leg, Lieut. Thos. Harcourt, both of the Madras European regiment.—These deaths are no common loss.—The regiment has been deprived of two of the most amiable and deserving young men, whose memory will ever be cherished by every brother officer, who had the pleasure of their acquaintance, and the Coast army has sustained the loss of two officers who were an ornament to the service.

27. After a few days illness, Mr. Geo. Bateman, Clerk of the Black Town Dispensary.

Dec. 28. At New-Town, Cuddalore, Cankeeriah Kistiah Braminy, who served the Hon. Company for the period of 21 years, part of which, in the Pay Office at Kistnagerry, and the remainder in that of the Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot.

Jan. 2. At the Field Hospital at Melindipoor, in the 26th year of his age, Lieut. Richard Shabahan, of the Rifle Corps, from wounds received in storming the enemy's guns in the action with Holkar's army on the 21st Dec. His mild and amiable disposition gained him the affectionate regard of his friends and brother officers who will long regret his early fall.

Jan. 24. At his house, Lieut. Reynolds, of H. M. 60th regt. of foot.

Jan. At Triplichoor, on his way to Pondicherry, Joseph Andrew White, Esq. late Commissary Judge of Police at that place. Such were his amiable qualities, such his exemplary probity, and benevolent philanthropy whilst he exercised that office during a long lapse of years, and in the most critical period of Pondicherry, that his memory must ever be held in veneration.

BOMBAY.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Military Allowances.

Jan. 5.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that officers nominated to officiate as deputy judge advocates to regimental courts martial, be permitted to draw a staff allowance at the rate of four rupees per diem, for the number of days the court may actually sit, (not including, however, any period of adjournment, unless it is for the express purpose of enabling the deputy judge advocate to transcribe the proceedings), the sittings to be considered to commence with the day the court first convenes, and to end with the date of the transmission of the proceedings for the approval of His Exc. the commander-in-chief, or of the officer under whose warrant the court shall have assembled (both days inclusive), when the functions of the deputy judge advocate cease. In the event, however, of a revision being ordered, the allowances to be drawn for the number of days that may be occupied in such revision; bills for the established allowance to be countersigned by presidents of courts martials respectively, in evidence that the period drawn for by the officiating deputy judge advocate is correct.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 2.—Doctor Morgan is appointed civil surgeon; Surgeon Christie agent for the manufacture of gunpowder; Surgeon Maxwell, garrison surgeon; Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie, secretary to the Medical Board, vice Inverarity, from the same period; Assistant Surgeon Kennedy is to succeed Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie in the medical charge of the Court of Circuit and Appeal; Lieut. Campbell, the fort adjutant and garrison quarter-master of Broach, to be assistant secretary to the Military Board, vice Lieut. Bellasis.

Jan. 5.—In consequence of Lieut. Billamore, adjutant of the 1st batt. 10th regt. N. I. being detained on staff employ in the Deccan, Lieut. Adamson of that corps is appointed to act as adjutant from the 20th ult. until further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint James Dennis De Vitre, Esq. to act as military paymaster at the Presidency during the absence of Mr. Sparrow, the appointment to have effect from the 1st instant.

Announced Jan 6.—Staff.—Lieut. J.W. M. Falconar to be fort adjutant at Tan-nah, vice McDonnell; date of appointment from the date of Capt. McDonnell's embarkation for Europe.

1st batt. 2d regt. Lieut. James Laurie to be adjutant, vice Thomas, transferred to the cavalry, 1st Nov.

Feb. 24.—Lieut. fireworker, Henry L. Osborne, to be dep. commissary of stores in Guzerat; Lieut. fireworker, John J. S. Jervis, to act as dep. commissary of stores in Guzerat, until Lieut. Osborne can be spared from present duties.

9th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Simson to act as adjutant until further orders; date of appointment, 4th Feb. 1818.

Corps of Engineers.—Acting Ensign Samuel Athill to be ensign, vice Ennis, killed; date of rank, 14th Nov. 1817.—It appearing from the East-India Register, corrected to the 1st of August last, that Lieut. Gen. Wiseman died on the 7th July last, and Capt. Kettle on 13th Jan. 1817, and that several officers have retired from the Hon. Company's service, the following alterations and promotions are ordered in consequence.

Alterations, Infantry.—Col. Samuel Wilson to be Colonel, and Lieut.col. G. M. Cox to be Lieut.col., vice Wiseman, deceased; date of rank, 8th July 1817.

H. C. Euro. Regt.—Capt.lieut. G. Gilchrist to be Captain of a company, and Lieut. J. McDonnell to be Capt.lieut., vice Kemp, retired; date of rank 18th June 1817.

Capt.lieut. J. McDonnell, to be Capt. of Company, and Lieut. D. Barr to be Capt.lieut. vice Gilchrist deceased; date of rank, 20th June 1817.

Promotions.—Capt.lieut. D. Barr to

be Capt. of a Company, and Lieut. A. Forbes to be Capt. Lieut. vice Brown promoted; date of rank 1st Nov. 1817.

Fifth Regt. N. I. Alterations.—Capt. C. M. Lecky to be Capt. Lieut. and Lieut. T. Baird to be Lieut. vice Kettle deceased. date of rank, 14th June 1817.

Maj. Wm. Gilbert to be Maj. Capt. C. M. Lecky to be Capt. of a Company, Capt. Lieut. R. Barnwall to be Capt. Lieut. and Lieut. J. A. Crosby to be Lieut. vice Cox promoted; date of rank, 8th July 1817.

Promotions.—Capt. Lieut. R. Barnwall, to be Capt. of a Company, and Lieut. A. Hoskins to be Capt. Lieut. vice Litchfield transferred to the cavalry; date of rank, 1st Nov. 1817.

Alterations, Sixth Regt. N. I.—Capt. J. W. Graham, to be Capt. of a company, and Capt. Lieut. W. Gillkrist to be Capt. Lieut. vice Hughes retired; date of rank, 5th June 1818.

Capt. W. Gillkrist to be Capt. of a company and Capt. Lieut. T. H. Whitehill to be Capt. Lieut. vice Smith transferred to the cavalry; date of rank, 1st Nov. 1817.

Promotions.—Capt. Lieut. T. H. Whitehill to be Capt. of a Company, and Lieut. R. Harrison to be Capt. Lieut. vice Williams promoted.—Date of rank, 1st Jan. 1818.

Alterations, Tenth Regt. N. I.—Capt. T. C. Gravenor to be Capt. of a company and Capt. Lieut. A. J. O. Brown to be Capt. Lieut. vice Marshall retired.—Date of rank, 1st Jan. 1818.

Promotions.—Capt. Lieut. A. J. O. Brown to be Capt. of a company, and Lieut. J. S. Bamford to be Capt. Lieut. vice Deschamps transferred to the 11th regt.—Date of rank, 1st Jan. 1818.

March 11.—The Gov. in Council confirms the appointment by Brig. Gen. Smith, C. B., of Ensign Newhouse of his Majesty's 65th regt. to act as an extra aid-de-camp on his personal staff.

March 3.—Mr. David Forbes having produced a certificate as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, he is accordingly admitted, and appointed an acting ensign from the date of his arrival until his relative rank is received from the hon. court.

Ensign G. J. Paul is appointed linguist in the Mahratta language to the 1st. regt. light cavalry from the 1st instant.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Capon of the 1st regt. N. I. to act as line adjutant to the detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Kennedy, so long as there may be a necessity for the detachment moving about the country: date of appointment the 8th February 1818.

17. The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Maj. Gen. Sir W.

Keir's appointment on the 21st December 1817 of Capt. Perkin, of the 10th regt. to the charge of the commissariat department formed at Baroda for Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hialop's army.

Bombay Castle.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant the brevet rank of captain to the under-mentioned officers of the Hon. Company's service on this establishment, who have not attained that rank after fifteen years' service, under the operation of the hon. Court's orders of 23d August 1815.—Date of rank, 8th Jan. 1818.

Season of apt.	No.	Names.	Corps.
1803.	1	Justinian Nutt,	Engineers.
do.	2	Robert Dawson,	1st Rt. Lt. Cy.
do.	3	Samuel Hughes,	2d Regt.
do.	4	Robert Campbell,	11th do.
do.	5	William Hollis,	4th do.
do.	6	Har. A. Harvey,	7th do.
do.	7	Wm. H. Sykes,	9th do.
do.	8	David Wilson,	4th do.
do.	9	Mich. Bagnold,	3d do.
do.	10	John Sheriff,	4th do.
do.	11	William Nash,	10th do.
do.	12	Mathew Sopplitt,	9th do.
do.	13	Marcus Blackall,	6th do.
do.	14	James Inman,	7th do.
do.	15	Robert Gordon,	Engineers.
do.	16	J. H. Dunasterville,	6th Regt.
do.	17	Rt. Robertson,	1st do.
do.	18	Jas. Cruikshank,	3d do.
do.	19	Samuel W. Wells,	10th do.
do.	20	Richard Stamper,	7th do.
do.	21	Aug. Grafton,	11th do.
do.	22	James Barclay,	7th do.
do.	23	Robert Shepherd,	1st do.
do.	24	George Arden,	4th do.
do.	25	Robert Taylor,	3d do.
do.	26	Thomas Hake,	1st do.
do.	27	Robert Rose,	2d Rt. Lt. Cy.
do.	28	John Cook,	2d Regt.
do.	29	Geo. Jas. Wilson,	1st do.
do.	30	R. W. Fleming,	5th do.
do.	31	Joseph Jones,	10th do.
do.	32	James Keith,	4th do.
do.	33	A. W. Browne,	6th do.
do.	34	J. Philip Napier,	8th do.
do.	35	Benj. Gerrans,	10th do.
do.	36	John Crewe,	8th do.
do.	37	A. B. Campbell,	9th do.
do.	38	Geo. A. Rigby,	5th do.
do.	39	William Spiller,	3d do.
do.	40	Samuel Hallifax,	Foro. Regt.
do.	41	William Wilkins,	1st Rt. Lt. Cy.
do.	42	Edward Walker,	7th Regt.
do.	43	Evan Jervis,	3d do.
do.	44	Ed. M. Wood,	7th do.
do.	45	Chas. Le Maître,	8th do.
do.	46	Ed. Towsey,	3d do.
do.	47	Frederick Roome,	10th do.
do.	48	Frederick Hickey,	2d do.
do.	49	Rt. W. Gilliam,	11th do.
do.	50	Rt. A. Gibbs,	6th do.
do.	51	Fred. Dangelfield,	8th do.

Season of sept.	No.	Names.	Corps.
1803.	52	John Brough,	Euro. Regt.
do.	53	Wm. Ogilvie,	10th do.
do.	54	James Ligar,	9th do.
do.	55	W.C. Illingworth,	2d Lt. Cav.
do.	56	Rt. Ogilby,	3d Regt.
do.	57	Charles Parr,	Euro. do.
do.	58	Rt. Hurle,	9th do.
do.	59	James Sheriff,	Euro. do.
do.	60	Gillb. Melville,	1st Lt. Cy.
do.	61	And. Hare,	7th Regt.
do.	62	H. B. Corker,	5th do.
do.	63	Stephen Long,	5th do.
do.	64	Charles Davies,	8th do.
do.	65	Charles Payne,	8th do.
do.	66	John Hancock,	2d do.
do.	67	Henry Newton,	4th do.
do.	68	Thomas Gordoo,	2d do.
do.	69	James Lawrie,	2d do.
do.	70	John McIntire,	10th do.
do.	71	Jonathan Michie,	2d Light Cy.
do.	72	James Graham,	4th Regt.
do.	73	And. W. Burr,	4th do.
do.	74	Henry Adams,	3d do.

FURLONGHS.

Feb. 20.—Lieut. Galloway, commanding 1st bat. Poonah auxiliary infantry, to sea, for six months.

March 10.—Capt. T. W. Stokoe, commanding the Independent Veteran Company, to sea, for six months from date of embarkation.

March 11.—Capt. Thomas G. Grave-
nor of the 10th regt. N. I., to England,
for three years from date of embarkation.

Capt. Dawson, 2d bat. pioneers, to sea, for six months.

EXTENDED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, Military Department, dated 6th Aug. 1817.

We have permitted Capt. Thomas H. Midford, of your establishment, to remain in England until next season.

Mr. John Stevenson, an assistant surgeon, Bengal Establishment, has our permission to remain in England the further time of eighteen months.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From the Bombay Gazette, Jan. 14.

On Wednesday last, Jan 7, commenced the first session of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery, before the Hon. Alex. Anstruther, Knt. and the justices his associates.

The court was occupied the second day with the trial of Mahomed Yussuff Kermole for murder.

The murder was stated to have taken place at Mahim, on the 7th of Moharrem last, during the celebration of the festival of Hassan and Houssein; and Seyeid Ibrahim, an invalid, stationed at Mahim, distinctly swore that the prisoner was the man who had given the blow by which the deceased received his death. It may be proper here to explain, that there are

at Mahim, two parties, both Mahomedans, both of the same sect, both following the same leader, Al Shafet; differing in no point whatever in respect to their religion, yet because one is of a particular profession the other claims a superiority. The Waja or Weaver tribe, to which the prisoner belongs, are considered by the party who have attached themselves to the shrine of Mucedoom Sieb, the tutelary saint of Mahim, as their inferior, and in consequence some little jealousy, not to be called enmity, subsists between them. An alibi was set up by his partisans; and as Slimk Ibrahim appearing to be either actuated by the spirit of party or some other spirit, for which Bataria and Colombo are noted, the prisoner was acquitted for want of evidence.

From the Bombay Gazette, March 25.

The range of the thermometer during the month of January, has been from 66 at daylight, to 80 at noon.

The morning of the 22d was remarkably sharp, the thermometer at Bycuila stood at 60.

CEYLON.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Announced Jan. 24th, Appointments to bear date the 1st of Feb. next.—Capt. Bates of the Royal Artillery to be Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, vice Capt. Prager, who resigns.

Capt. Bates to be Aid-de-Camp to H. Ex. the Governor, vice Capt. Fraser.

Capt. Fraser of the 1st Ceylon reg. to be Aid-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces, vice Capt. Bates.

The appointment of Capt. Bates, as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is to cease on the last day of the present month.

FURLONGHS.

Jan. 24th.—Capt. Prager, 19th reg. to England, two years from date of embarkation.

Jan. 2d.—Surgeon J. Inverarity is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate, agreeably to the existing regulation, for three years from the date of embarkation.

Jan. 5th.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is please to cancel, at his own request, the furlough to Europe granted to Capt. J. Carter of the 3d reg. N. I., under date the 24th of January 1817, and to place him at the disposal of the resident at Hyderabad.

Jan. 6th.—Conductor David Molyson of the ordnance store department is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From the Ceylon Gazette, Nov. 22.
—In Kandy it may be observed by several

symptoms that alarm begins to subside. The court of the 2d Commissioner, which some time ago was thinly attended, is now daily crowded. Those who have the worst opinion of the Kandians may have some reliance upon that principle of their characters, which is supposed to prevail among them, in common with all other Indians, a disposition to side with the strongest. There can be little doubt who is the strongest. Upon this ground we are rejoiced at the arrival of the 83d reg. but we do not believe that such an accession of strength was wanting, near 400 English soldiers coming at this critical moment cannot fail to produce some effect upon the opinion of the Kandians, and rebellion is more effectually quelled by change of sentiment, than absolute compulsion. The state of the detachment of the 83d reg. near 400 strong without a single man sick or unfit for duty does infinite credit to their officers and to the good management that must have been observed on the voyage.

Capt. Fraser we are happy to say is almost entirely recovered; and for the satisfaction of the public, we subjoin the last return of sick in camp, and in the hospital at Kandy.

Sick in camp, 15th Nov. fifteen men; ditto at Kandy, 19th Nov. forty-one men.

March 4th.—A report has reached us, that His Majesty's government in England, were about to erect Colombo into an Archdeaconry, and to place Ceylon under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta. A union and consistency will thus be given to the English church throughout the British dominions. There are we believe several congregations of Protestants at Colombo, and other parts of the island of Ceylon, which have much increased of late years under the protection and encouragement of the present Governor; and the accounts we have seen lead us to think, that the most beneficial effects are likely to result from the ordination of native priests, the means for which will be now regularly afforded.

MALACCA.

Bombay, March 11th.—Our Batavian correspondent informs us, that the Dutch are raising a corps of Javans, for the purpose of taking possession of Malacca.

COCHIN—CHINA.

The expected French frigate had not arrived at Canton on the 28th of Nov.; it is supposed she proceeded from Manila to Cochin China, in order to renew their ancient connection with that country: there were several Frenchmen at

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Turon in 1803, but many of them are dead, and as far as we can collect, their influence has been on the decline for many years, so that there is no chance of their forming any commercial establishment. The Portuguese of Macao trade both to Canabolla and the ports of Cochin China; but the trade is saddled with so many restrictions, and the impositions are so gross, that the result is but partially beneficial.

CHINA.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*.)

Feb. 4.—We understand that the failure of the sugar crop this year, in the southern provinces of China was caused by the very great floods that took place in the months of July and August. A partial inundation very often takes place at Canton, on the spring tides during the S. W. monsoon, when the principal street is only accessible by means of boats. It is at this time of the year that the Freshes run out of the river so strong as to affect ships at the distance of eight or ten leagues from the Ladrone, rendering them quite unmanageable, and if it was not for the very strong winds that predominate at this time of the year, ships could not enter this port. The surface of the water, is often quite fresh at this distance from the Ladrone, and ships are often detained a week or ten days by these counter-tides, which the Chinese pilots aptly term Chou Chou water.

March 4.—The spirit of emigration from China seems to be again renewed, for we observe that two Portuguese ships from Macao brought one 72, and the other 132 China passengers to Penang.

INDIAN SEAS.

(From the *Bombay Gazette* 18th March.)

Letters from Damann of the 11th inst. mention the arrival there of the American brig *Alexander*, Capt. Bencroft, last from China the 16th of Jan. She has brought but little news; the *Bombay Castle* of this port was left at Whampoa, but expected to sail in a few days; her arrival may be therefore daily expected; all the Indianmen with the exception of the *Atlas* had departed.

Nothing can better illustrate the enterprising character of our Anglo-Americans than the voyage performed by this brig; she went from America to Russia, from thence round Cape Horn to the N. W. coast of America, where having procured a cargo of skins, she proceeded to China, and having sold them, she has bent her course to India with the view of disposing of the remains of her outward bound cargo, for we understand she has brought no Chinese produce whatever.

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MAURITIUS.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Abstract Proclamation, Nov. 19.—Whereas His Exc. Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. governor and commander in chief, captain general and vice admiral of Mauritius and dependencies, has obtained from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent leave to absent himself from this government, and embarks this day in consequence on board his Majesty's ship *Phœton*, for passage to England; and whereas by the royal instructions, under date, Carlton House, 10th April 1811, the administration of the government of these colonies, in all cases of absence on the part of the governor appointed, de-

volves upon the senior military officer in command; and whereas Major gen. Gage John Hall is actually senior officer in command:

In virtue of the said royal instructions, His Exc. Governor Farquhar leaves the government in the hands of Major gen. Gage John Hall, who takes over the government of these islands and dependencies on the departure of His Exc. Robert Townsend Farquhar, the governor; and having taken the necessary oaths this day, all persons are hereby required to take due notice hereof, and to obey the said Major gen. Gage John Hall as governor and commander in chief, &c. during the absence of His Exc. Governor Farquhar.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* was published on the 28th of August, giving details of the successful progress of the war in India, and its near approach to a termination. The contents are:—

1. A Report from Brigadier General Munro, commanding the reserve of the Deccan army, of his operations in the southern part of the Poona State. We have inserted in our *Asiatic Intelligence* a communication from the unofficial part of the *Bombay Gazette*, which almost agrees with this Report word for word.—See above, p. 301, "PEISHWA," art. 1.

2. A Report from Major General Sir Wm. Keir, narrating the dislodgment of several hundred Pindarees from a fort in Holkar's territory.

3. Announcement of the reduction of the fort at Dummul, by a detachment from General Munro's force.

4. A Report from Lieutenant Colonel Heath, describing the surprise of 1500 Pindarees under Chettoo, in their camp at Kunnodé, near Hindlah.

5. An Account by General Pritzer of the dispersion of a plundering body of the Peishwa's forces, computed at 10,000 horse.

6. The judicious and effective movement of Major Lushington with his detachment, to counteract a plan of Ram Deen and Chettoo, for a combined attack on a British convoy of treasures and stores. The submission of Naumdar Khan.

7. The surrender of Jeewunt Row Bhow, and of Kuleel Khan, and of the entry of the latter into the British service.

8. A very interesting despatch from Sir Thomas Hislop, giving the particulars of the reduction of the Killedar of Talneir. Our unofficial Intelligence had made known the principal fact, with some of the extraordinary incidents attending the assault.—See p. 324, March 18.

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Despatches, shewing that while the Peishwa nominally keeps the field by his rapid manoeuvres to avoid an engagement, almost every fortress in his territory has surrendered either to General Munro or General Pritzer.

Speaking of General Munro alone, Mr. Elphinstone's despatch says: "he has now taken every place of the Peishwa's and Goklah's beyond the Kistna, except Belgaum."

16. The particulars of Kurreem Khan's and Kader Buksh's surrender.

17, 18, 19. The dislodgment and pursuit of 300 Pindarees by 170 dragoons, under Lieut. Col. Stanhope, from a place called Tec, thirty miles from Secunder. In successive charges, as they could be overtaken, the enemy lost upwards of 200 men. The *Division Orders* by Major Gen. Sir Wm. Keir on this occasion have been given in our *Asiatic Intelligence*.—See above, p. 302, 1. penult. and, p. 303, first column.

The despatch from the Presidency of

Bombay, dated 11th April, covering all the rest, adds this pleasing fact: the release of Lieuts. Hunter and Morrison, on the surrender of the fort of Wassota to Gen. Pritzer.

Our next Number will contain the Supplement to the Gazette at length.

Owing to the long retirement of Mr. Hastings from public life, the impression caused by his death on the public mind is in proportion weakened, particularly on those whose recollections are only domestic. But by persons conversant with the history of British India, or connected with that country by any interesting ties, the departure of such a man will not be surveyed with ordinary feelings. We hope in a subsequent number to present the reader with a biographic article, sketching the principal occurrences of his political, and preserving some anecdotes of his private life.

We had prepared a numbered series of the Correspondence at St. Helena, arranged in the order of the dates; with the Collateral Documents, serving for corroboration or explanation, introduced with the Letters which refer to them; but the subsequent accession of the intelligence in the Postscript has induced us to postpone the reprint, or rather *new publication*, of these letters; for when restored to the order of time, it is not too much to say, that on the reader who is in search of truth, and wishes to arrive at it by a lucid path, the effect of these letters, simply placed as circumstances give them origin, will very much resemble that of a new publication.

Marquis of Hastings.—The rumours which have been industriously spread of an intention to recal the governor-general of India were destitute of the slightest foundation. On the contrary, we understand the Marchioness of Hastings is preparing to leave the country to rejoin the Marquis at Calcutta.

St. Helena.—Accounts received by the Lord Castlereagh, Bengal ship, which left St. Helena on the 8th June, represents Buonaparte to be amended in his health. We learn that Mr. O'Meara has been reinstated in his attendance upon Buonaparte, until the pleasure of the government here is signified respecting him.

Count Bertrand.—A few days ago, Count Bertrand, the maid of Mad. Bertrand, and a domestic of Buonaparte, arrived in the

river from St. Helena. An order of government compelled them to depart from England; on which they sailed for Hamburgh.

Extreme Heat.—London, August 5.—At two o'clock, a thermometer in the shade, with a south aspect, in the Strand, was at 84 deg.—A thermometer in the sun, 114 deg.: do. bulb blacked, 122 deg. four feet from the ground.

Company's Shipping.—A court of directors was held at the East-India House, 29th July, when the ships Essex and Warren Hastings were taken up for Chinn. A court was also held on the 26th August, when, the ships War, Pitt, Lord Castle-reagh, and Streatham, were taken up for one voyage in the Company's service.

Brevet rank in India.—A plan has been in agitation for introducing the system of brevet rank into our Indian army. Lord Hastings appears to have found so much difficulty in rewarding officers of extraordinary merit, as they distinguished themselves on various occasions, that his Excellency consulted Sir John Malcolm as to the expediency of recommending the above measure to the Court of Directors at home. The result has not yet transpired.

Sudden Death.—Aug. 13, a coroner's inquest was taken on the body of Quintin Dick, Esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square. It was stated by different witnesses that the deceased left his house on Sunday to take a walk to the Foundling-hospital, and left word he should return home to dinner. As he was walking through Brunswick-square he fell down, and expired. Verdict—Died from the rupture of a blood-vessel.

Individual Traders.—In the year 1814, Liverpool dispatched only one ship to the East-Indies; and that ship was of 512 tons. In 1817, however, we find her sending to the same quarter no less than twenty-six ships, of which the aggregate tonnage was 10,876 tons. It was in 1816 that the trade took the great start; for in that year sixteen ships were expedited. If we look to the return which Liverpool received from India, we shall perceive much about the same ratio of increase. In 1814, no return cargo was made, whilst in 1817, this branch of commerce reached to fifteen ships, whose tonnage amounted to 6426 tons.

The first ship fitted out for the East-Indies direct from Hull, returned, on the 1st of August, to that port, with a valuable cargo. On entering the New Dock, the spectators, who were exceedingly numerous, gave three cheers, and the bells rung the whole of the day.

A Court Martial, composed of the following officers:—Hon. Chas. Paget, cap-

tain of the Royal George yacht, president; Capt. Thos. Briggs, Queen Charlotte; W. H. Dillou, Phaeton; James Tomlinson, Fly; and James Stirling, Brazen; was held on board the Queen Charlotte, on Thursday the 30th of July, to inquire into the conduct of Captain Joseph Drury, late of his Majesty's ship Volage, in having left that ship on or about the 9th of October 1816, at Batavia, on account of ill health, giving the charge and command of her to the senior lieutenant, with orders to proceed to join Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King; and the proceedings having been gone through, sentence was pronounced as follows:—The Court is of opinion that Capt. Joseph Drury, when he quitted the command of his Majesty's ship Volage, at Batavia, was not in a state of health requiring change of climate; that he had not produced any document to the Court to justify his leaving her; that he ought to have proceeded to join Rear-Admiral King; and that blame is therefore imputable to him; and the Court doth adjudge the said Capt. Joseph Drury to be severely reprimanded.

Dublin 12th June.—The Wellington Testimonial.—The first stone was laid on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, in the most eligible situation in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. This pile is composed, wholly, of that very durable stone called granite, and will occupy the attention of the artists for another year, viz. till the 18th of June 1819, on which day it will be presented to public view.—Its base is 100 feet square; sloping upwards it forms itself into a pedestal fifty feet square, with another pedestal in front, on which stands an equestrian figure of the illustrious Duke.—Then above that rises the shaft of the obelisk, which is thirty feet at the base. The whole rises two hundred and ten feet. On each of the four sides will be engraven, in brass letters, the names of the different victories, east out of the cannon taken in India, Spain, Portugal and France. A subscription of twenty thousand pounds (the whole raised from private funds, and every subscriber an Irishman), was completed in the course of a few weeks.—Mr. Robert Smirke furnished the design.

Spurious Tea.—Dublin, Aug. 12.—On Saturday Messrs. Hughes and Pasley, officers of customs, assisted by peace-officer Turpin, detected in this city a complete manufactory of the illicit and pernicious substitute for tea, and took therefrom several hundred weight. We hope the merchant and honest traders in this necessary article of our sustenance will not pass unnoticed the very meritorious conduct of those officers, by whose praiseworthy exertions not only an amazing quantity has been seized in this city and the environs thereof, but we find that the board of

Customs have ordered several officers to proceed to the country parts of Ireland, where the same success has followed them.

The vigilant exertions of the Excise officers in this city are daily making further discoveries of those frauds which have been for a long time carried on, in the substitution of sloe leaves and other pernicious vegetables for tea. A few days back a seizure of a considerable quantity of this pernicious commodity was made by Messrs. Collinson and Champion, revenue officers, in the house of a grocer near Bishop-street. Some of it was exposed for sale in the shop, and the remainder hidden in another part of the house.

Amsterdam, Aug. 1.—The object of the Society of Commerce and Navigation, which has obtained the royal approbation, is as follows:—

1. To purchase, equip, and, if judged proper, to freight vessels, principally for the commerce and navigation of the East Indies; to which end these vessels shall be, in the whole or in part, furnished with the commodities and cargoes which the wants of those countries shall require. The commerce of Africa, with the exception of the coasts situated on the Mediterranean, is not excluded from this disposition.

2. To receive letters from the East-Indies for the administration of merchandise, effects, and funds, as well as commissions authorizing partial advances on merchandize insured, of which the acknowledgments and policies of insurances shall remain in the hands of the Society, or on the actual value of which it shall be possessed.

(From a Paris Paper.)

The excessive heats that we experience have given rise to several meteorological observations, sufficiently interesting. A remarkable circumstance in them is, that the heats are nearly equal throughout Europe, in all latitudes. At Rome, Berlin, Madrid, and Vienna, the thermometers of Reaumur have risen to the same degree.

Aug. 15.—Six months ago, one of our shawl-manufacturers sent some French cachemires into Turkey, and what surpasses all belief is, that not only his venture was promptly disposed of, but considerable orders for more were given to his agent. This manufacturer is a native of Lyons, who has been long established at Paris.

American United States.—The Bank of the United States, it is said, in order to counteract the great demands of silver dollars to supply the East-India trade, are sending them to the mint to be recoined into halves and quarters, these being a denomination of coins not shipped to India.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

July 19. At Penbroke, South Wales, the lady of Capt. Byers, of the Bombay army, of a son.
20. York Place, the lady of Major J. P. Kettle, of the Bengal Establishment, of a daughter.
Aug. 10. In New Street, Spring Gardens, the lady of J. Smith, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.
19. At the house of her mother, Lady Chalmers, Sloane Street, Chelsea, the lady of Capt. John Mayne, East-India service, of a son.
Dec. 44. At Aprin, in the East-Indies, Mrs. Dunkin, wife of Major-gen. Dunkin, and daughter of the Dean of York, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Hanover Square, by the Archdeacon of London, the Rev. Percival Frye, Rector of Donstable, in the county of Durham, to Miss South Waring, daughter of Major Scott Waring, of Half-moon Street.
Jan. 14. At Calcutta, the Rev. J. Paget Hastings, Chaplain to the Cathedral, to Miss Myra Eleasus Neale, daughter of the late Major Neale, of H. M. 37th regt.

DEATHS.

Aug. 2. In Queen Anne Street, Mrs. Anna Bailie, relict of Hugh Bailie, Esq. of Monkton, in Ayrshire, and formerly of Bengal.
9. Quinlan Dick, Esq. of Montague Street, Russell Square, aged 74.
At Blackheath, sincerely lamented, John Pascal Larkins, Esq. in the 61st year of his age.
Aug. 22. At his seat, Dalesford House, Worcester-shire, in the 66th year of his age, most sincerely and deeply lamented, the Right hon. Warren Hastings, late Governor-General of Bengal, Doctor of Civil Law, and one of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Counsellors.
23. At North End, Fulham, Capt. Corbett, late commander in the Hon. East-India Company's service.
Feb. 19. On his passage from Calcutta to England, on board the Hon. East-India Company's ship Thomas Grenville, Capt. David Hender Warburton, of H. M. 44th regt. of Infantry.
May 6. At the Cape of Good Hope of a violent dysentery which carried him off in the short space of two days, Mr. Henry Alexander, the Colonial Secretary, and uncle to the Earl of Caledon. Mr. Alexander had been Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons.
Aug. 22. In Cecil Street, after a short illness, Capt. H. Halkett, of the East-India Company's service, son of the late Sir J. Halkett, Bart.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Aug. 25, 1818.

Sugar.—The market has been rather heavy this week, yet no depression whatever in the prices can be stated; the holders are very firm, and will submit to no decline to facilitate sales.—Foreign Sugars continue enquired after, but few sales to any extent have taken place.

Coffee.—There have been great fluctuations in Coffee this week. On Wednesday the prices declined; yesterday two extensive sales went off at higher prices than the day preceding. The fluctuation is owing to the decline of Wednesday, which brought extensive buyers forward to complete their orders, which have for some time been unexecuted on account of the high prices; the demand in consequence became so animated and extensive that an advance immediately took place.

Cotton.—The sales of this week are considerable, though not so extensive as the one preceding. The purchases are nearly 2,500 packages.

Spices.—The prices generally are on the advance.

Pepper.—The request for Pepper has subsided. No more are still in demand.

Rice.—The prices are little varied; the demand has however given way; the sales reported for the last few days have been very limited.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 30. Deal. — Aug. 3. Gravesend, General Kyd, Nairne, and Lord Castellanagh, Young-husband; both from China, last from St. Helena.
31. Graveland, Mary, Moffat, from Ceylon.
Aug. 1. Graveland, Providence, Green, from Bengal.
— Both, Harmony, Wishart, from Bengal.
2. Off Dover. — Aug. 4. Graveland, Hartman, Taylor, Cape of Good Hope; sailed 29th May.
4. Portsmouth. — Aug. 24. Graveland, Pottin, Carter, from Batavia; sailed 14th Feb.; left St. Helena 23th May.
6. Off Brighton, Golden Fleece, from Cape of Good Hope; sailed 2d June.
7. Waterford, Jane, McGrath, from Penang.
8. Cork, Columbine, Reed, Penang.
9. Graveland, Golden Grove, Steele, from the Cape of Good Hope.
— Deal. — Aug. 11. Graveland, Defence, Renoldson, from Bengal.
10. Portsmouth. — Aug. 19. Deal. — Aug. 24. Graveland, Kirk Ellis, Dignall, from Bengal; sailed about 18th Feb.
13. Halesfield, Dispatch, Le Mesurier, from Penang.
16. Off Dover, Iris, Woodberry, from Manila.
— Off Falmouth. — Aug. 29. Graveland, Albion, Norton, from Bombay; sailed about 14th April, and from the Cape about 18th June.
17. Plymouth, John, Dodd, Penang; sailed 6th July.
18. Leith, Polly, Donaldson, from Bombay.
21. Cowes, Zephyr, Brinsall, from China; sailed about 14th March.
— Deal, Seven Brothers, Fenwick, from Penang.

Departures.

July 30. London, Deal, Broxbournebury, Pitcher, for Batavia.
30. Graveland. — Aug. 4. Deal, Regent, Ripley, for China.
31. Graveland. — Aug. 3. Deal, Moffat, Lee, for China.
Aug. 6. Newcastle. — Aug. 16. Deal, Barton, Forest, for St. Helena and Bengal.
6. Deal, Alexander, Austin, for Isle of France.
7. Cork, Tyne, — — — and Prince Regent, — — — both for New South Wales.
8. Deal, Diana, Lawton, for Bengal.
9. Graveland. — Aug. 14. Deal, Catharine, Brownrigg, for Cape of Good Hope.
11. Portsmouth, Speke, Quinston, for Bengal.
12. Graveland, New Albion, Bishop, for Cape of Good Hope.
— Cork, Martha, Asprey, for New So. Wales.
20. Portsmouth, Jeremia, Dobby, for Bombay.
— Deal, New Albion, Bishop, for Cape of Good Hope.
— Deal, Globe, Heth, for New South Wales.
22. London, Yarmouth, Hadlow, Crickle, New South Wales.
23. Graveland, British Colony, Scott, for Cape of Good Hope.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, 1st March 1818.

Course of Exchange.—Calcutta on London, 14 Months date, 2s. 6½d. per S. R.—3 Months sight, 2s. 6d. per S. R.—1 Month sight, 2s. 5½d. per S. R.—Calcutta on Madras, 30 Days sight, 33 S. R. per 100 star Pag.—Calcutta on Bombay, 29 S. R. per 100 Bomb. Rup.

Price of Bullion.—Spanish Dollars, 607 S. R. per 100 Span. Dol.—Zechins, 430 S. R. per 100 Zechins.—Venchins, 413 S. R. per 100 Venchins.—German Crowns, 100 S. R. per 100 Ger. Cr.

London on Calcutta, 20th Aug. 1818.

Bills 5s. 5½d. per S. R. 60 Days sight.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1817-18.

When sailed.	Ships.	Tons.	Messing Quarters.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Passengers.	Countenances.	To be absent.	To be in Demand.
1817.	1 <i>George Canning</i> ..	1326	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	R. Glascock	W. R. Blackley	S. MacDonald	Am. Rivers	Robt. Simmons	A. James Lee			
21 Dec.	2 <i>Thomas Cocks</i> ..	1314	S. Marjoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	Mrs. Chryslor	Karl. Clarke	R. M. Daniell	Perth. Macdon	James Grant	James Dunn		1817.	
27 Dec.	3 <i>Duke of York</i> ..	1375	S. Marjoribanks	A. R. Campbell	Charles Moore	John. Ingham	Robt. Lindsay	W. P. Medley	Whim. Stuart	Jos. W. Rose	Bombay & China	20 Oct.	
1818.	4 <i>Earl of Baltimore</i> ..	1317	Company's Ship	Jos. J. Lambton	D. R. Neesell	John. Bawley	John. Hillman	Geo. Broadhurst	Henry Annot	Wm. Boice			
19 Feb.	5 <i>Mary of Hanth</i> ..	1300	Lord Campbell	Dons. MacLeod	J. S. H. Fraser	John. Thacker	R. H. Sumner	Geo. Chennell	John. Simpson	Robert Hogg			
9 Feb.	6 <i>Madagascar</i> ..	1306	Company's Ship	Frid. Adams	James Head	Tim. Smith	T. E. Peasford	Thos. Alchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	Bomb. & China	1818.	
10 Feb.	7 <i>Castle Hardy</i> ..	1305	John. Patterson	M. H. Mitchell	James Barber	A. T. Chas. id	John. Allen	J. C. Whelan	And. Keshell	Benj. B. Lard		1 Dec.	
10 Feb.	8 <i>London</i> ..	1305	Company's Ship	R. A. Drummond	Alex. Morgan	Thos. Dinkins	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	David Irving	John. Stewart			
10 Feb.	9 <i>Proctor</i> ..	1305	Robert. Williams	R. A. Drummond	Samuel Lyde	Thos. Longstaff	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	D. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith	Mad. & China	1818.	
10 Mar.	10 <i>Murphy of Ely</i> ..	1305	R. W. Wignam	Thos. Kiv ..	Rich. Cloddy	W. Kellyway	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	Thos. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith			
10 Apr.	11 <i>Princess of Wales</i> ..	1305	Wm. Wignam	Thos. Kiv ..	Thos. Cloddy	W. Kellyway	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	Thos. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith			
10 Apr.	12 <i>Orwell</i> ..	1305	Wm. Wignam	Thos. Kiv ..	Thos. Cloddy	W. Kellyway	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	Thos. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith			
10 Apr.	13 <i>Charles</i> ..	1305	Wm. Wignam	Thos. Kiv ..	Thos. Cloddy	W. Kellyway	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	Thos. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith			
10 Apr.	14 <i>Stately Castle</i> ..	1305	Wm. Wignam	Thos. Kiv ..	Thos. Cloddy	W. Kellyway	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	Thos. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith			
10 Apr.	15 <i>Perseus</i> ..	1305	Wm. Wignam	Thos. Kiv ..	Thos. Cloddy	W. Kellyway	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	Thos. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith			
10 Apr.	16 <i>General Howitt</i> ..	1305	Wm. Wignam	Thos. Kiv ..	Thos. Cloddy	W. Kellyway	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	Thos. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith			
10 Apr.	17 <i>Warren Hastings</i> ..	1305	Wm. Wignam	Thos. Kiv ..	Thos. Cloddy	W. Kellyway	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	Thos. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith			
10 Apr.	18 <i>Asia</i> ..	1305	Wm. Wignam	Thos. Kiv ..	Thos. Cloddy	W. Kellyway	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	Thos. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith			
10 Apr.	19 <i>Henry Forter</i> ..	1305	Wm. Wignam	Thos. Kiv ..	Thos. Cloddy	W. Kellyway	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	Thos. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith			
10 Apr.	20 <i>Northampton</i> ..	1305	Wm. Wignam	Thos. Kiv ..	Thos. Cloddy	W. Kellyway	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	Thos. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith			
10 Apr.	21 <i>Lord Keith</i> ..	1305	Wm. Wignam	Thos. Kiv ..	Thos. Cloddy	W. Kellyway	Wm. Pugh	Wm. Pugh	Thos. Mackenzie	John. D. Smith			

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochinial.....lb.	0 5 6	10 0 0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Coffee, Java.....Cwt.	8 2 0	— 8 10 0	Turmeric, Bengah.....Cwt.	1 8 0	10 1 8 0
Charibon.....	8 0 0	— 8 10 0	China.....	1 10 0	— 1 15 0
Bourbon.....	8 0 0	— 8 10 0	Zedoary.....		
Mocha.....	8 0 0	— 8 10 0	Galls, in Sorts.....		
Cotton, Surat.....a mb.	0 0 11	— 0 1 4	Blue.....	10 15 0	
Extra fine.....	0 1 3	— 0 1 0	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
Bengal.....	0 0 10	— 0 1 0	Blue and Violet.....		
Bourbon.....	0 0 6	— 0 3 4	Purple and Violet.....	0 9 3	— 0 10 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Good Ditto.....	0 8 3	— 0 9 0
Aloes, Epatica.....Cwt.	3 0 0	— 8 0 0	Fine Violet.....	0 8 6	— 0 8 9
Anniseeds, Star.....	3 0 0	— 3 5 0	Good Ditto.....	0 8 1	— 0 8 4
Boras, Refined.....	6 0 0	— 6 5 0	Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 7 9	— 0 8 0
Unrefined, or Tincal.....	8 10 0	—	Fine & Good Copper.....	0 7 6	— 0 7 9
Camphire unrefined.....	12 0 0	— 14 0 0	Middling Ditto.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 3
Cardemome, Malabar.....lb.	0 4 0	— 0 6 6	Ordinary.....	0 5 2	— 0 6 6
Ceylon.....			Fine Madras.....	0 3 0	— 0 3 6
Cassia Bada.....Cwt.	19 0 0	— 19 10 0	Manilla.....		
Ligna.....	12 10 0	— 15 0 0	Rice.....Cwt.	1 9 0	— 8 1 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 11	— 0 3 10	Safflower.....Cwt.	6 10 0	— 8 10 0
China Root.....Cwt.	1 15 0	—	Sago.....Cwt.	1 11 0	— 2 5 0
Coculus Indicus.....	2 8 0	— 2 15 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....Cwt.	2 8 0	—
Columbo Root.....	5 0 0	—	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 15 4	— 1 0 1
Dragon's Blood.....	35 0 0	— 37 0 0	Novi.....	0 17 6	— 1 12 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	10 0 0	—	Ditto White.....		
Arabic.....	3 3 0	— 6 0 0	China.....	1 0 1	— 1 3 6
Assafetida.....			Organizine.....	6 3 0	— 8 8 0
Benjamin.....	8 0 0	— 65 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 10 8	— 0 14 0
Anilim.....Cwt.	10 0 0	—	Cloves.....	0 3 2	— 0 4 0
Galbanum.....	34 0 0	— 35 0 0	Doubon.....		
Gambogium.....	17 0 0	— 19 0 0	Mace.....	0 7 10	— 0 8 8
Myrrh.....	6 10 0	— 7 0 0	Nutmegs.....	0 0 6	— 0 6 9
Olibanum.....	7 0 0	— 8 0 0	Ginger.....Cwt.	1 12 0	— 2 1 0
Lac Lake.....	0 1 8	— 0 3 4	Pepper, Company's lb.	0 0 10	—
Dye.....	0 3 2	— 0 7 0	Privilege.....	0 0 10	—
Shell, Black.....	3 0 0	— 7 0 0	White.....	0 1 0	—
Shivered.....	4 10 0	— 9 0 0	Sugar, Yellow.....Cwt.	2 0 0	— 2 4 0
Stick.....	2 0 0	— 3 0 0	White.....	2 0 0	— 2 14 0
Musk, China.....Cwt.	0 10 0	—	Brown.....	1 10 0	— 2 0 0
Nux Vomica.....Cwt.	1 5 0	— 1 10 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 8 6	—
Oil Cassia.....Cwt.	0 9 0	— 0 9 2	Congou.....	0 3 1	— 0 3 5
Cinnamon.....	0 15 0	—	Soucheong.....	0 3 8	— 0 4 6
Cloves.....	0 3 6	—	Campol.....	0 3 1	— 0 3 10
Mace.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 4	Twankay.....	0 3 0	— 0 3 9
Nutmegs.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 8	Pekoe.....	0 4 0	—
Opium.....lb.	1 6 0	— 1 10 0	Hyson Skin.....	0 3 0	— 0 3 11
Rhubarb.....	0 4 6	— 0 11 0	Hyson.....	0 4 0	— 0 5 0
Sul Ammoniac.....Cwt.	8 0 0	—	Goupweed.....		
Seeds.....lb.	0 1 3	— 0 3 6	Tortoiseshell.....	1 18 0	— 2 8 0
Turmeric, Java.....Cwt.	1 10 0	— 1 15 0	Woods, Saunders Red.....ton	8 10 0	— 9 0 0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 September—Prompt 27 November.

Tea, Bohea, 500,000 lbs.—Congou, Camptul, Pekoe, and Soucheong, 2,000,000 lbs.—Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,000,000 lbs.—Hyson, 200,000 lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,600,000 lbs.

For Sale 12 September, at 10 o'Clock precisely—Prompt 11 December.

Licensed.—Rice.

For Sale 15 September—Prompt 11 December.

Company's.—Bengal Piece Goods, Coast Piece Goods, and Rural Piece Goods.

For Sale 18 September—Prompt 18 December.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Cotton-wool.

For Sale 22 September—Prompt 18 December.

Company's.—Sugar.

Licensed.—Coffee.

For Sale 6 October—Prompt 15 January 1819.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Indigo.

The Commissioners of Indigo imported from India have agreed, that they will bring forward at the East-India Company's ensuing September Sale, only one-half the quantity already arrived, and consigned to them respectively. And also, that if any further parcels of Indigo consigned to them should yet arrive in time for the Company's September Sale, that they will not bring forward more than one-half thereof at that Sale.

For Sale 19 October—Prompt to January.

Company's.—Bengal and China Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—Bengal and China Raw Silk.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that in consequence of a request from the Buyers of Raw Silk, and also from several of the principal houses of the East-India Agency, they have determined to hold Three Sales of Raw Silk in each year (instead of Four, as at present), viz. in the months of March, July, and November respectively; but that this regulation will not take effect until the month of July 1819, as it is proposed by the Court to hold a Sale of Raw Silk in February next.

For Sale 3 November—Prompt 22 January.

Private-Trade.—Nankin—Tartindams—Dorras—Mullins.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the General Kyd and Lord Castle-rough.

Company's.—Tea—Bengal Piece Goods—Nankin—Carpetts—Raw Silk—Saltpetre—Oil of Mace—Hemp—Madras Wine—Shawl Wool.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—China Silks—Bengal Raw Silk—Piece Goods—Nankin—Carpetts—Indigo—Shrilac—Lac Dye—Gum Benjamin—Allum—Gamboge—Cassia Bada—Cassia Oil—Castor Oil—Dragon's Blood—Tortoiseshell—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Bluffs—China Ink—Glassum—Fire Screens—English Jewellery—Mumjeet—Bamboo Canes—Ground Rattans—Plank—Teak Plank—Madeira Wine.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of July to the 25th of August 1818.

1818. July 27	Bank Stock.	5 p. Cent. In Decr.	5 p. Cent. In Curr.	5 p. Cent. Consol.	5 p. Cent. Consol. 1800.	5 p. Cent. Navy.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	Omanum.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1818. July 27
28	976	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94 94	19 19	77 77	19 19	28
29	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	76 76	—	—	—	—	—	92 92	19 19	77 77	—	29
30	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	76 76	—	—	—	—	—	94 94	19 19	77 77	19 19	30
31	976	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	76 76	—	—	—	—	—	92 92	19 19	77 77	—	31
Aug. 1	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 91	18 18	77 77	—	Aug. 1
3	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	77 77	—	—	20 20	77 77	9 10	3
4	976	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 92	18 18	77 77	—	4
5	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 91	18 18	77 77	—	5
6	976	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 92	18 18	77 77	20 14	6
7	976	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	76 76	—	—	80 80	—	—	93 93	18 18	77 77	—	7
8	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 93	18 18	77 77	—	8
10	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 93	18 18	77 77	—	10
11	976	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94 94	18 18	77 77	20 14	11
13	976	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94 94	18 18	77 77	29 10	13
14	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	76 76	—	—	—	—	—	93 93	18 18	77 77	29 10	14
15	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 91	18 18	77 77	29 10	15
17	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 85	18 18	77 77	29 10	17
18	973	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 85	18 18	77 77	29 10	18
19	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87 87	18 18	77 77	—	19
20	973	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 86	18 18	77 77	—	20
21	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	75 75	—	—	—	—	—	85 85	19 19	77 77	29 10	21
22	—	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 85	19 19	77 77	—	22
23	971	77 77	77 77	77 77	97 97	105 105	20 20	—	—	—	—	83 83	—	—	83 83	19 19	77 77	—	23

E. Kyrton, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
OCTOBER 1818.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR—In my last essay I stated a wonderful coincidence between the English and the Persian languages in idiom and words, and proved this by an agreement in most of their parts of speech, and a long list of corresponding phrases and words, which might have been doubled and redoubled, had I not been fearful of intruding upon more valuable matter. Religion has its mysteries, and language its anomalies, which can be respectively unravelled only by him, who will diligently watch and faithfully obey. Though so beautiful an instrument, that it is difficult to suppose it otherwise than a divine invention, yet, since the confusion at Babel, language has been, and is likely to continue, imperfect. To identify a term expressive of certain ideas, by no means proves a similarity in the ideas themselves; for a word often changes its meaning in its removal from one language into another, and even in its different acceptations in the same language; thus the Persian word کفن Kafan, which is, 'no doubt, the origin of our word coffin, signifies in its original language only a winding sheet; and

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we may readily comprehend our misapplication of it, by calling to mind that a body was antiently with us carried to the grave, exposed in what we still occasionally call a shell, and buried only in its shroud: also, in the Arabic word حسن Hasan, the prince of a sect of Súfí enthusiasts, who, with his successors, reigned at الموت Alamout, a strong citadel near Cásvin, for two hundred years, the terror of all Asia, originates our English word assassin; and yet Hasan really signifies loveliness and beauty! and to the word بتكد Bot-kada, which throughout Persia and Hindustan really signifies an idol temple, we again apply the name of a pagoda; and have an edifice at Kew, and in most of our large gardens, in imitation of such a building, which our better information ascertains to be the caravansary of China!

On the other hand, we all admire and wish to have the credit of possessing courage; yet we apply this term to subjects so dissimilar and opposite, that we are at a loss whether to consider them respectively a virtue, a vice, or an in-

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instinct! When amidst the explosion of gunpowder and the carnage of his ship, closely engaged with the tremendous batteries at Copenhagen, a Nelson peremptorily ordered his hesitating flag-lieutenant, solicitous of substituting a wafer, to bring him a lighted taper for the purpose of sealing a letter he had addressed to the Crown Prince, it was a *disciplined policy and fortitude of mind*, and an *insensibility either to despair or to danger*; but in Milton's Satan, with "*courage never to submit or yield*,"—it was *obstinacy and pride*; and when a leader of faction, rather than meet with *manly recantation* the disappointed prognostic of his country's ruin, draws a razor across his throat, it is but *disguised cowardice*! When the race-horse is the first to reach the goal only to drop down dead, it is the *boiling spirit and high blood* of the *Barb and Arab*: but with one of the noblesse on the old regime, or one of the military conscripts on the new order of things in France, who prides himself in the number of duels he has fought, and in his practice of never missing his mark, it is the *frivolity of the puppy* combined with the *blood-thirstiness of the tyger*: and although the *bouillant heroism* of the warrior is ill suited to the *softer sex*, and *timidity* is in some measure not only *pardonable* but even *graceful*, yet a *rational superiority to infirm fears*, a *self-possession in danger*, and a *true courage*, are certainly as *virtuous*, full nigh as *valuable*, and equally as well understood in an *individual of either sex*. Thus, if the same word admits of such various acceptations in one and the same language, how much ought the etymologist to be on his guard against forcing an analogical signification to a fancied similarity of combined letters in distinct dialects. In his derivations he must also avoid those لُتْرَه Lotrah, or artificial dialects of the

priesthood, and rather trace them to such natural languages as the Persian, Turkî, and Celtic: or if he has recourse to the Tâzi or modern Arabian, or even to the عَرَبِيّ

Abarî, he ought to be able to discriminate the radical letters, otherwise he might give an etymological import to the ت and ي of the word فَضِيلَات excellence, whose radical and significant letters are the ف, ض, and ل, in the root فُضِّل he excels; or to the ت in the Abarî word نَشَأَتْ donativum, whose radix is نَشَأَ donavit: 11

Sam. xix. 42; and appear as ridiculous as the late etymologist, who gives an etymological importance to the *ia* of *Persia* and *Arabia*, and the *us* of *Belus* and *Damascus*, which are properly پارس :

دِمَشق, and بِل :

Thus are our ideas communicated, either by sounds addressed to the *ear*, or by marks represented to the *eye*, that is, either by *speech* or by *writing*. But the Persians have from time immemorial used another sense for that purpose, namely, the *touch*, and made it a perfect *pasilogy*, or the means of people from all parts of Asia, and respectively ignorant of each other's speech and writing, meeting at the immense *mélas* or *fairs* throughout the East, and carrying on their traffic in silence, quietness, and peace. This species of لُتْرَه Lotrah, or slang and cant speech, I first saw practised in the year 1786, at an annual horse-fair held at Rungpore, in the N. E. district of Bengal, where the merchants of Butant or Bootán, a province lying between Bengal and China, resort for the purpose of selling musk, and a species of hardy and serviceable hill-horse, and whose total ignorance of the

dialects used within the East-India Company's provinces would render any other mode of intercourse inconvenient, if not impossible. The buyer and seller sit down opposite to each other, and spreading a white cloth before them, carry on a commerce by touching each other's fingers under this cloth; and all that a by-stander can observe is a violent contortion of the face, but neither is expected to open his mouth; and those contortions gradually abate, as they come nearer to their bargain.

In his rudest and most uncivilised state, man would seem to have the use of numbers, and curious enough, generally in the form of the decimal notation, originating, no doubt, in that most natural method of counting by his fingers; and when he came to represent sounds by written arbitrary marks, the figure, in which he had represented them with his fingers, would answer his double purpose of a cypher and an alphabet. The word پنج *panj* signifies in Persia the number five, and the five fingers collectively, or what we use in taking a pinch of snuff, or giving a painful squeeze: hence the Saxon *penzan*, the Latin *pincere*, and French *pincer*. What follows is a literal translation, which I made many years ago from an old MS. Persian dictionary, destroyed af-

terwards by fire, and I have even forgot its name; but I also find a copy of it in the Farhangi Jihangiri, and that Hosain Anjû, no doubt, transcribed from one of the four and forty antient dictionaries, which formed the basis of his valuable work. It could be best and most readily explained by a special diagram, but that would require a set of types, which I could not expect you to put yourselves to the expense of getting for it: and though a single figure might thus make the subject clearer than twenty words of description, yet he must be very dull, who with a very little trouble cannot comprehend and make it out. Here it is proper to copy the ten Persian cyphers, that the reader may have them before him to refer to; and the best and most satisfactory proof, independent of this scheme of notation, I can offer, of these ten characters being Persian is, that they are written from left to right, as the antient Persian letter-characters evidently were; whereas those of Arabia, which both nations now use, are written from right to left:

۱ ۲ ۳ ۴ ۵ ۶ ۷ ۸ ۹ ۰

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

It may also be observed, that above half are precisely our European cyphers, only turned the wrong way, and occasionally upside down.

The Persian Scheme of Arithmetical Notation.

در بیان عقل انامل جلوه گر میگرد که نوزده صورت از هیات و انواع بر بدایع انسانی بازار عقود اعداد وضع کرده شده چنانچه از یک تا ده هزار بان ضبط توان نمود و ضابطه آن چنانست که از اصابع خمسة بمی خنصر و بنصر و وسطی جهت عقود تسعه احاد تعیین رفته و سبابه و ابهام از برای عقود نهکانه عشرات مقرر شده و از اصابع خمسة یسری سبابه و ابهام بضبط عقود تسعه مذات مخصوص گشته و خنصر و وسطی بعقد عقود نهکانه احاد الوف اختصاص یافته پس صور عقود از یکی تا نه و عقود احاد الوف از یک هزار تا نه هزار یکسان بود مثلاً وضع روس اتمله وسطی بر کف از جانب

همین پنج باشد و از جانب یسار پنج هزار و همچنین عقود عشرات و عقود مئات متفق الصور باشد و تفرقه و تمیز به یسار و یسار کرده شود و صورتی که در دست راست است مثلاً دلالت بر نود کند در دست چپ بنهصد شمارند و چون این مقدمات مهملد کشت صور نوزده گانه مذکوره به تفصیل بیان کرده شود آنشاء الله تعالی

از برای واحد خنصر دست راست فرو باید گرفت و جهت ایشان بنصر را با خنصر ضم کردن و جهت ثلثه وسطی را نیز و لیکن درین سه عقد باید روس انامل نیک نزدیک اصول اصابع باشد و جهت اربعه خنصر را رفع باید کرد و بنصر و وسطی را معقود گذاشتن و برای خمره بنصر را نیز رفع کردن و جهت سه وسطی را رفع کرده بنصر فقط را فرو باید گرفت چنانچه سر اتمله اش بر وسط کف باشد و از برای سبعة آنرا هم برداشته خنصر تنها را عقد باید کرد چنانچه سر انگشت نیک مایل باشد بجانب ریم و جهت عثمانیه با بنصر همان باید کرد و برای تسعه با وسطی نیز و در عقود ثلثه اخیر باید که روس انامل بر طرف کف باشد تا به عقود ثلثه اول مشتبّه نکرد و از برای عشره ناخن سبابه میخی را بر مفصل اول اتمله ابهام باید نهاد چنانچه فرجه میان دو انگشت بحلقه مدور مشابه باشد و از برای عشرین طرف عقد زیرین سبابه که یلی وسطی است بر پشت ناخن ابهام باید گذاشت چنانچه پنداری اتمله ابهام را در میان اصول سبابه و وسطی گرفته اما وسطی را در دلالت بعشرین مدخلی نباشد چه اوضاع او از برای عقود احاد متغیر و متبدل کردن و اتصال ناخن ابهام بطرف عقد زیرین سبابه بحال خود دلالت بر عشرین کند و از برای ثلاثین ابهام را قائم داشته سر اتمله سبابه بر طرف ناخن او باید نهاد چنانچه وضع سبابه با ابهام شبیه باشد بهیات قوس و وتر و از برای اربعین باطن اتمله ابهام را بر ظهر عقده زیرین سبابه باید نهاد چنانچه میان ابهام و طرف کف هیچ فرجه نماند و جهت خمسين سبابه را قائم و منتصب داشته ابهام را تمام خم باید داد و بر کف باید نهاد محاذی سبابه و از برای شست ابهام را خم داده باطن عقده دوم سبابه را بر پشت ناخن او باید نهاد و از برای هفتاد ابهام را قائم داشته باطن عقده اول یا دوم سبابه را بر طرف ناخن او باید گذاشت چنانچه پشت ناخن ابهام تمام مکشوف باشد و از برای هشتاد ابهام را منتصب گذاشته طرف اتمله سبابه را بر پشت مفصل اول او باید نهاد و از برای نود سر ناخن سبابه را بر مفصل عقده دوم ابهام باید نهاد چنانچه در عقد عشره بر مفصل اتمله اولی باید نهاد و چون این صور و انواع هزده گانه که نه عقد

خنصر و بنصر و وسطی ذکر کرده شد و نه عقد سبابه و ابهام شرح داده آمد
استحضار کرده شود و از مقدمات سابق روشن گشت که آنچه در دست
راست دلالت بر عقدي از عقود احاد کند از یکی تا نه در دست چپ
دلالت بر همان عقدي از عقود الوف کند از یک هزار تا نه هزار و همچنین
آنچه در دست راست دلالت بر همان عقدي از عقود نه کانه عشرات
کند از ده تا نود در دست چپ دلالت بر همان عقدي از عقود منات
کند از یک صد تا نه صد و با صابع هر دو دست از یکی تا نه هزار و نه
صد و نود و نه بدین صور هژده کانه ضبط توان کرد اما جهت عقد ده هزار
طرف اتمله ابهام را متصل باید ساخت بطریق اتمام اتمله سبابه و بعضی از
عقده دوم او چنانچه سر ناخن سبابه با سر ناخن ابهام برابر باشد و طرفش
در طرف او

"On a series of arithmetical notation by the fingers there have been established nineteen forms, which by their indexes point out any number, from one to ten thousand. Thus, of the five fingers of the right hand the little finger, the ring finger and the middle finger specially indicate the nine units, and the forefinger and thumb the nine tens: and of the five fingers of the left hand, the forefinger and thumb point out the nine hundreds, and the little, ring and middle fingers the thousands; consequently, the index, which points out the series from one to nine, and from one thousand to nine thousand, is the same, as is the index, which points out the series of tens and series of hundreds respectively, with the distinction of right hand and left hand: thus while the index of the right hand points out ninety, that same of the left hand points out nine hundred: and when the whole series is thus accomplished, it completes the above number of nineteen forms, with the fingers of each hand.

"To indicate the number *one*, let the little finger be bent inwards: *two*, let the ring finger be bent inwards: *three*, let the middle finger be bent inwards: each

of these three fingers being bent forwards and inwards, so as to bring the tips in close contact with the root, and all three remaining so together.

"To indicate the number *four*, let the little finger be removed, leaving the ring and middle fingers: *five*, let the ring finger be removed: *six*, let the middle finger be removed, and let the ring finger alone be bent forward, so as its tip may touch the middle of the palm: *seven*, let the ring finger be also returned back, and the little finger bent forward, so as its point may press upon the wrist joint: *eight*, let the same inflection be made with the ring finger: and for *nine*, let the same inflection be made with the middle finger: but in all the last three inflections, it is necessary that the tips of the fingers should extend beyond the further edge of the palm, that they may not be confounded with the three first inflections.

"To indicate the number *ten*, the tip of the nail of the forefinger of the right hand is to be pressed against the first joint of the thumb, so as the two fingers may together form a sort of circle.

"To indicate the number *twenty*, the back of the thumb-nail is to be pressed forwards along the

lower joint of the fore finger, so as to insinuate itself between that and the middle finger, but so as its pressure shall be felt only on the articulation of the fore finger.

"To indicate the number *thirty*, holding the thumb straight forward, the tip of the fore finger is pressed against the side of its nail, so as in this position to form together a sort of bow and bow-string.

"To indicate the number *forty*, the fore-part of the thumb's point is pressed against the back part of the lower joint of the fore finger, so as to leave no opening between the thumb and contiguous side of the palm.

"To indicate the number *fifty*, holding the fore finger straight and erect, and doubling down the entire thumb, this is pressed forward along the palm, so as to form a right angle with the fore finger.

"To indicate the number *sixty*, bending the thumb, the farther and inside of the second joint of the fore finger is brought in contact with it, so as to cover the back of the thumb-nail.

"To indicate the number *seventy*, straightening the thumb, the near and inside of the first and second joint of the fore finger is brought in contact with the edge of the thumb-nail, so as to leave its whole back surface exposed.

"To indicate the number *eighty*, holding the thumb erect, the edge

of the fore finger's point is brought in contact with the back of its first joint.

"To indicate the number *ninety*, the tip of the fore finger's nail is thus brought in contact with the second joint of the thumb as it is with the first joint, in order to indicate the number *ten*.

"Thus have these eighteen forms and notations been made evident, nine of them as indicated by the inflections of the little, the ring, and the middle fingers; and nine by those of the fore finger and thumb; and as has been above stated, as particular fingers of the right hand indicate the units, from one to nine inclusive, so the same fingers of the left hand indicate the thousands, from one thousand to nine thousand inclusive: and as particular fingers of the right hand indicate the tens, from ten to ninety inclusive, so the same fingers of the left hand indicate the hundreds, from one hundred to nine hundred inclusive: and thus with these eighteen forms and notations it is possible to express, with both hands, any number, from one to nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine: and to indicate the number *ten thousand*, the thumb and fore-finger are extended side by side, and brought wholly parallel to each other."

These forms of notation are often referred to by the Persian poets: thus Saadî:

آنچه دود باشد نزد شمال * بیست شمارند بوی بزم

"What will yield you the number of two hundred by the left hand, will give you only twenty by the right hand."

Accordingly, were it only to understand the allusions of Persian poetry, it might be necessary to have it at our *finger-ends*: but a knowledge of it may be turned into a much superior use. Perhaps the oldest alphabet on record is that of the compass-like and arrow-headed character, found on the

stone buildings of the palace of the Persian kings at Istakhar (Persepolis), and on the bricks of Babylon; and if ever a key is discovered fit for decyphering this character, it will be found either a cypher or a short-hand writing, or a combined system of steganography and stenography; but to accomplish this we are as yet defective in that information, which can be collected only on the spot. Among a host of modern travellers

it is to be hoped that another intrepid Bruce or indefatigable Park may start up, who with a constitutional sagacity and firmness of nerve, and with a previous foundation in the history and antiquities, arts and literature, religion and manners, ancient and modern, of the inhabitants of those regions, can travel thither, and afterwards

push on to Bamian Balkh دبلج بالمي

which had for some time been the place of residence of the Brahmans before they descended into the plains of Hindustan, and there

amidst twelve thousand سم Som

or Somchah, caverns, excavated in the rocky mountains, they can at this day have pointed out to them by the natives the special som or cell, where Vyasa composed his Vedas, زردشت Zar-

dasht or Zoroaster his twenty-one نسک Nosk or canons of his faith, and where Gâyūmart and Lohrasp گورث and لهراسپ ancient kings of Persia, passed their latter days, after having abdicated their throne, in holy meditation and the contemplation of a Supreme Being; but all of which some of our late English travellers have passed within a few miles of, and have strangely overlooked.

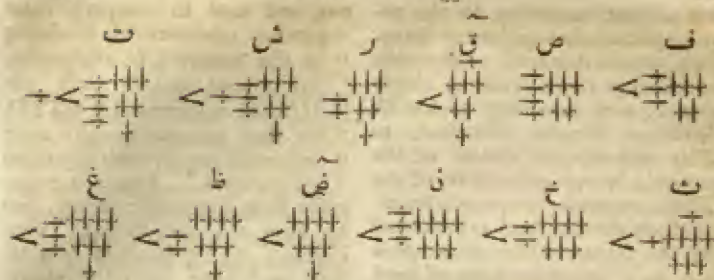
Sadi says, روندد بی معرفت مرغ

“that a traveller, without a

“previous stock of knowledge, is “like a bird without wings;” for it is by study before he sally forth, that he can acquire the ability of flying with intelligence and improvement abroad. Had those travellers informed themselves by reading, before they set out, they might have seen in the Farhangī Jihangīrī and Ayīnī Akbarī accounts of the سرخ بت and

خنک بت Sarkh-bot and Khang-bot, or red and grey idols, des-

cribing them as the most gigantic images in the world, one making them fifty, and the other eighty cubits, or seventy-five and one hundred and twenty feet high! and many other most stupendous works of art, that nobody can trace the origin of; and possibly among others some more remains of that ancient and most interesting character. From two very distinct drawings,—one in the copy of Sir John Chardin's Travels, so much neglected by his patrons the English, but lately so ably edited by Langles at Paris; and another in a folio copy of the Universal History in my own possession—and if they had contained some diacritical points, which I cannot doubt may be still traced in the originals, the whole might be unravelled,—I can make out that the characters are of two sorts, one like a pair of compasses, or the figures $\vee \wedge$, 7 and 8 of the Persian arithmetical notation; and the other, as generally stated, having the form of an arrow's head: that they are of three degrees of size, and put together in groups, some of which are upright, some horizontal, and some diagonal. Now what I have conceived of them is, that each of those respective groups is the mark either of an alphabetic character, or more likely of an arithmetical cypher; which Dr. Willis, the famous decypherer in the Secretary of State's office, or his successor, might readily on this explanation furnish the key of. But then it is likely we should have only the initials; for I apprehend them to be also monograms, and intended, as that intelligent Guebre Bahram told Sir William Jones in Calcutta, on specially questioning him about them, to conceal some mysteries of their mobads or priests, and not as an alphabet for common use. Chardin had remarked on the spot, that they bear no resemblance whatever to the letters used by the Guebres in their copies of



From this scheme, as well as that of the Abjad, being adapted to the Arabian alphabet, to the exclusion of the *پ چ گ* and *گ*, or four appropriate Persian letters, it would seem an Arabian rather than a Persian invention; and the Abjad no doubt is such, for as the Persians had invented a cypher form of notation at an early period, they must at the same time have forsaken the clumsy scheme of an alphabetic enumeration: but as the Arabs, as well as the Jews and Greeks, properly used only their alphabet for this purpose; and as they admit, that they borrowed the cypher and algebraic modes of notation; and as the Persians have ever been famed for their skill in accounts, and the Persian Mirza is generally preferred throughout the East as an accountant, we may readily ascribe to them the credit and application of this invention.

As I have in a former essay stated, that in the total destruction of the ancient Persian records, it is from incidental facts, related either in their modern history or poetry, that we can ascertain their most important parts; permit me to state, that Abdal-malik succeeded to the Khalifat A. H. 75, or A. D. 685, and died A. H. 86: and, after retailing some superstitious anecdotes of him, the *Tarikh Gozidah*, or Select History tells us: "nevertheless we cannot withhold from this prince the merit of promoting liberal knowledge in the translation of the works *Asiatic Jour.*—No. 34.

"of the Persian poets into Arabic, which was first encouraged under his reign." And it is also stated in the *Tarikh Tabri*, or the Chronicle of the well-known Persian historian Tabri:—"that Tarik, the son of Zaid, A. H. 92, was the first that passed over from Barbary into Spain, and landed at Jabal-al Tarik (our Gibraltar), where he was opposed by Ratrik, the prince of that country, and a descendant of the ancient monarchs of Persia." And who can, in this last anecdote, have any doubt of this alluding to the Gothic origin of Roderick, the sovereign at that time of Andalusia, or the name by which Spain was recognised by the Saracenes? for during the wars that they had carried on for the preceding sixty years with Persia, as well as Barbary, where again they had to encounter Goths and Vandals, they must have been well acquainted with the languages and manners of those tribes, and could not be mistaken in tracing the whole to their Persian origin: and the first anecdote is a sufficient proof of the illiterate wanderers of the deserts of Arabia having, within the first century of their era, begun to derive their knowledge of science and literature from the philosophers and poets of Persia: and that knowledge Europe chiefly and directly had from the Saracenes in Spain.

In fact, those Arabian digits, as we in Europe were long erroneously in the habit of calling them,

are neither, according to the second part of the Supplement Ency. Brit. article Arithmetic, the results of different combinations of simple strokes, nor, according to Dr. C. Wilkins's Sanscrit Grammar, p. 521, evidently the letters of the primitive words expressive of the Hindu numerals, but certain forms, as above detailed and represented by the fingers in the ancient Persian use of this third sense of touch in communicating our ideas.

I will allow, that Bahā-ad-dīn, author of the *Khalāsāt-al-hisāb*, or treatise on Algebra, ascribes the invention of the decimal scale of numerals to the Hindūs, and that most of the learned men of Persia since his time do the same: but he died only A. H. 1030, or A. D. 1617; and long previous to this, want of books, fashion, and idleness, got a habit of conceding many such literary and philosophic points; and which it is our duty, in our better information, to correct and rectify, and place them to the credit of their real inventors.

But even the Greeks themselves incidentally, for they never are candid enough, any more than the Saracenes, to give the Persians direct credit for any knowledge, bear testimony in two remarkable instances to the Persian origin of the digits, or marks of arithmetical notation; 1st, Plutarch says "that Orontes, the son-in-law of Artaxerxes (the Goshtasp of the Persians), having incurred the displeasure of that monarch, exclaimed, that—the favorites of kings resemble the fingers of the arithmetician, being sometimes at the top and sometimes at the bottom of the scale, or are equivalent at one time to ten thousand, and at another time only to one!"—and 2d, Solon, the famous Greek lawgiver, had long before borrowed the same oriental idea, but cunningly gave it a local application to their own clumsy mode of notation by Aba-

cus, and used to compare "the passive ministers of a despot to the counters of arithmetic," γὰρ ἐχέουσιν ἐχάστων πρὸς μὴν ΠΛΕΙΩ σημαίνει πρὸς δὲ ἑΤΤΩ "for they are occasionally most important and occasionally quite insignificant." And our venerable Bede has nearly copied, but he does not say through what channel, the Persian form of notation, as I have quoted it above. In plate xxvii, second part of their supplement, the learned editors of the Encycl. Brit. have given a partial representation of Bede's scheme, which I have no doubt that liberal society of philosophers will complete from my translation in any future edition or supplement.

The Greeks and Romans used only the characters of their respective alphabets as the marks of notation, as the Hebrews had before, and the Saracenes have done since their eras of prosperity; but it is curious that the ancient Arabic alphabet corresponded with the Hebrew in number and order, which is evident from the technical word **أبجد** Abjad, as well as from the arithmetical powers of the twenty-two original letters common to both languages; for the Arabian philologists admit that the six last letters of their Abjad, namely the **ث** **ذ** **ز** **س** **ش** **ص** and **غ** are modern: indeed three of them are evidently borrowed from the Persian alphabet, namely the **ذ** **ز** and **غ**; and two of the other three, to say the best of them, are superfluous; the **ث** being alone original and strongly aspirated, having more the Saxon sound of th in our English word *thank*, than any thing otherwise oriental in it, unless it might perhaps have been a modification of the Persian **ت**, a letter which stutterers were re-

marked to find it so difficult to pronounce, that they are called tā-tā ٤ ٤ in the Persian language.

Like what the English are to the French, the Chinese, in comparison with the Persians, are an industrious and mechanical people, but no inventors : * of the three great oriental inventions they claim only that of the game of Chess, their pretensions to which I have already discussed. It remains then to notice, more particularly, the Hindū claim to the invention of the Cypher ; and, in addition to what I have stated in support of the superior claim of the Persians to the inventions of the Kalailah-wo-Dammah or Bidpai's fables, and to the Satrang or Game of Chess, I have to state, that the Persians and Hindus would appear to have been anciently nearly connected, if not the same people, both having been divided into distinct classes or castes ; that the

Persians at an early period relinquished this distinction of castes, and became an ingenious, as well as industrious nation ; but that the Hindus brought this distinction of castes into Hindustan with them ; which, by confining all classes of people to the business of their fathers, has ever since prevented any invention in the arts or sciences ; that all their knowledge is on record in their Sastras ; and, till they can produce a Sastra of equal authenticity with the Persian detail of their invention of Cypher, which I have quoted above,—which Solon and Plutarch had noticed as Persian, and which has been wonderfully preserved amidst the Grecian and Saracene wrecks of their records,—we must assign this invention, as well as that of the Kalailah-wo-Dammah, and Satrang, to the Persians. But after having exceeded my usual bounds so much in my last and present essays, I must stop abruptly, being

Yours, &c.

GUL-CHIN.

* As far as the English are concerned, the flight of a Coupere rocket might dispel this opinion, of the easy play of a Stanhope press.—Editor.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—It is impossible for me to express in adequate terms the regret which I feel at being obliged by Mr. Hudleston's letter, published in the 32d number of the Asiatic Journal, to resume a subject on which I have exercised so much thankless forbearance ; but that gentleman's unaccountable want of memory on some points, his minute and diffuse recollection on others, and the strange license he has given to his pen, compel me, with sincere reluctance, to appear once more before the public. I have, as well personally as through the medium of a common friend lately in the direction, represented to Mr. Hudleston the strange delusions of his memory, and with the kindest intentions warned him against the gulf into

which he was plunging, and the impossibility of my remaining silent if he persevered. I have abstained, and will abstain from every thing unnecessarily acrimonious ; but if Mr. Hudleston will, by a side wind, presume to falsify the leading circumstances connected with my narrative, the consequences are the work of his own hands.

Mr. Hudleston, commencing with a tolerably bold flight of imagination, states, that "*the only tent in which he (my servant) could have been interpreting, or the commissioners negotiating, was Tippoo's public Darbar tent*;" and goes on to shew, by circumstances which are certainly conclusive, that the two commissioners could neither have remain-

ed in that tent after the dismissal of strangers, nor have conducted a secret conference, surrounded by spies who understood the language in which they were conversing. If the premises were true, the conclusion must necessarily follow, and I must have been not merely credulous, but an idiot, to have listened to a tale which was not only improbable but obviously impossible. The question may, however, have occurred to some of Mr. Hudleston's readers, by what spirit of divination the servant had in such circumstances discovered what the surgeon intended to do next morning at breakfast?

I had heard of this effort of Mr. Hudleston's memory, and wrote to General Macalister (I believe the only living evidence), requesting that he would state, to the best of his recollection, first, whether the commissioners were more than three times at Tippoo's Durbar tent (or tent of audience); and, secondly, whether the conferences were carried on there or in our camp? His reply to these inquiries was, "With respect to the two
"points which you wish me to
"answer, I have distinctly to
"state, first, that I recollect perfectly the three * meetings you
"mention to have taken place in
"Tippoo's camp, at which all
"the officers were present with
"the commissioners, and that these
"meetings were held in Tippoo's
"own tent; but, secondly, that
"there were several other meetings during the negotiation for
"the treaty held in Tippoo's camp,
"as well as in ours, between the
"commissioners and Tippoo's vakeels, which took place when
"in Tippoo's camp in a tent immediately adjoining to Tippoo's
"own, for the purpose of easy
"communication between him and
"the commissioners by means of

"his vakeels, and when in our
"camp in the public tent." The public tent here mentioned was the dining tent of the commissioners, where a public table was kept at the public expense for themselves and the officers of their suite and escort; and it was an established rule, that whenever Tippoo's vakeels (or negociators) were seen coming over the rising ground at some distance from our camp, this tent was prepared for their reception, and all, excepting the commissioners and their secretary, retired. It was at one of these conferences in this tent that my servant was employed to interpret; it was outside of that tent that, on the dismissal of the vakeels and other strangers, he lay down exhausted with fatigue, and separated by a thin partition of Indian cotton cloth, might, without the slightest improbability, have distinctly heard the conversation within.

"The charge (there is no
"charge) rests," says Mr. Hudleston, "on the statement of a
"black menial servant." Although there were perhaps few persons in the encampment, black or white, possessed of greater sagacity, and not many of either colour more deserving of confidence and credit than this individual, whose colour and country are brought to impeach his morals; I nevertheless answer to this most superficial and often repeated remark, that my narrative, as given in the history, does not rest on the statement of the native servant; that I took no step whatever until I saw his previous information confirmed by the evidence of facts, and that every word of that information was unequivocally admitted to be true by Mr. Falconar himself after his return from the ship.

This "young surgeon," in whose power Mr. Hudleston would not condescend to place his name and character, happened not to be so

* The first, to deliver credentials, &c.; the second, for the signature of the treaty; the third, to take leave.—T. D.

peculiarly youthful; he was my ship-mate to India, in 1772, when I was a boy of fourteen and he a man of mature age; this youth was some years older than Mr. Hudleston himself; he was peculiarly steady and intelligent, and retired with a liberal competency immediately after the close of the mission. Mr. Falconar was specially intrusted with a large supply of medicines for the use of the prisoners, notwithstanding which he and the two commissioners were desirous that he should return with them by sea; but as I had no other person to dispense medical relief to the prisoners, or to the officers and soldiers under my own command, I thought the commissioners might be satisfied with the aid of the person who was to have blooded Mr. Falconar. I insisted on the latter performing his appointed duty, and he returned with me by land.

Mr. Hudleston's memory may probably be right with regard to Sir G. Staunton not having used the word "escape" in speaking to me at his tent door. It is not improbable that on Colonel Wilks's reading to me the extract from Gen. Macleod's letter, in which that word is employed, I may at the close of my narrative have adopted the same term, instead of saying, as I think Sir G. Staunton did say, "that I might rely on it that no commissioner would leave that court without my knowledge." The precise words are of little importance. It is evident that, in either case, the surgeon had delivered my message; even Mr. Hudleston remembers, not only my being immediately sent for, but, with apparent accuracy, the words employed by his colleague. My conduct on that occasion was very peculiar; and if unsupported by stubborn facts, it subjected me to serious consequences (possibly not less than the loss of my commission), and it is clear that good reasons existed for waving inves-

tigation. Mr. Hudleston regrets my subsequent silence during the remaining days before our separation. I had said publicly all that I deemed necessary, I considered myself to have been unworthily treated by the body of which he was a member, and if explanation were to be given, delicacy required that he should commence the conversation. This may have been prevented by the same superior dignity of station which was supposed to have shortened his colleague's discourse at the tent door. Previously to the appointment of this commission, I had no personal acquaintance with any of its members; but although only a lieutenant, I had commanded with some approbation a corps of cavalry attached to the person of the commander-in-chief. He was requested by the commissioners to spare me for that particular service, and although I was so graceless as not to feel the mighty difference by which, as private gentlemen, we were separated, that feeling may perhaps have operated with the commissioners to prevent any injunction of secrecy being imposed on the military individuals of their suite and escort, and the matter in discussion soon became as public as it is likely again to be, from the false colouring assigned to it by their most indiscreet friends.

Great importance is attached by Mr. Hudleston to the circumstance of Mr. Sadleir's signature being attached to the letter of the 1st of March; of course, with those of the second and third commissioner. Nothing can be plainer than the distinction between this letter and the subsequent personal mission of the surgeon, which, according to the dates furnished by Mr. Hudleston, was probably about the sixth and seventh. Cornet Leonard, it seems, was the bearer of the former, and was authorized to adjust certain signals, the object of which was not merely to convey information of the state of

the negotiation, but to communicate with the shore; and there was nothing inconsistent, either with the profound secrecy so necessary to the success of the ultimate plan, or with any of the more overt purposes of the mission, in obtaining Mr. Sadleir's signature to a letter containing such an arrangement. Whether this may have been in the first instance intended as a preliminary arrangement, or as the sole mode deemed necessary for effecting their purpose, and whether the mission of the surgeon was the result of further consideration and a better organized plan, I profess my entire ignorance. It is evident, even from Mr. Hudleston's construing, that they were distinct transactions; and it is certain that Mr. Falconar's arrangements were deemed by himself to be final. Mr. Hudleston can scarcely have forgotten, that the habits of the first commissioner at this time were unhappily such as to render it impossible to communicate with him on any point requiring secrecy, and the plan would thus have been frustrated if they had divulged their ultimate purpose one moment before that of its execution. These circumstances imposed a tie on Mr. Sadleir too powerful to admit of his risking any complaints at the close of the mission, and might well have obviated the expression of Mr. Hudleston's surprise.

Mr. Hudleston treats as an improbable supposition the communication to General Macleod of the contents of the letter of the 1st of March. If the general did not know the contents, how did he happen to send an official copy to the government of Bombay?

General Macalister has enabled me to correct my statement with regard to assembling all the officers on the forenoon of the surgeon's embarkation. General Macalister was seriously indisposed at the time, and confined to a darkened

tent, which prevented his personally witnessing any of the circumstances of that particular period. The general's letter on this subject is as follows:—"When the report of their intent was propagated through our camp, you may well recollect that I had no opportunity, but by hearsay, to know any thing of the matter, being very much indisposed at the time, and confined to a close tent with an inflammation in one of my eyes, of which I then lost the sight, and of which I never since recovered the use; this was immediately after my return from Tellicherry: neither could I, from the same cause, be present at any discussion that may have taken place, when you state that you thought it necessary to assemble the officers for consultation upon the subject of this report. I recollect perfectly yourself telling me that the commissioners intended to go clandestinely on board ship, and that you had this information from your servant, by name Cooty; but this, and perhaps the repetition of this by others, to whom you may have communicated the information given by Cooty, is all that I know, or ever knew, if my recollection does not fail me at this very distant period of time."

Mr. Hudleston goes on to state that he had no reason, public or private, that could give birth to *fear* (an accusation only conjured up by himself and his discreet friend of the *Quarterly Review*); that he had never heard, either from Tippoo Sultaun or his ministers, any thing that could give him alarm for his personal safety; and if the officers were in a desperate state, they bore their situation with admirable firmness and fortitude, for they showed not the least sign of alarm. One of these officers

"was General Macalister, and
 "neither he nor any other person
 "connected with the embassy
 "seemed to apprehend the least
 "danger." That the officers in
 question were incapable of sharing
 on that, or on any other occasion,
 the least sign of alarm for their
 personal safety, is most true. I
 suppose every officer and every
 gentleman knows how to distinguish
 between the presence of danger
 and the existence of fear; and in
 the course of my experience I have
 never known a disinclination to be
 alive to danger, except in the very
 rare cases of those who were un-
 willing to look it in the face. General
 Macalister was then Lieutenant
 and Adjutant to the escort
 under my command; and the fol-
 lowing is an extract from a letter
 of his to me after perusing Colonel
 Wilks's history. "He (Colonel
 "Wilks) takes no notice whatever
 "of Tippoo's very unjustified,
 "and certainly unwarrantable
 "conduct to myself, nor his mur-
 "derous attempt on myself and
 "party, when I was sent, and
 "Mr. Fonblanque along with me,
 "with the commissioners' dis-
 "patches to Tellicherry, for the
 "purpose of opening a commu-
 "nication with all the settlements
 "of India, and to bring up an
 "armed force by sea to await the
 "issue of the negociation."

If, as Mr. Hudleston states,
 General Macleod's army was
 "within a day's march of Tippoo's
 "lines (at Cannanore perhaps,
 which is stated by Mr. Hudleston
 to be four leagues from Mangalore),
 this mission to Tellicherry, which
 is distant upwards of one hundred
 miles, as Cannanore is about
 ninety, would have been rather
 an inexplicable proceeding. The
 murderous attempt on the lives of
 General Macalister and party was
 related to me, as I best recollect,
 to the following effect. On leaving
 the river or port of Mangalore,
 under protection of Tippoo's pas-
 sport, and in one of his own boats,

they wished to steer along shore
 for Tellicherry; but they soon
 perceived an intention in the
 boatmen to run them on shore.
 On this being prevented, some
 of the people who had been
 waiting on the beach, finding the
 design not likely to be thus ef-
 fected, pushed off in boats towards
 them: this was observed by the
 English officers, and the purpose
 being evident from every circum-
 stance and appearance, pistols were
 presented to the heads of the
 rowers, in order to compel them
 to pull directly out to sea. A signal
 was then made to a ship in the
 offing, which fortunately was per-
 ceived, and she immediately stood
 towards them, saved them from
 impending destruction, took them
 and their dispatches on board and
 landed them at Tellicherry. The
 existence of danger to their per-
 sonal safety seemed in this case
 to be quite as evident as the intre-
 pidity and presence of mind by
 which they averted it.

There was another mission of
 Mr. Fonblanque, aid-de-camp to
 the commissioners, the circum-
 stances of which are distinctly in
 my recollection. When he either
 had been on shipboard and was
 returning, or was making an at-
 tempt to proceed on shipboard by
 that open communication which
 the embassy is asserted to have
 enjoyed with the English shipping
 in the roads, he was seized, and
 marched under a guard through
 the swamps between the beach and
 Tippoo's lines, where he was im-
 prisoned like a common vagabond,
 in his wet and dirty clothes, for so
 long a time, that the commissioners,
 apprehensive for his safety, wrote
 to Tippoo concerning him; to
 this application they received for
 answer, that no such person was
 in the Sultan's court. On the fol-
 lowing day, the report of a camp fol-
 lower ascertained that he had been
 actually seen a prisoner in a tent
 close to Tippoo's, and while Chinavara
 Von, one of Tippoo's vakeels, was

conferring with the commissioners, in the public tent in the English encampment, stoutly and peremptorily denying the truth of the report which had been received, Fonblanque, who was an uncommonly active intrepid fellow, had contrived to elude the vigilance of his guard, made a run for the English camp, and entered in the plight which has been described, to announce by his presence the existence of the courtesies from which he had escaped. Are insults and atrocities like these included in the mild treatment which produced such wonderful equanimity? Was it a mild courtesy to stop our communication by post soon after entering his territories, as appears from their own letters and that of their government? to violate the pledge of being allowed a free intercourse with the prisoners? to intercept Mr. Swartz, the appointed interpreter of the commission, and compel him to return? to lead us by rocky and mountain paths which destroyed our cattle? to prohibit his bankers from answering a letter of credit, and leaving the great numbers we had merely to feed (for pay was out of the question) to subsist as they could on about £4,000 brought from Madras? When the intercourse by post with that place was at length permitted, and the expedient was adopted of sending a few pagodas in each mail, was it among the courtesies which were to inspire confidence and make us feel perfectly at our ease, to stop, on futile pretences, even this mode of obtaining the common necessities of life? If these be the kindnesses of the Sultan, a more numerous list of such courtesies could easily be made. In fact, after the departure of the second and third commissioners by sea, and giving Mr. Sadleir a small guard to visit Seringapatam by Tippoo's courteous permission, never verified, I subsisted my party under numerous difficulties, on the rupees

which formed part of the presents to the commissioners on taking leave, and were thrown into my military chest for that purpose. On arriving at Madras by sea; they represented the miserable situation in which I had been left; and Lord Macartney sent forward some money to meet me in the Mysore country, which, by Tippoo's courtesy, I never received.

Mr. Hudleston is pleased to state that my letter, published in the Asiatic Journal, contains little more than a repetition of the circumstances stated in the History of the South of India. Of this little, thus flippantly dismissed, it is necessary I should render a better account, in the following extract of a letter from Colonel Bruce. "I feel no hesitation in
 " replying to your note, and relating generally my recollection
 " of circumstances, which from
 " their singularity could not but
 " make an impression on the mind
 " of any one on hearing them,
 " being so intimately connected
 " with public transactions of considerable moment to those who
 " were then residing in India. It
 " may not be improper in me to
 " premise that I could not help
 " being astonished at the observations in a late Quarterly Review, stating doubts regarding
 " the authenticity of that part of
 " Wilks's History which details
 " the particular conduct of the
 " commissioners employed by the
 " Madras government to conclude
 " peace with Tippoo and for restoring the British prisoners; but
 " still more so, on learning that
 " Mr. Hudleston denied the facts
 " then stated, and of having any
 " recollection of them; as I remembered they had been topics
 " of general notoriety at Madras.
 " It would be superfluous in me
 " to state particulars; and I therefore only concisely mention, that
 " from my acquaintance and frequent intercourse with the late
 " Mr. Wm. Collins Jackson, in

" 1792 and 1793, and subsequent years, till he left Madras, I have heard him upon several occasions mention the circumstances connected with the mission to Mysore, to which he was secretary, and which, to the best of my recollection, coincide with the facts narrated in the History; and that Tippoo Sahib's treatment of the commissioners tended not only to degrade them, but was carried on for the purpose of intimidation: that the first commissioner was usually in a state of intoxication and totally unfit for business, and that the others had come to the resolution of proceeding on board of ship. They had accordingly made arrangements with the commander of one laying off Mangalore, through the medium of the surgeon attached to the mission; but their proceedings had been discovered and prevented by you, in the manner stated in the narrative. As this happened after a lapse of several years from the time of the occurrences, Mr. Jackson made no mystery or secret in mentioning them. The circumstances are, I doubt not, equally in the recollection of —, —, —, —, —, and others, in whose presence they were mentioned." Mr. Hudleston is quite certain that Mr. Jackson, even if he had known any thing to his disadvantage, would not have stated it. It follows then from Mr. Hudleston's own proposition, that Mr. Jackson did not consider the relation of this incident to be disadvantageous to the two commissioners.

Mr. Hudleston " had never heard of these circumstances for the last thirty-four years: not one of his surviving friends had ever heard of them." Mr. Hudleston's friends seem to be of the class described by an able speaker at the India House on the 17th of June, " An injudicious

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friend is worse than a mortal enemy." If it were necessary, I could, even at this period, produce some hundreds of persons who have heard the circumstances in India; but it is unnecessary, because I possess direct proof of their having been known, at least twenty-nine years ago, to thousands in England as well as India.

'Memoirs of the War in Asia,' of which the first edition was probably published in 1788, for the second edit. now before me was published in 1789, is without the author's name, but is, as I understand, well known to have been written by Doctor Thompson. Its passing through at least two editions is proof of its being then a popular work, and extensively read, probably by every person of mature age in the east and west end of the metropolis, in the town or in the country, who had any connections in the East; it was certainly much read in India, and may at present be found in almost every country library in the united kingdom. The following is an extract from page 468: "The commissioners, now apprehensive of falling like so many of their countrymen at Bidenten by poison, formed a project to leave their numerous train behind them, and make their escape to Tellicherry. This project miscarried, and they continued in the state of imprisoned men, labouring for their own extrication from imminent danger."

"The two officers, themselves," says Mr. Hudleston, "much regret that the charge was not brought forward while the second commissioner, Sir G. Staunton, was alive, and while Surgeon Falconar might have been examined." They do indeed regret that the commissioner did not, thirty years ago, consider that as a charge, which they must then have read and considered with feelings more accordant with rea-

son and with truth; they do sincerely regret, that Mr. Hudleston should have been so much his own enemy, as to lend himself to the purposes of anonymous slander; they greatly lament that he should have reserved for the present period the denial of a fact, which

has only been rendered disreputable by the senseless clamour of his own most indiscreet advocates.

I am Sir, &c.

THOS. DALLAS.

26th Aug. 1818.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Lymp-ton, 3d Sept. 1818.

SIR,—Since transmitting to you my letter of the 26th August, I have received from Major General Macalister a copy of his pamphlet accompanied by the following letter, which I request you to publish.

"MY DEAR DALLAS,—I find
"in the publication as to the
"embassy to Mangalore, that I
"omitted to state, that you had
"informed me at the time, that
"your servant had reported to
"you, that having been employ-
"ed by the commissioners to inter-
"pret for them in the absence of
"their own interpreter, that he
"had overheard a discourse be-
"twixt them, wherein they pro-

"posed to escape on shipboard.
"I was confined to my tent at the
"time, and therefore could only
"learn what was given me from
"report. I recollect also of hear-
"ing our brother officers mention
"that you had stated to them the
"report of your servant, and it
"became the subject of conversa-
"tion in the camp.

"I remain, sincerely yours,
(Signed) "L. MACALISTER."
Edinburgh, 21st August 1818.

Sir Thomas Dallas, K.C.B.

From obvious reasons, it is unnecessary for me to make any remark on General Macalister's pamphlet.

THOS. DALLAS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Noticing in your last number a question proposed on the subject of the validity of marriages performed by the clergy of the Scottish Church in India, I have extracted the following from an *Inverness journal* of the 6th June 1817.

To such of your readers as are unacquainted with the particulars, it may be proper to state, that the reverend Presbytery of Edinburgh, under whose authority, in ecclesiastical matters, the Scotch Chaplains in India are placed, enjoined them, about a twelvemonth ago, to abstain from the celebration of the rite of marriage. Against this sentence of the Presbytery, the reverend minister of St.

Andrew's church at Calcutta appealed to the general assembly, and the cause came on to be heard in the assembly on the 31st May last. Francis Jeffrey, Esq. advocate, was heard in support of the appellant, and the Reverend Dr. Inglis in defence of the Presbytery. A debate of some length ensued, when the assembly unanimously passed the following sentence, thus adding the sanction of the highest ecclesiastical authority in the church to the decision which has already been given in the court of Common Pleas, as to the legality and validity of marriages celebrated out of England.

"The general assembly find that no
"blame whatever can be imputed to the
"Presbytery of Edinburgh, who have
"acted according to the best of their

" judgment in circumstances of peculiar
 " difficulty and delicacy. But the assem-
 " bly see no reason why Mr. Bryce should
 " not be permitted to solemnize mar-
 " riages, when called upon to do so in
 " the ordinary exercise of his ministerial
 " duty, and therefore did and hereby do
 " remove the injunction of the Presbytery
 " of Edinburgh upon that subject; satis-
 " fied that on this and every question
 " connected with civil rights, he will
 " conduct himself, as he is hereby requi-
 " red to do, with that perfect respect and
 " deference towards the local authorities,

" to which they are entitled, and which
 " are in a particular manner due to the
 " most noble the Marquis of Hastings, the
 " Governor-General, for the countenance
 " and protection afforded by his excel-
 " lency to this branch of the church of
 " Scotland; and the general assembly fur-
 " ther resolve, to appoint a committee
 " to draw up a respectful memorial to
 " the Honorable Court of Directors of
 " the East-India Company, and to cor-
 " respond with the Honorable Court on
 " this important subject."

R. T.

VOYAGE TO AND FROM OCHOTSK IN SIBERIA.

THE Brothers, Captain Gordon, which lately returned to the port of Calcutta, has performed a voyage deserving on several accounts of particular attention. The first direct attempt at commercial enterprize betwixt the ports of Calcutta and Ochotsk possesses no common share of interest. A narrative of it, from Capt. Gordon's pen, has been published in India. The Brothers left Calcutta on the 9th May 1817, with a cargo composed of such articles as it was thought would be most in request in Siberia, and with a crew of six men. The burden of the vessel does not exceed sixty-five tons; and when we consider the length and difficulties of the voyage she undertook, we wonder not a little at the intrepidity which resolved in so small a bark to encounter the stormy seas of Ochotsk. The captain states, that the commencement of his voyage was far from promising, having met with a good deal of bad weather; sprung a leak, and been obliged to put back to refit. After overcoming these difficulties, the Brothers was at length enabled to proceed on her voyage, and without any thing remarkable arrived at Ochotsk on September 27th. Unfortunately she reached the port of her destination a few days after the merchants, who are in the habit of frequenting it from the neighbouring coasts, and from the interior, had taken their departure; and as the winter was soon expected to set in, in all its Siberian severity, there was no time to be lost. Accordingly the cargo of the Brothers was got on shore, and lodged in a warehouse to wait the return

of the season when mercantile trans-
 actions can be carried on in these inhospitable regions. Mr. Eddis, a partner in the speculation, remained at Ochotsk with the cargo; and the vessel, under the command of Capt. Gordon, left the port on October 19th, and again reached Calcutta in January. In April of the present year the Brothers was lying in the Hoogley river, taking in a cargo for a second trip to Ochotsk; and as Capt. Gordon expects to be able to sail much sooner than he did last year, he is in hopes of arriving at Ochotsk early in June, where we hope he will find a good market to reward him for undertaking so new and hazardous an adventure. The following extract from Capt. Gordon's narrative begins where the greatest interest begins,—after reaching the sea of Ochotsk; conducts us with the vessel to the desired port; and ends with the safe return of the Brothers to Calcutta.

" At sunset we had the unspeakable joy to find ourselves arrive at length in the long looked for sea of Ochotsk; and notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the frailty of our little bark, and our want of knowledge of the situation and nature of the port of our destination, we could not but anticipate a successful issue to the voyage; which at its commencement, appeared to be opposed by the elements and every adverse circumstance. Our hopes were more than realized; for we glided through this sea, if possible, more agreeably than we had passed through those of China and Japan; and on the evening of the 27th Sep-

tember our eyes feasted themselves in viewing the coast of Siberia. In the course of the night the wind headed us off so, that we fetched in shore considerably to the eastward of the point for which our course had been shaped. At noon being within a league of the shore, in nine fathoms, had to tack ship; the breeze freshening at N. W. drove us off shore, and until the 3d. of October we were unable to regain our station: then at 3 A. M. a fine little breeze favoured us from the N. E. and carried us by nine o'clock close in shore. Having six fathoms, bore up and ran along the coast with regular soundings, at the distance of two miles off shore, eagerly looking for our own port as well as for some traces of human beings of whom we might be able to enquire concerning it. At ten o'clock we descried a flag-staff on the pitch of a point (Maruchan point), and soon afterwards the flag-staff on a small hill inland of it. Our hopes were now all alive; every rock and every valley was declared to be a house or a village, until a nearer approach proved it otherwise. At length we saw a house in reality, but such an one as made us all shudder; a few rough logs of wood piled on each other, enclosing a few feet of ground, and covered in with moss and rubbish, presented to our view an hotel, which we could only regard as the temporary abode of unfortunates wrecked on this inhospitable shore, and at the same time thought that some of the drift wood, which covered the beach, resembled the bleached remains of a vessel. We passed near enough to ascertain that the habitation had long been without inhabitants; and at half-past ten rounded Maruchan point very closely, hoping to find the river of Ochotsk as we luffed round, but in this we were disappointed, and had to heave to for a few minutes, in order to commit to the deep the body of a second victim to the severity of the climate. Having performed this melancholy task we bore away again and almost immediately got sight of three steeples, and in a few minutes saw other buildings near them; our joy now was complete, our toils were already forgotten, and we only wondered at arriving with so little difficulty. Curiosity was eager, to ascertain what kind of a place Ochotsk was, and

to make out the shipping; but we could neither perceive ship nor boat of any description, even when near enough to observe the manner in which the gazers on the beach were dressed. On nearing the mouth of the river, we had the mortification to find it inaccessible without a pilot, as a heavy surf broke right across it, being in three fathoms sand. At half-past one P. M. came to anchor for the purpose of getting the boat out: whilst furling sails, a boat came out of the river towards us, and we were most agreeably surprized on being hailed in English. She contained an English captain and an American gentleman, besides the Russian pilot, and finding it was our intention to go into the harbour, we were desired to bear a hand, as the tide was just about to turn, and it would scarcely be practical, even as it was, to get in: the wind had just shifted in our favour, and freshening carried us in a few minutes over the bar, and we moored in the Ochotsk to the great joy of every one on board. Our vessel drew but seven feet water: had she drawn two feet more the pilot would not have attempted the river so late on the tide, hazardous as it is to remain in the road; which for the three days succeeding that of our arrival, presented to the view but a sheet of foam, in which I imagine no vessel could long ride.

"Capt. Eddis passed an hour or two on shore with our countrymen, and brought on his return but dismal accounts regarding a market, as the dark side alone had been brought to view. Before morning we viewed things more favourably than they had been represented, and ventured to hope that some articles of the cargo might find a sale next season, although there was not the value of two dollars specie, neither any merchandize or merchant in the place. The last of the merchants had left Ochotsk about fourteen days before our arrival. The Governor, Capt. Menlisky, of the navy, also had quitted Ochotsk about a month, and left the port in charge of His Highness Prince Alexander Schakooskoj, a lieutenant in the imperial navy, from whom we received an uninterrupted series of the kindest attentions, which lay us under the most lasting obligations to this truly noble young man. The importation

of a foreign cargo being without precedent in the archives of Siberia, the Prince was at first rather at a loss how to act, and felt his situation doubly disagreeable from the circumstance of having applied for leave to retire from the service; but meeting with some papers relative to goods imported into Kamtschatka, in or about 1812, by Mr. Dobell, on board of two American brigs, he found it remained doubtful if the tariff, with all its restrictive and prohibitory clauses, would be opposed to this attempt at opening a trade with these remote regions.

"Mr. Dobell's adventure, like our own, was chiefly owing to the representation of Capt. A. Von Krusenstern, the Russian circumnavigator. It was of considerable value, and contained a judicious, though far too plentiful an assortment of articles, for the use of the inhabitants of Kamtschatka, whose poverty soon shewed the ruinous consequences which would attend this attempt to serve them, especially if the tariff was enforced. Repairing to the capital, Mr. Dobell met with a most gracious reception from the Emperor, who presented him with a valuable ring on account of services rendered Capt. Krusenstern at Canton, and issued an ukase, permitting the sale of prohibited articles then imported into Kamtschatka, on the payment of thirty per cent., reducing the duties chargeable by the tariff on articles to perhaps an average of about twelve per cent., and making free of duty articles of indispensable necessity, as provisions, clothing, furniture, stationery, &c. It was also noticed, at or about this time, that a deviation from the commercial policy of the empire must be made in favour of the insulated inhabitants of Ochotsk and Kamtschatka. Since then, a second ukase has been issued, declaring Mr. Dobell's goods duty free (whether the whole, or the remaining portion I cannot say); that gentleman has also been appointed Russian consul general at Manila, and is expected to proceed there very shortly, but with what particular object in view is hard to say; possibly in the way of his own business rather than of that of the empire. One of his brigs, the *Sylph*, he begged the Emperor to accept of, and though declined, she yet remains at Kamtschatka in ordinary. Great part of their cargoes are yet

on hand, though retailed by the pound of sugar and bottle of rum, and hawked about to every part of the peninsula by two Americans, who have married granddaughters of Capt. Cook's friend, the worthy priest of Paratounka. The person who boarded us was one of these agents, who came over from Kamtschatka in the spring with some goods, which not disposing of, detained him at Ochotsk until the next year.

"The goods imported on the *Brothers* are considered as being within the meaning of the first ukase, and application has been made to have the second extended to them. My hopes for succeeding in this are sanguine, and founded on the character and intelligence of governor Menitsky, who, in unison with the government, I believe to be desirous of inviting commerce to the port for the sake of their own subjects, who it can never be doubted would thus be greatly benefited. Capt. Menitsky, it is to be feared, will not again return to Ochotsk, where he has presided five years, as he has the government of Yakutsk, and has applied to be permitted to retire from the navy. He, together with the governor of Kamtschatka, Capt. Rackard, was brought up in the British navy. During the last eight years, Kamtschatka and Ochotsk have been naval governments, and are likely to gain much by the change, the officers in that department of the imperial service being far more polished and intelligent than the military; these places are also garrisoned entirely by seamen, who mount guard and perform all the other duties of soldiers.

"As the winter had made rapid strides, and no alternative remained but to discharge the cargo and proceed to sea again, this was done on the 18th of October, much to our satisfaction; for the prospect of wintering in so desolate a place was not agreeable.

"Ochotsk contains about an hundred log edifices, inhabited by twelve hundred souls; it is situated on a strand of shingles, which having become insulated and untenable, has been abandoned for a more suitable spot on the opposite side of the harbour. The Government-house, hospital, harracks, court-house, and some magazines, had been removed before our arrival and during our stay. Newport

was considerably increased at the expense of Old Town. These log buildings are removed with the facility of tents, yet they are very comfortable inside and well adapted to the country.

"The port is very extensive, but for the greater part dry at low water: it lies about latitude 59 deg. 20 min. north, and longitude about 143 deg. 12 min. east of Greenwich. It is high water on full and change days, at ten hours and a quarter. Spring tides rise eight, ten, to even twelve feet, with a southerly wind in the autumn. The bar is said to have five feet on it at low water spring tides, which I rather doubt. Vessels drawing about twelve feet ought not to visit this port; though they may make shift to enter it on emergency, as it is the only place in these seas where any thing can be done in the way of repairs. The coast is bold and clear of hidden danger; it may be discovered a great distance off, being mountainous and usually clad in snow, the reflection of which, opposite the sun, is seen a long way; the soundings also appear to be regular, and a good guide at night, and in thick or rainy weather, which prevails throughout the summer season. The great disadvantage of this coast is, that stretching in an east and west line, without any place of shelter, a vessel caught near it with a southerly gale, and unable to work off, must either ride it out or else be wrecked. Losses by shipwreck do not appear at present to be at all common; and gales, I believe, are neither frequent nor severe. None of the charts or maps of this coast are to be depended on in any degree; but as far as they extend, the surveys of Broughton, Krusenstern, and Golovin, are very accurate.

"Ochotsk is the channel of communication between Russia and its settlements in Kamtschatka to America; the latter are under the exclusive direction of a mercantile company, whose charter has but two years to run. They have of late attacked the Japanese; settled a colony in California, a considerable distance within the Spanish lines; and also seized on one of the isles of the celebrated Tamahana, whom it was intended to have dispossessed of Owyhee,—but failing in effecting this, the next to it, Mowee, was taken. These proceedings of the com-

pany, together with the want of honor which has marked their transactions, not only with their servants and subjects, but also with the public, has rendered them abhorred as a body, and makes it probable that a very different charter will be substituted for the old one. Very probably another effort will be made by them to create an Indian Company, either independent of, or as an appendage to the American Company. Litka, in Norfolk Sound, is the residence of M. Brenoff, the Company's agent, who is absolute, and exercises almost regal powers; he has a fleet of about ten sail of vessels, one of which is of three hundred tons, and with many of the others, was built in the colonies. Had our voyage been directed to that point, it might have proved more advantageous than we can now expect it will do.

"Kamtschatka, with all its natural advantages, appears to be at a stand, if not declining, as its population has dwindled to a mere nothing; the aborigines are reduced to less than six thousand, and have made no advances in civilization: the Russians resident there do not amount, I believe, to a thousand.

"Shaping a course to the southward, we passed in sight of Toono rock, about midnight of the 19th. This rock being bold to, and discernible at, a considerable distance, may be steered for by vessels uncertain of their true place, by reasons of fogs, &c. It lies in the meridian of Ochotsk. Being favored with fair winds, in three days our mast-heads, rigging, and sails were clear of the ice and snow, which had adhered to them; but the weather continued sharp. On the afternoon of the 22d, made the coast of Sagallen in lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N., and being well in with it at midnight, had to put about. The weather after this was very bearable: at times it appeared to be felt less sensibly than when crossing the same parallels a month before, on our way to the northward. On the 29th we quitted the sea of Ochotsk, by passing through Pico channel, the same by which we had entered it; and then having sea room, and the prospect of enjoying a more genial climate in a few days, could not but look on the voyage as accomplished. Impelled along by the most favorable gales, Sandown Point, on the coast of Niphon, was

made at daylight of 4th November, and at noon we were up with White Point,* and steering in for Yeddo Bay, where I was inclined to pass a day or two. After working to windward, and toiling about most terribly for a week without making an inch, we were necessitated, for want of time, to bear away, with the poor consolation of being only in like case with H. M. sloops *Resolution* and *Providence*, who, in 1776 and in 1796, were in the early part of November drifted about at the mercy of the strong N. E. currents they met with on this part of the coast. During this time fires were kindled nightly along the coast, and similar signals were made in the day when near any village or town, either by way of invitation or else to warn us of danger. The boats we passed nearer to, did not at all appear to shun us, and had I wished it would no doubt have visited us. N. E. and easterly winds carried us on very agreeably, and at daylight, the 17th, made two small islands of the Loo-choo Group; and the following midnight shaved the S. E. point of Great Loo-choo: we saw nothing of it. The night of the 22d returned to us the China Sea, through which we repassed with pleasure; and made Pulo Aoa on the 4th December,

having been absent from it four months and two days. On the following night we had but light airs; yet the current was so strong that in the morning we had Bintany N. E. point west of us. Light airs and a continuance of the current detained us from entering the straits until the 10th noon. The 13th we anchored off Malacca, and sailed again in the evening in company with several ships. The roughness of our copper, which was much injured by the ice, retarded our progress with light winds so much, that we did not get into the Ganges until the 13th January 1818; when, by God's mercy, our voyage was so far concluded, in the most agreeable manner. Indeed, since stopping the last leak, which was occasioned by the blow of our anchor when coming down the river, we have enjoyed the most favorable winds and weather I remember to have had on any voyage, and have not had either a gale or squall of any consequence during the same period; so that our masts, sails, and rigging do not appear to have suffered more injury than they would have received from mere exposure to the weather, in a like period, if under furl off Chandpaul Ghaut."

ACCOUNT

OF THE

RISE OF THE MAHRATTA CHIEFS.

(Translated from a Persian MS.)

THE Rajahs of the Fort of Sattarah, sur-named Saho, are of the rahjpoor cast, and the original lords of all the Dekhan. It is reported that they remain in honorable captivity, in the castle of the aforesaid fort, one of the family being elected for the Rajah, whose minister the Peishwa is considered.

Although the name of the Saho Rajah has not transpired, who, in the reign of the victorious emperor Mahomed Shah was seated on the throne of dominion, yet it is well ascertained, that he left a numerous offspring, but not any he deemed worthy of the government; neither did he deem it eligible to confirm in the suc-

cession any of the Bhoselah chiefs, his relations, then residing at his court, and whose descendants to this day sway the sceptre of Nagpore.

Balla Rao, Brahmin, inhabitant of Koken Perdehet, was in his service as chief mercis (moonshce), and being high in his esteem, obtained for his son, Bajee Rao, an appointment in a troop of the household cavalry, who by his ingenuity and sagacity soon raised himself to the command of ten thousand horse, and was reckoned an unequalled flower of wisdom and intelligence, of generosity and intrepidity.

As the Saho Rajah detested and abhor-

ed his own children and kindred, he formed a great attachment for Bajee Rao, and finding him capable of the superintendence of the Raj, bequeathed it to him as Peishwa, to the disgust of the Bhoslah chiefs, who retired to Nagpore, and their respective jaghires and districts.

Soon after this event, Balla Rao leaving this transitory for an eternal world, his son Bajee Rao possessed himself of all the garrisoned towns and country of the Dekhan, retained in honorable captivity the Saho family in the Fort of Satarah, and for the better administration of affairs, resided himself at Poonah, making his youngest brother, Cherna Rao, the associate of his prosperity.

Bajee Rao, had two sons:—the one, born of his lawful wife, he nominated after his father Balla Rao;—the other, by Nerich (a woman of pleasure of the Mahomedan faith), he educated and brought up in the persuasion of his mother, calling him Sheshire Behader, who at his death left a son, Ali Behader,—the same person

that in 1792 invaded, and partially conquered Bundelkand.

Ali Behader died in 1801-2. Bundelkand was ceded to the English by the Peishwa; and the two sons of Ali Behader, Shemshire Behader, and Zoolfeer Ali, had jaghires granted.

Cherna Rao also had two sons: the eldest, Seda Sheo Bhao, was slain in battle with Shah Abdalee, leaving no issue; and the other, Raghasat Rao, who in the wars between Hyder Naik against the Mahrattas and the English, sided with the latter.

On the death of Bajee Rao, his son Balla Rao established himself in the Peishwaship. Three sons were born to him: Biavaas Rao, who was slain in the same battle with Seda Sheo Bhao, left not any issue: Madho Rao, who died without children: and the third, Narain Rao, who was assassinated, left his widow with child of Sival Madho Rao Narain, Peishwa Behader; who being quite in despair at the despotic sway of Nana Farnavese, destroyed himself in 1796, and was succeeded by Bajee Rao, the present Peishwa.

JOURNAL

OF THE

CENTRE DIVISION OF THE ARMY FROM CAWNPORE.

(Continued from page 2.)

Nov. 23th.—Halted.—Took a ride to the vicinity of the hill near the camp, and saw several gentlemen hunting down two foxes and in pursuit of an antelope. The hill is composed of solid granite, overrun with brushwood and a species of the *crataeva*, with several curious wild plants which we had not time to examine; and these harbour a variety of game, particularly partridges, peacocks, pheasants, &c. In the neighbourhood of the hill saw a great many plants of *hibiscus tetraphyllus*, of which we brought a specimen. From what we have experienced since our halt at this place, particularly in the rapid decrease of the epidemic disorder, we must certainly acknowledge the salubrity of the atmosphere at present, the healthiness of the place itself, and the peculiar good quality of the water of the *Bentwa*. From various observations, it appears that the river runs in its course

through some mines or beds of iron ore.

29th.—Halted.—A few of us took a ride to the foot of the hill near the river; when we dismounted and ascended on foot to the very summit, from which we had command of a very extensive view of the camps of the centre division in their detached positions, together with a view of the surrounding country, exhibiting a beautiful serpentine river of clear water on one side, vast ravines on another, and extensive and cultivated fields on the third, with broken chains of hills, and a distant view of the town of Erich on our south. We were surprised to find on the top of this hill *lawsonia*, *indigofera tinctoria*, and *carissa carandas*, growing in abundance in a wild state. From the height we observed also a chain of rocks originating from this hill across the river, forming a reef or

bar; and about two hundred yards distant a large reef of rocks was clearly distinguishable above the surface of the water, by which the course of the stream was broken, and a roaring noise occasioned.

2d.—Marched at daylight, and about sunrise passed the town of Erich to our right. It had all the appearance of an extensive and populous town, and exhibited several buildings of stone and brick, with a great many monuments richly decorated with sculptures on stone, several of which were in the form of domes resting on rude pillars of marble and sand stone. In the vicinity we also observed several very ancient wells of great depth, containing in appearance very fine water, the diameter of which were from twelve to twenty feet; and the largest had circular steps leading to the bottom. A little way from the town we passed an excellent tank of water on our right, embanked by works of masonry. Nearly opposite this spot we passed through a field sown with the ach or nal (*morinda tinctoria*), of which we took a specimen in fruit and flower: the former resembles very much the cone of a pine. In dissecting the latter we were surprised to find in many six stamens, of which four of the antheris were charged with pollen, and two appeared barren; which makes us conclude that the flowers are hermaphrodite.

7th.—Marched at a quarter before 6 a. m.—At daylight passed the town and fort of Umrohi on our left; and in our progress the town and village of Pouchour on our right, situated between two hills on a rising ground, with two or three small hills on our left; then the villages of Piloe and Falsoona; and at a quarter past 9 a. m. arrived in camp at Shahjehanpoor. Distance eleven miles. Shahjehanpoor is situated on our right, with a fort on an elevation, commanding a considerable distance. The country through which we passed, both yesterday and to-day, was all round us in a high state of cultivation, and the soil very rich; the crops throughout were very promising, and shewed every mark of agricultural industry; the fields were free from injurious weeds, and sown by drills.

8th.—Left Shahjehanpoor at a quarter before 6 a. m. and passed a very populous looking village on a hill, called

Punrar, with a continued broken chain of hills to our left; and just before we got to the town of Bhunrer, we went across the dry bed of the Fadgoona river, consisting chiefly of coarse sand and pebbles. The prospect now began to wear a very picturesque appearance. We met with numerous gardens in the neighbourhood of the town enclosed by ditches, with hedges of the *euphorbia antiquorum* and *nerifolia*, and comprising several varieties of fruit trees and flower shrubs congenial to this climate and soil; viz. the *padium pyrethrum*, *carissa carandas*, *zyzyphus jozaba*, *tamarindus indica*, *jasminum officinale*, *morinda elatoria*, &c. &c. The hills present some beautiful scenery, and monuments were erected on their peaks, commemorative of events which the limited historical knowledge of the natives could not enable them to describe to us. Besides these, on the smaller hills, we saw several mosques and other buildings of Mahomedan origin, which at a distance presented a scene truly romantic.

December 9th.—Commenced our march at 5 a. m. and the first village we passed near was called Hurdwar. The next was a beautiful village and seat of the Rajah of Dunteeah, called Durecapoor, situated at the foot of a hill, on which stands a neat little stone-built fort. The houses are built much in the English fashion, with chimnies, and the walls composed of small bricks, marble, and mortar. The country between this and the place of encampment was generally very hilly. On our right we passed the villages of Beckurh and Bunswareh; and at 8 a. m. the village of Umteeah, situated at the foot of a hill, with several hills in the neighbourhood. Here we found our camp. The prospect all around was very beautiful. Saw several neel-gaos (*antelope picta*) on our way; and for the first time, a *churut churuz* (*otis bengalensis*) well known to sportsmen in the Tirhoot district, where the *floricans* are found in great abundance near lakes on low lands, overgrown with jungle grass, and sown with peas by broadcast. The bird we have noticed was shot this morning by one of the Governor General's Shikarees.

10th.—Marched at 6 a. m.—At daylight approached ravines close to a hill,

with the village of Buhadoopoor at its foot; on leaving which we marched through extensive plains highly cultivated with corn: and just before we reached camp we passed through the village of Sindhwara, having an excellent small pukka fort on a rock, which commands an extensive ground all round, and is peculiarly well situated for defence. At a quarter past 8 a. m. reached camp near Semuee. Distance from our last encampment about ten miles.

11th.—After 6 a. m. left the ground, and after going through the villages of Semuee, Bhirpoora, Dedharpoor, and Khujpoora, we arrived at the camp near Sonaree at about 9 a. m. Distance about

twelve miles. After we left Semuee, the country was full of ravines; and we passed a mud fortification in that village. Near Bheerpoora the roads were also narrow and difficult; but the neighbouring lands shewed a very luxuriant crop of corn. As we came out of Dedharpoor we observed the plains covered with nothing else but wild plants; viz. the *butea frondosa*, *justicia adhatu*, and a good many varieties of aquatic plants growing on the sides of tanks now almost dry, particularly the *barleria longifolia*, a variety of the *sida cordifolia*, and a species of *amaranthus* which we find not described in Dr. Roxburgh's catalogue, but have preserved a specimen for future examination.

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH

OF

MR. SAMUEL LEE.

BY ARCHDEACON CORBETT.

AT the annual meeting of the Shrewsbury Auxiliary Bible Society, held at the County Hall, Shrewsbury, August 26, the Venerable Archdeacon Corbett, in a speech from the chair, introduced a well sustained eulogy on the Rev. Samuel Lee, as a polyglot scholar and proficient in general literature. In delineating this portrait of individual genius, he instituted a parallel between the living original and the admirable Crichton. The relief is bold, but it rises from a groundwork of facts. The sketch is rapid, like the course to excellence which it describes. It joins the vivacity of a speech to the correctness of a memoir. In pursuing the tour of the accomplished linguist through the greater portion of two continents, it touches many points which connect it with Asiatic literature; and the name of Archdeacon Corbett gives authority to materials which may be useful to the philosophic historian of the human mind, in estimating its powers by the attainments of individuals.

"Mr. Lee is a native of the parish wherein I was born, and wherein I have continued to reside; and it might be supposed, from this circumstance, that I was early acquainted with the promise of so rich an harvest; that I was familiar with the progress of such unlooked for erudition. But the fact is quite otherwise. The only education Mr. Lee received

among us was that of a village school, where nothing more was taught than reading, writing, and arithmetic; and he left this school at twelve years of age to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder, under his ingenious and respectable relative, Mr. Alderman Lee, of this town; and it was not till years after this that he conceived the idea of acquiring foreign languages, and then it was with such singleness of heart that he pursued his object, that he neither sought nor accepted opportunities of communicating it; and it was not till after an interval of six years, and then by chance, that I found out that he had in that space taught himself to read and to write in Latin, in Greek, and in Hebrew: he had acquired also the Chaldee, the Syriac, and the Samaritan languages, and all this unaided by an instructor, uncheered by any literary companion, uninfluenced by the hope either of profit or of praise. And here let me pause at this very singular feature in the portrait I am endeavouring to delineate; for where shall we meet with a devotion to letters so solitary or so pure? I know, indeed, that instances are not unfrequent where the mind has arisen superior to its original destination, or where eminence has been attained under circumstances adverse and unfavourable. But we more generally find that a foundation has been laid, and that those who have distinguished themselves as scholars have gone through the regular routine of classical education, or have been assisted by masters of superior ability. Such was the case with Mr. James Crichton, of

Clunie, in Scotland, better known by the name of "*the Admirable Crichton*," in the list of whose tutors we find the name even of Buchanan. And having introduced the mention of this extraordinary person, this "*Phoenix of Literature*," as he is designated by one of his biographers, I would willingly run some parallel between him and Mr. Lee. Although comparisons are justly said to be odious, yet if I take my example from the 16th century, I shall scarcely be accused of sinning against the spirit of this wholesome proverb, more especially as my object is merely that of elucidation; nor is it necessary for my purpose to endeavour to depreciate the panegyrics of Sir Thomas Urquhart, or of the authorities he quotes by the more sober criticism of Dr. Kippis: for I know not that the warmest admirers of the admirable Crichton have advanced any thing concerning him, a few hyperbolical expressions excepted, that is superior to what Mr. Lee either has done, or may well be supposed capable of doing, if he thought right and fit so to do. Mr. Crichton, then, was the son of a gentleman of ancient family and hereditary fortune, and therefore we may presume that, in addition to the living assistance I have mentioned, he was amply supplied with the usual helps and incitements to learning, and that at an age when the mind is most ductile and open to such pursuits; whilst, on the other hand, we find Mr. Lee oppressed with the cares and labours of life, without any living assistant whatsoever; without the stimulus either of hope or of fear; seeking concealment rather than the smile of approbation, and very scantily supplied with the necessary materials; for Mr. Lee's earnings at this time were barely sufficient to the poorest maintenance, yet he spared from this pittance to purchase such a grammar as could be met with upon the book-stalls of this town; and when he had read through a volume procured in a similar manner, he was forced to pay it away again as part of the price of the next book he wished to purchase. Here there is a string of difficulties surmounted by Mr. Lee which Mr. Crichton had not to combat. Again, it is said, that Mr. Crichton's learning, however stupendous, was not acquired by the sacrifice of any of those pleasures in which youth usually indulges, or by the omission of any of those accomplishments in which it becomes a gentleman to excel. Now as far as this marks out the interruptions given to Mr. Crichton's severer studies, we shall find those of Mr. Lee at least equally broken in upon, and that from causes much more imperative. Mr. Lee had not to balance between reading and relaxation; he had to pass from bodily fatigue to mental exertion, for he omitted, during

the six years I have mentioned, none of the hours usually appropriated to manual labour; he retired regularly to rest at ten o'clock at night; he suffered during this time from a complaint in his eyes; and of the inadequate leisure thus left him, part even of that was dedicated to what may be deemed accomplishment; so that it does not appear that Mr. Crichton either read or remembered with greater rapidity than Mr. Lee has done. And when Mr. Lee exchanged his trade for the superintendence of a charity school, his hours were not much more at his own disposal. It was at this time that that well-known and much respected oriental scholar, Dr. Jonathan Scott, one while Persian Secretary to Mr. Hastings in India, furnished Mr. Lee with an Arabic grammar; and he had then, for the first time in his life, the pleasure of conversing upon the study in which he was engaged; and it is to this auspicious circumstance, improved, as it was, by the wonderful proficiency of Mr. Lee on the one hand (for in a few months he was capable of reading, writing, and composing in both Arabic and Persian), and to the unremitting kindness of Dr. Scott on the other, that we may attribute Mr. Lee's subsequent engagement with the Church Missionary Society, his admission at Queen's college, Cambridge, and his ordination as a minister of the Established Church.* But in defence of what I have ventured to assert, I must endeavour to draw this parallel somewhat closer. One of the admirable Crichton's historians asks, whether it does not surpass comprehension, that in his 21st year he should be master of ten different languages, and perfectly well seen in philosophy, the mathematics, theology, the Belles Lettres, and other sciences? Now I will endeavour to take these attributes in the order in which I have quoted them. And, first, as to languages.—If Mr. Crichton began his grammar at six years of age, a supposition by no means improbable, considering the aptness of the scholar, his station in life, and the practice of the times, we shall then find that the high degree of knowledge we have stated was acquired in about fourteen years; and it is now about fourteen years since Mr. Lee first opened a Latin grammar, and he has in that time taught himself seventeen different languages. It is further said, that Mr. Crichton offered to dispute in the twelve following languages:—

* The delicacy of the venerable and revered speaker having induced him to omit — or, at least, of Mr. Lee's most zealous and temperate patrons, it becomes a duty in us to supply that deficiency; the liberality and almost parental kindness of the Rev. Archbishop Curbett, in conjunction with Dr. Jonathan Scott, constantly elicit the grateful and merited effusions of their worthy and most admirable pupil.—Editor of the *Salopian Journal*.

1 Hebrew,	5 Latin,	9 English,
2 Syriac,	6 Spanish,	10 Dutch,
3 Arabic,	7 French,	11 Flemish,
4 Greek,	8 Italian,	12 Sclavonian.

Those Mr. Lee has taught himself are the following :—

1 Latin,	7 Arabic,	15 Ethiopic,
2 Greek,	8 Persian,	16 Uoptic,
3 Hebrew,	9 Hindostanee,	17 Malay,
4 Chaldee,	10 French,	18 Sanscrit,
5 Syriac,	11 German,	19 Bengalee,
6 Samaritan,	12 Italian,	

and to which if we add the English, included in Mr. Crichton's list of twelve, it makes eighteen, or an excess of one-third. As to philosophy, the term, when it stands by itself, is of extensive, if not indefinite meaning. The skill with which Mr. Crichton disputed with philosophers, and upon philosophical subjects, is much insisted upon; but the only precise idea given us is his challenge to the university of Padua, offering to prove several errors in the philosophy of Aristotle. The extent of Mr. Lee's reading upon such subjects I am unacquainted with; but I happen to know, that during the six years I have mentioned, he was conversant with the works of Plato, made translations in English blank verse from those of Boethius, and went through the golden verses bearing the name of Pythagoras; and though the triumphant publicity with which Mr. Crichton exhibited himself as an intellectual gladiator upon the stage of Europe is contrary to modern manners, and the very reverse of Mr. Lee's retired and unassuming habits, yet to shew the same convertible genius in both, I need only mention that Mr. Lee was no sooner in holy orders than he accepted invitations to preach to the largest congregations, that he ascended the pulpit with the ease and self-possession of one long used to the station, and that he delivered his discourses with a force and eloquence equal to that of the best practical preacher.

In mathematics, we are told, Mr. Crichton was perfectly "well seen," and that he offered to dispute upon mathematical subjects. Of Mr. Lee I have something much more definite to relate. When he entered at Cambridge he was unacquainted with the mathematics; but in one fortnight he qualified himself to attend a class which had gone through several books in Euclid; and he soon after discovered an error, not indeed in Euclid, but in a treatise on Spherical Trigonometry, usually bound up with Simpson's Euclid, the 14th proposition of which Mr. Lee disproves. Now, as Simpson's edition of Euclid may be looked upon as a text book in either university; as it is the one usually put in the hands of students, and to which the lectures of the tutors apply, it is most wonderful that a mistake should have been pointed out in such a work, and for the first time, as

it should seem, by a student of not many weeks standing in that science. And as the highest honours are given at Cambridge to mathematical learning, Mr. Lee must have anticipated a safe and easy road to those honours. But he considered this point, as he does all others, with that sobriety of mind with which he is so eminently gifted; and he contented himself with a competent knowledge of mathematics, lest further attention to that seducing science should interfere with those studies in which the highest interests of mankind were concerned; and this decision speaks volumes as to Mr. Lee's theological views. Mr. Crichton, no doubt, was well read in the school divinity of his day; but I know not that any of his polemical victories have been handed down to us. Of Mr. Lee it may be said, if he has an ambition, it is to know the word of God himself, and to impart that word to others; though whether he shall be honoured upon earth as the instrument of the good he has done, or may do, is, I believe a very inferior consideration with him, or rather no consideration at all. His exertions in this behalf are more than I can trust my memory with, but I have taken some pains to procure a note of them: (and which the Archdeacon then read as follows):

1. The Syriac New Testament, edited by Mr. Lee, and published, is not a continuation of that begun by Dr. Buchanan, but an entire new work, for which Mr. Lee collated three ancient Syrian MSS. the Syrian commentary of Syrius, and the texts of Ridley, Jones, and Welstein.

2. An edition of the Malay New Testament, from the Dutch edition of 1733; and the Old Testament is now in the press.

3. An enlarged and corrected edition of Mr. Martyn's Hindostanee Prayer-Book, in conjunction with Mr. Corrie.

4. A tract, translated into Persian and Arabic, and printed, entitled "The Way of Truth and Life," for the use of Mahometans.

5. A Malay tract for the London Missionary Society; and some Tracts in Hindostanee, for the Society for instructing the Lascars.

6. A tract in Arabic, on the new system of education, written by Dr. Bell, and first translated by Michael Sabag for Baron de Saey, oriental interpreter to the King of France.

7. Dr. Scott having translated the service for Christmas-day from the Prayer-Book of the Church of England into Persian, Mr. Lee has added to it the rest of the Liturgy.

8. Mr. Lee has under hand a new translation of the Old Testament into

Persian, in conjunction with Mirza Khasseel.

9. Mr. Lee is printing an Hindostanee New Testament.

10. He is preparing for an Ethiopic Bible and other works.

11. Mr. Lee has moreover made a new fount of letter for Hindostanee and Persian printing; and a new fount for an edition of the Syrian Old Testament, for which he has collated nine antient MSS. and one antient commentary. Some of these were collated for the London Polyglot; but Mr. Lee looks upon those collations both as incorrect and deficient. He hopes to restore many omissions both in the London and Paris Polyglots.

The Archdeacon proceeded to observe, that the next article was the Belles Lettres. Much had been said of the facility with which Mr. Crichton composed in verse and prose, of his extemporary recitations; and that he had written a comedy, many of the characters in which he enacted in his own person.—When I first had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. Lee upon books, I found that he had read the Latin Poets usually introduced into schools, as Ovid, Virgil, Horace, &c., that he had read part of the Odyssey, as well as the Iliad of Homer, some of the Greek minor poets, and some of the plays of Sophocles. Before we parted, I lent him the memoirs of that interesting and extraordinary young man Mr. Kirke White, then lately printed. Mr. Lee returned it to me very shortly, with a Latin Poem in praise of Kirke White, a dialogue in Greek on the Christian religion, and a pious effusion in Hebrew; all compiled by himself when, as I believe, he had not any access to books, for he was during the time, if I mistake not, upon permanent duty at Ludlow, as a member of the South Local Militia for this county; and I believe the first prose composition of any length Mr. Lee turned his attention to, was his History of the Syrian Churches in India, a memoir which would do credit to the pen of any historian. High commendations are given to Mr. Crichton's skill in fencing, dancing, singing, music, and drawing. To some

of these we may have no immediate parallel to produce on the part of Mr. Lee; but it should be observed, that the skill, the neatness, and the ingenuity of Mr. Lee's mechanical performances evince the same justness of eye and the same steadiness of hand that must have been the ground-work of Mr. Crichton's gayer achievements. As to music, Mr. Lee's powers are not problematical—he taught himself to play upon the flute from an accidental circumstance, with almost intuitive readiness; and when the Shrewsbury Volunteers were raised, he qualified himself with equal readiness to be one of their military band. All this time he was a member of a ringing society, and gave private lectures in gothic architecture. But if Mr. Lee is thus great in what he possesses, he is not less great in what he does not possess. If he appears inferior to no one in extent or variety of genius, he is without any of those eccentricities with which genius is so often concomitant.—When Mr. Crichton gave a public challenge to disputation to the Literati of Paris, to one of his advertisements, stuck up on the Sorbonne, the following pasquinade was added:—‘If any one wants to see this monster of perfection, let them inquire at the tavern or the stew.’ But the whole of Mr. Lee's life has been sober, moral, and consistent. He bears his faculties most meekly. The resources of his mind are unapparent till called forth. He sought not polished society, but mingled in it when invited, without effort and without embarrassment; and, without losing any of his humility, he sustains his place in it with ease and independence. Mr. Lee's learning is without any tincture of pedantry; and his religion is as far from enthusiasm on the one hand, as it is from lukewarmness on the other. Let us bless God, then, that such talents are so directed. Let us bless God that they are directed in an especial manner to the interests of the Bible Society; and perhaps, after all, the grandeur and the simplicity so apparent in the plan of the Bible Society, are two adjuncts that best exemplify the mind thus devoted to its service.”

PORTFOLIO TO THE INDIAN GAZETTEER.

THE notices, descriptions, and sketches, which constitute a *Gazetteer* are valuable auxiliaries to the collector of general knowledge; but their characteristic office is that of local messengers bearing a prompt answer to particular enquiry. The literary artist whose minute style fills up the compartments of a scroll, formed to

hold details of every spot on the globe, and to exhibit the points which are scarcely perceptible in the general map, with as distinct a face, and sometimes on a larger tablet, than the primary regions, may be termed, the miniature-painter of geography. He sketches the great masses, empires and ruling cities,

on a reduced scale, as by a pentagraph. He has to do with the landscape rather than the figures, though he may occasionally introduce heads, in outline, of remarkable actors on the scene. Still topography simply is his avowed province; to delineate individual places distinct from persons; a department which bears the same relation to geography, as biography does to history. As the entire field can be known only by degrees; so no industry of research can produce details of the parts which shall be all at once perfect. This branch of information is therefore always growing; as materials offer for contributions to the *Indian Gazetteer*, we intend to drop them into the pockets of the portfolio which is now opened.

Some of the articles thus collected will be new and complete in themselves; others will be detached pieces, fragments considered separately, but as particles of recent and authentic information, may be useful additions to what was before known.

MOORUP (also called SOODAGUR).

A fortress, or rather fortified mountain, situate in the southern Concan near Malwan, on the eastern side of the range of Ghats, and before the deposition of the late Peishwa belonging to the Poona State. The fort is six miles in circumference, and near three miles from gate to gate, and has two large tanks of water. It was taken on the 14th of February 1818 by the field force under Lieut. Col. Prother, after a bombardment of twenty-four hours. At the time of its surrender, it was full of provisions; previous to the attack, it had a garrison of near five hundred sepoy, under the command of two Killedars.

DAMAUN.

Damaun—"a Skirt."—This is the proper derivation of the word, though some derive it from the Portuguese *Da mao*, to assist or lend a hand, with the same justice that Bombay is from *Bombae*, without referring to its ancient name of *Mombas*.

The town of Damaun is situated on the bank of a river, close to the sea, in latitude 20,22 N. and longitude 73,05 E. about 90 miles north of Bombay. It

has been in the possession of the Portuguese since the year 1531, but in common with most of their settlements is now on the decline; its commerce is trifling, and the shipping belonging to its excellent port insignificant; they consist only of a few grabs, which trade to Mozambique and other African ports; the coasting trade from Diu and Goa, carried on in native boats is more considerable.

The aspect of Damaun from seaward is most imposing; but on a nearer approach the illusion vanishes, for the town possesses no one attractive object.

The anchorage of the road is in 8 fms. three miles off shore; but the river affords a secure harbour for small vessels, and in spring tides in the S. W. Monsoon, has from 18 to 20 feet water on the bar. In 1789, a ship belonging to Bombay of 750 tons availed herself of this, and escaped shipwreck by taking refuge in the river.

The building of ships, has been always a great source of profit to this place, and the art is still carried on to a great extent; the builder is a Hindoo, a respectable man, though not a man of science. Most of his ships have been built on one model, and have some faults, but more good qualities: they are too short for their breadth, and do not sail well in a head sea, and in this case generally refuse stays; but to compensate this they wear round in their own length, are always stiff, carry their sail well and a good cargo, and sail like the devil, with a fair wind.

The following ships have been built at Damaun for the port of Bombay since the year 1790, besides many for the Arabs and Macao merchants, viz.

- 1790.—*Hercules*, 700 Tons.
- 1791.—*Encas*, 600; *Amelia*, 987.
- 1792.—*Jehangier*, 650; *Gloster*, 294.
- 1794.—*Friendship*, 870.
- 1795.—*Ewer*, 324; *Contribution*, 400.
- 1796.—*Seton*, 569; *Escape*, 310.
- 1797.—*Candidate*, 709.
- 1798.—*Trincornalie*, 350.
- 1799.—*Bombay Merchant*, 439; *Fair Armenian*, 400.
- 1800.—*Adam Smith*, 662.
- 1801.—*Solimany* 670; *Admiral Rainer*, 500.
- 1802.—*Waldegrave*, 550.

1209.—Windham, 800.

1213.—Portuguese, 503; Asia Felix, 350.

1214.—Bon Success, 450; Lovely Tish, 300.

1215.—Glorioso, 500; Two Portuguese, 1000. Prime, 300; Hamooyan, Shah, 670.

1216.—Two Portuguese, 1200.

1217.—Principe Regent, 700.

1218.—Two Portuguese, 1200; 1 Brig., 180.

PALLEE, OR SURRUGHUR.

Previous to its reduction by the British on the 8th of February 1818, Pallée or Surrughur, the *fort of excellence*, was deemed by all the natives of the southern Concan as impregnable. It never was taken before, and was built by Sewajee, the founder of the Mahratta empire. The fort is erected near the top of an insulated mountain about one thousand five hundred feet high, situated south east of the Nagootana river. The summit of the hill consists of an oblong and almost perpendicular mass of rock, of considerable height and extent, at the foot of which is a level but narrow space all round, and on the outer edge has been erected a strong wall, flanked by towers, which constitutes the fort. It is inaccessible on all sides but the north, in which face is a gateway, the road to which is rugged and precipitous. The fort contains abundance of water in excavations, and there are also casemates for the accommodation of the garrison, and to protect stores and provisions.

The field force under Col. Prother was at Pallée on the 6th Feb.; on the 7th every thing was arranged for its attack, the battery laid down, and stores in progress up a steep ascent of nearly a mile. At sunrise on the 8th, the fire opened against the fort from a ten inch, two eight inch mortars, and a five and half inch howitzer. The practice was so excellent that in two hours the hill and houses in the fort were in a blaze, when the enemy held out a flag and surrendered at discretion. On entering the fort, the natives said that the shells followed them all over the fort, wherever they meant to hide themselves the shot was certain to approach them.

PEDIER, and ACHEEN.

Account of the Coast of Pedier and Acheen, from personal Observation.

The coast of Pedier extends about one hundred and twenty leagues, in an E. S. E. direction from Point Pedro, the N. W. extremity of Sumatra, to Diamond Point, the N. E. extreme. The whole of this coast affords safe anchorage during all times of the year; and appears to have received its name from Pedier village, which was the principal port of trade in the first voyages of the Portuguese and English, and was then dignified with the name of city.

At present it consists of a pretty large village, of neat and comfortable huts, built on the banks of the river, about half a mile from its mouth; the huts are all raised on stakes about three feet from the ground. The Rajah's house is surrounded with a stockade, of about an English acre, in which are likewise the houses of his women and ministers; a large open bungalow at the entrance, serves for the transaction of public business; the town consists of one long street, or bazar, with a few smaller ones. The mosques, of which there are three, are also thatched buildings. This description of the town will serve for all those on the coast, not excepting Acheen, the size of whose stockade makes the only difference.

The rivers of this coast are small, with very bad bars; they admit at high water vessels of thirty or forty tons, and are not navigable for boats more than five or six miles from their entrance; at low water a ship's jolly boat cannot get over the bar. Most of the rivers on the coast, about twenty in number, are fresh water ones; some few are salt water, amongst the salt water ones is that of Bouron; the branch that leads to Gingee runs parallel to the beach for a mile and a half. In all these rivers the flood tide is scarce perceived at a mile from the entrance, and during the rainy season they are very rapid.

There are about fourteen places of trade on this coast; the principal ones of resort are Pedier, Bouron, and Tulosaniway. The King of Acheen has taken up his residence here since 1808. A considerable trade is carried on with

Prince of Wales's Island, both by means of their praus and of English coasting vessels. Many Chullas* from the Coromandel coast, chiefly from Nagore, make an annual voyage with cloths, salt, &c. There comes a small vessel from Surat or Bombay, with about two hundred bales of cotton. Those from Prince of Wales's Island bring them opium, iron, fire-arms, gunpowder, and many other necessary articles.

The chief articles of produce are beetlenut and rice, and a small quantity of pepper. A few catties of gold are collected from the beds of the rivers, and brimstone and camphor are sometimes to be bought.

Fruits and refreshments of all kinds are in the greatest plenty; fish is abundant.

The appearance of this coast is extremely beautiful; the hills in some places being very near the sea, and in other places receding to the distance of twenty or more miles. The low land near the sea is planted with groves of cocoa-nut and other trees; amongst which are the ara, or wild pine; it grows high, and is in shape like a beautiful cypress. This coast being exposed to the N. E. monsoon has a surf, which sometimes runs very high on its sandy beach.

The whole extent is reckoned very healthy; the air pure, from the frequency of showers and thunder; an evening seldom passes without a slight squall from the land, especially in the S. W. monsoon. The soil is in general dry, and the vicinity of their towns well cleared from trees; the mornings are the most delightful that can be imagined, the atmosphere is so clear and serene. The sea breeze sets in, after a short interval of calm, about ten o'clock; it continues until the evening, when the land breeze comes off.

The whole is tributary to the King of Achéen: and formerly the chiefs used to repair annually to Achéen, and renew their oath of allegiance; but for these last thirty years the King has not been powerful enough to enforce the payment of a small tribute; the consequence of

which has been a perpetual warfare of the desultory kind, the chiefs now promising the payment of the tribute, and in a few days or weeks again retracting. As it is divided from the territory of Achéen by high and inaccessible mountains, the war has been chiefly carried on by sea, and confined to the capture of all trading vessels, and a blockade of the coast; but whenever a descent was made, the Achéens have been always worsted.

To trace the causes of these discontents we must give a small account of the kingdom of Achéen. Mr. Marsden's history breaks off in 1704; from which time till Achéen was visited by Forrest, in 1764, it has been gradually dwindling away to its present insignificance.

About the year 1784, *Allanhdren*, the son of Mahomet Selim, returned to his country, from which he had been absent for ten years; he had embarked from Achéen in the year 1774, in a ship belonging to his father, with the intention of performing the pilgrimage to Mecca; but stopping at the Isle of France on his way, he was so much pleased with the novelty of what he saw, that he gave up his proposed pilgrimage, and resided *incoq.* at the Mauritius for many years; it was even said that he served in their military as a private sepoy.

On his return he found his father dead, and the Kingdom governed by a cabal of the Orang-Kayas; he however established himself by means of his father's guard of about three hundred sepoys, and a few renegade Europeans, English, Dutch, and Portuguese, some African slaves, and Chullas from Porto Novo and Nagore.

From 1784 to 1790, the coast of Pedier may be considered to have been in a state of blockade; and his establishment, both military and marine, consisted of foreigners.

The military were three hundred sepoys commanded by a soubahdar, who came originally from Tranquebar; they were kept up chiefly by desertions from ships; and some natives of Bengal were said to have been carried there as slaves.

The marine consisted of three ships of from three to five hundred tons, and twelve or fifteen brigs and *snows*; the commodore, whose name was Hoet, was a Dutchman, and had his broad pennant on board a very fine grab; an Englishman

* The Mahomedans of the coast of Coromandel, from Port Calanere as far as Pondicherry, retain the appellation of Chullas, which signifies southern people.

of the name of Lyall commanded one of the other ships.

This fleet used to sweep the coast of Pedier, capturing and sinking their proas, and murdering or mutilating their prisoners. The stories related of the cruelties committed by this fleet are horrid and scarcely credible.

In 1786, the king appeared to be about forty years of age, of a middle size, but emaciated. He was surrounded by foreigners. The Shahbander, Nakodah Posalee, was an Orang Dangan,* the son of a Malabar, by a woman of the country; the interpreter a native of Tunis, an old man of sixty or seventy; his son Abdullah performed the office for his father. The king was familiar rather than affable, talked Malay and a little French, spoke of king James, and said that Acheen was once a powerful kingdom, but what could he do,...

If it was ever a powerful kingdom no trace remains of it, no remains of public buildings; every thing has given way to an assemblage of mat-houses and huts, chiefly inhabited by petty shopkeepers, husbandmen, and fishers.

The trade is carried on for the king's account by foreigners: his revenues are next to nothing, and the presence of his fleet is always requisite to collect them; his ships are so ill paid, that many of the captains have carried off his ships, and sold them to pay themselves and crew.

The rajahs of Pedier, from having connection with the family of Mahomet Selin, have always been friends with the king of Acheen; and this alliance has been farther cemented by a marriage in 1810 of the king with a sister of the Rajah of Pedier.

The present king is forced to collect his revenues in the same manner as his predecessor. He is surrounded with European and other renegadoes, with whom he is said to live a very dissipated life; he dresses in the Portuguese style; and frequently gets drunk, so that we may look

in vain for reformation from him. He has within this four years removed from Acheen to Telosamaway, a town near the N.E. end of the island, which has a good bay and convenient anchorage, where he now resides.

The west coast, as far as Sinkell, is tributary to him, including the ports of Soosoo, Labounjee and Na Laboo; but he is forced to send or go with his fleet to collect the revenues, which consist of four per cent. on all exports, and a voluntary contribution of rice, in all amounting to about one million of dollars annually. The only part of his subjects that are able to pay any taxes are those on the coast, for it does not appear that there are any inland towns of note.

The oldest son of the old Rajah of Pedier was styled Tuneco Loat, lord of the sea.

It has been already stated that the coast receives its name from the town.

Next to Acheen the port of Pedier is the principal: it was avoided by English ships for many years on account of the ferocious character of its Rajah, the grandfather of the present one, who was said to be the principal actor in cutting off the ship Floyer, in 1784, at Telosamaway; after the old man's death, it became resorted to as usual. Besides Pedier, the trading towns on the coast, each of which has its own independent chief, are as follows, commencing from Point Pedro and proceeding eastward:

	Fishing Proas.	Trading Proas.	Canoes.
Batoa,	11	5	23
Bengala,	7	7	40
Pedier,	23	20	52
Chilaw,	12	10	30
Giogeca,	18	25	40
Ire Laboo,	9	10	50
Sawhon,	7	2	18
Durjan Gadee,	7	2	20
Murdoo,	29	10	55
Sambelangas,	10	8	30
Jonga,	5	4	25
Passangah,	14	10	50
Telosamaway,	40	50	110
Passair,	6	10	35

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The towns are all situated on the banks of rivers. The inhabitants speak the

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* The descendants of the Chittas are styled Orang Dangan, and unite the chieftainry of the Chittas to the ferocity of the Malays, and have frequently instigated the cutting off of European ships. Hassan of Quedah was strongly suspected of having some hand in cutting off Capt. Carron in 1784; and his namesake at Pedier, and Hakim of Ire Laboo, have been accused of the same thing.

Acheen language, and are all orthodox Mahomedans, so strict that a disseater cannot settle among them; a number of Seyda continue to reside, and combine the office of priest with that of merchant. Many people from Nagore also intermarry and reside, their progeny are known by the name of Orang Dangan; these people are in general employed by the different Rajahs as writers, accountants, &c.

The mountain and Pagan tribes sometimes make incursions. The coast only is inhabited by the Mahomedans, who have the character of being very treacherous and revengeful; it is certain that they have seized many ships, and killed all the Europeans belonging to them, yet whether sufficient cause was not given them to commit such acts has never been enquired into. They always go armed, are high spirited, and extremely tenacious of their honor; and as they have means at hand, an injury or insult is always resented on the spot.

For a nation who have had such constant intercourse with Europeans, it is surprising how little they are versed in the arts of civilized life.

Of the mechanic arts, that of boat-building is the one that gives most employment; every town has its little establishment of twenty or thirty boat-builders, a blacksmith, several goldsmiths, and a coffin-maker.

They manufacture cloth of silk and cotton, which is very durable, and used by themselves both as lungies and drawers; it is in general striped. Filagree-work and embroidering likewise employ a number of hands. Mats of all kinds are also made in great perfection, of rush, which are either plain or stained.

The laws, except some local ones, are the Mahomedan; petty disputes are settled by a Panchai, of whom the Rajah is always one; few crimes are committed or punished except that of rebellion, and then the criminal is beheaded. In case of murder, the families have liberty to settle the matter between them; the assassin in general flies; his family either pay a heavy

fine, or engage to deliver him up. They have no prisons or places of confinement. To punish rebellion, the whole family being considered criminal, suffers, and summary justice is inflicted on the spot.

To return to the present state of Acheen, the king has still a fleet; but it appears that he has been driven from Tulosanaw by the son of Seyid Hossien, of Prince of Wales's Island; and we understand he lives entirely on board his fleet, proceeding from place to place for the purpose of collecting his revenues. A year or two ago his chief adviser was an Englishman of the name of Fenwick, a man of desperate fortunes, and who is lately deceased.

If however the English establish a factory at Acheen, and assist the king to retrieve his character, and punish his rebellious subjects, we may still live to see this fine country flourish; it has many advantages for trade, a large extent of sea coast that can be safely approached at all seasons, numerous boats and a number of coasting vessels. Ten thousand tons of beetlenut, and as many of rice, are sometimes exported in one year from this coast, and as many tons of pepper from the west coast.

The present Rajah of Pedler is a stout active young man of about thirty years of age; transacts and attends to business himself, talks Portuguese and Moors pretty tolerably; but like his brother-in-law of Acheen, disgusts his subjects by the encouragement he gives to low Chulias and other vagabonds. In 1812 he had a buffoon in his pay, who had formerly been a common Lascar in a country ship, with whom he was on the most familiar terms. He has hitherto adhered to his contracts, and is rather popular with the traders who visit the coast. He has a real with some flourishing titles which he is fond of exhibiting on all occasions; he styles the king of Acheen* always "Sultan," and declares that he pays his quota of revenue faithfully.—(*Bombay, April 8.*)

* There is a report that the present king of Acheen has served as a Lascar on board the Fortunate country ship, Capt. Bonthain, but I believe it to be unfounded.

REPORT ON GENERAL BOYD'S CLAIM.

In the latter sessions of the late parliament, Gen. Boyd, in the service of the United States of America, addressed a petition to the House of Commons, claiming an indemnification from the public treasury of this country, for the expected profits on a cargo of saltpetre, which was seized about the year 1807 by his Majesty's ship *Martha*, while in transit on a licensed vessel from India to America.

Independent of the question whether Gen. Boyd is entitled to a compensation, some incidents stated in the Report deserve to be registered as belonging to the biography of adventurers from Europe, and Christian countries in America peopled from Europe, who have entered into the service of Native Powers in India. Though but a small part of one life, a clue may run through these incidental passages to materials for a memoir.

Returning to the foundation of the claim, we make no observation on the strange panic under which the application for Gen. Boyd's aid originated. The labour and trouble incurred, and the disposition to render service manifested, in flying to succour a friend on the cry of *wolf!* ought not to be estimated by the truth of the cry. Nor do we desire, on the part of the country, any particular information, whether Gen. Boyd's friendly expedition began and ended in a few consecutive hours, like a complete drama, or, violating the unity of time, extended—as it probably did, allowing for the return of his corps—to part of the second day. This would be to imitate the sailor, who undervalued the services of the dentist, because he had at once pulled extracted the cause of pain. But we have one remark to offer, which we trust will not be deemed presumptuous. The Committee have not invoked the attention of the House to the opposition between the statement in Major Hyndman's second dispatch, that "the report conveyed" in his former letter was totally unfounded," and the representation to the Committee by Gen. Boyd, that "his movement had the effect of disconcerting" Mons. Raymond and frustrating his "object." For, passing over this discrepancy without comment, there seems however to be a satisfactory reason; be-

cause the claim presented is not for remuneration: that was given by the party contracting the obligation, in a shape which satisfied the party who performed the intended service. All that was demanded was given. The privilege conceded was a payment; the acceptance of it, a receipt for a valuable consideration: so that there is no question between the East-India Company and Gen. Boyd, the original parties to the contract. The promise by their servant, Mr. Kirkpatrick, was small; the performance by the Company, large; the license to take 300 tons of saltpetre was a sacrifice, the value of which is enhanced as the calculation upon it rises. The claim is for indemnity from a third party for the loss of quadruple profits on the cargo shipped for America. The fruit from a promising speculation was intercepted by the unauthorized act of an officer in the king's navy. For this we leave the measure of indemnity to the vigilance of the House of Commons, as guardians of the public treasury; and to the equity of the same assembly, as a popular council, having, when appealed to on questions between this country and foreigners, a judicial office, in the execution of which even patriotism ought not to counsel justice.

An indignant emotion is excited by the legal advice under which the case was originally prepared for the House of Commons. We will not say this is a specimen of American logic, or of federal jurisprudence. It would be uncharitable to generalize. Have not the underwriters a prior claim to indemnity? Or have they received the proceeds from the sale at the Cape? Who were the purchasers? Could not the expected profits have been insured by an express declaration to the underwriters? The saltpetre was taken to America: was it taken thither under the original license, and on whose account? Both branches of the case are perplexed by the lateness of the application, and the merits rendered nearly intangible.

The following is the substance of the *Report of the Committee*.

Mr. Boyd, a native and citizen of the United States of America, and now a

General Officer in their service, had in early life emigrated to India, and as a soldier of fortune made his way to some of the Native Courts. In the year 1797, he was proprietor and commander of a partisan corps, consisting of infantry, horse, and artillery, amounting to 2,000 well appointed effectives, in the service of his Highness the Nizam.

On the 9th of August, at midnight, Mr. Kirkpatrick, the British Resident at the Court of the Nizam, was awakened out of his sleep by the sudden arrival, from Major Hyndman, an officer commanding a part of the British force *subaldized by that prince*, of a messenger with the alarming intelligence that Monsieur Raymond, a Frenchman commanding a large corps offered by his countrymen in the service of the Nizam, had made a sudden movement with his whole force, with the intention, as was supposed, of attacking the greatly inferior British force, under Major Hyndman, in his neighbourhood. In these critical circumstances, Mr. Kirkpatrick, after a short deliberation, applied to General Boyd, requesting that he would assist the English in the unequal struggle, and immediately move to their neighbourhood, urging, to use his own words, "that he might thereby eventually entitle himself, and his whole party, to strong claims on the thanks of the British government."

General Boyd lost not a moment in assuring the British Resident that he would instantly put his corps under arms, and be ready on the first summons to support the British with his whole force. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Robins, an officer who served under him, that his corps was actually put in motion, and advanced some way towards the encampment of Mons. Raymond, when Gen. Boyd received another letter from Mr. Kirkpatrick, dated early in the morning of the 10th of August, stating that he had just learned that the report conveyed in his former letter was totally unfounded; and in consequence Gen. Boyd returned to his encampment. It is stated by Gen. Boyd that his movement had the effect of disconcerting Monsieur Raymond, and frustrating his object. On this point the records of the East India Company give no information; but the evidence of Mr. Robins, the witness already mentioned, states that the officers serving under General Boyd had an expectation of liberal reward from the British government for the part they had acted; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, writing deliberately after the affair was over, expresses himself in the following terms:—"The readiness which you evinced to afford the assistance of your party, calls for my warmest thanks; and I shall not fail to make a

"proper report of it to the Supreme Government."

According to the representation which Gen. Boyd addressed to the Court of Directors, in 1806, the decisive manifestations he had given of his attachment to the British interests operated most unfavourably on his own. Mons. Raymond, indignant against Gen. Boyd, represented in such strong terms his attachment to the English, and on this ground intrigued against him with such success, that notwithstanding his utmost efforts, and though the general was assisted by the British resident, after various proceedings of an ambiguous character, he and his corps were at length dismissed from the service of the Nizam; and thus Gen. Boyd lost a situation from which, as he states, he was deriving an income of 6,000 rupees per month, or about £9,000 per annum. His Highness the Peishwah, in whose employ he had before been, then invited General Boyd to resume his former situation, and the offer was accepted; but he was prevented from joining that prince by the circumvention of Scindiah, another Mah-ratta chief. The American stranger, disgusted with the politics and intrigues of India, soon after left that country and returned to his native land.

General Boyd hearing, in 1806, that many officers who had been in the service of the various native powers of India, had been amply rewarded for giving up situations of emolument, rather than act in hostility towards the British interests, was prompted to prefer his claim to remuneration, on the double ground of the service he had rendered, and the situation he had lost. The mode of remuneration was suggested by himself, as one that would be of essential service to him, namely, that of his being permitted to ship at Calcutta 300 tons of saltpetre for America, as being likely, by a small sacrifice by the one party, to produce a very liberal remuneration to the other; guarding against the possibility of its coming into the hands of the enemy, by agreeing to contract with the United States to import the whole for their use. Saltpetre was an article, the ordinary exportation of which from India was prohibited; and by the sale of this cargo in the United States, Gen. Boyd might fairly hope to realize from £30,000 to £35,000 sterling. To this proposition the Directors of the East-India Company assented, provided the plan should be sanctioned by the British government. His Majesty's Ministers, when made acquainted with the case, acceded to the proposal, and manifested their approbation of it by granting General Boyd a license, which extended not merely to permit his transportation to America of so large a quantity of military stores, but even to protect his

cargo from capture, in the event of a war breaking out between this country and America. General Boyd's property was thus secured against the attacks of any of our ships of war, even supposing that national hostilities had intervened; yet in a time of profound peace between the two countries, the ship *Martha*, in which the saltpetre was laden, having touched at the Cape of Good Hope, to land some English passengers, was violently detained by one of his Majesty's ships of war, and was condemned by the Vice Admiralty Court in that settlement. On an appeal to the proper court in this country, a decree in favour of Gen. Boyd was obtained, and the restoration of the saltpetre was ordered; but before the decree reversing the original sentence had reached the Cape, the saltpetre had been precipitately sold for a sum comparatively so trifling, as to do little more, according to Gen. Boyd's account, than to compensate the charges incurred at the Cape. These transactions took place about the years 1807 and 1808.

It does not appear that for a considerable time afterwards he brought forward in this country any claim to be indemnified for the spoliation of his property at the Cape; but for several years subsequent to the period here mentioned, the critical state of affairs between this country and the United States rendered the times unfavourable to the further prosecution of his claim, and afterwards the unhappy war between this country and America broke out. In that war Gen. Boyd not only maintained the character of a good officer, but displayed kindness and generosity to the British prisoners who fell into his hands. As soon as peace was restored, Gen. Boyd came to this country to prosecute his claim, and presented to the House the petition which was referred to the Committee.

The examination of the accounts relating to this transaction was rendered difficult and intricate, not only by the length of time that had elapsed, and by General Boyd's not being conversant with accounts, but still more by the subsequent failure of the mercantile house which had conducted the commercial parts of this transaction in London. That house had advanced the funds for the purchase and transportation of the saltpetre; it had effected an insurance on the saltpetre; and when it was seized and condemned at the Cape, had, on the refusal of the underwriters to make good a loss so incurred, sued them in the Court of King's Bench, and obtained a judgment for the amount of the whole sum insured. This litigation was terminated about the year 1811, whilst Gen. Boyd was in America.

From General Boyd's statements it appears, that on consulting with some American lawyers of character touching the na-

ture of his claims on this country, for the spoliation of his property, they gave it as their opinion that *these claims ought to be preferred, irrespectively of the insurance that had been effected, and charging the whole sum which the saltpetre would have produced if carried safely to America, after deducting the prime cost, freight and other charges of the adventure*; on this principle, his original statement of his claim, prepared for the Committee, was constructed.

To America, indeed, the saltpetre was actually carried by the purchasers of it at the Cape; and sold for the price assumed in General Boyd's statement, amounts to..... £50,962
He deducts from this sum, for cost, freight, and charges, as abstracted from the books of his London agents 10,947

Leaving..... 40,015

Besides which, he deducted for the sale produce of the saltpetre at the Cape, under the decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court..... 3,609

36,406

But he charged interest on the account 14,400

The amount of what his compensation from the East-India Company would have produced to him, if he had carried it to America, stood at..... 50,206

In this account there was a material error against Gen. Boyd; for the sum of £3,609 deducted as the produce of the saltpetre at the Cape, had been before deducted from the account of costs and charges, which stood, after such deduction, at the balance as above of £10,947. But in examining the said account of costs and charges, the Committee were for the first time apprised that the saltpetre had been insured to the amount of £15,200 of which about £14,000 had been recovered from the underwriters by the suit above mentioned. In answer to the enquiry why this had not been stated in the first representation of his case, Gen. Boyd gave the explanation above, namely, that he had omitted the introduction of the insurance upon the opinion of the American lawyers, who had advised him; but the Committee is clearly of opinion, that the insurance, and the sum recovered, ought to have been stated, inasmuch as the actual situation in which Gen. Boyd stood as a claimant for remuneration, must be different on the two suppositions of the insurance having or not having been made; but it is to be observed, that in stating the account in his own way, that

* Does this mean that it was actually sold for 50,962? The mode of expression is very ambiguous to lawyers.

is, by deducting from the *estimated amount* of the proceeds of the saltpetre in America, the prime cost and charges, instead of the amount insured, he made the amount of his claim about £3000 more than it would have been if the insurance had been deducted, instead of the prime cost and charges; and by his mistake in twice deducting the sum of £3,609 for sales at the Cape, he reduced the amount of his claim below what it would have been, if he had deducted, instead of the prime cost and charges, the full amount of the insurance recovered from the underwriters.

On the whole, the insurance seems to have reimbursed Gen. Boyd for the prime cost and charges of the saltpetre, and for the actual expenses incurred in the prosecution of his claim, and thereby to have placed him in the situation of not having sustained any direct pecuniary loss.

But if Gen. Boyd has not to complain of any positive loss, yet the Committee is persuaded that the House will bear in mind the loss he sustained of the sum for which the saltpetre would have sold in America, and on the acquisition of which he had reckoned. The Committee in order to ascertain the probable amount of this sum, referred to the prices current in America, and thence learned both the ordinary value of saltpetre in that country, and its particular value in the year in which Gen. Boyd's cargo would have arrived there, but for his detention: and it appeared that the 300 tons of saltpetre would have sold for full £50,000. But besides his being deprived of so large a sum, which Gen. Boyd had anticipated as his own, the Committee cannot be insensible to Gen. Boyd's long course of protracted and disappointed hope, of uncompensated trouble and anxiety, his loss of time, to the fatigues and perils of repeated voyages across the Atlantic, and all these super-

added to the actual loss sustained in India, as he himself states, from the sudden blasting of his expectations, founded on his military connection with one of the greatest and most respectable of the native powers.

On a review of the entire case, the Committee find that Gen. Boyd having, in early life, rendered, at his own personal risk, an important service to this country, when, from the political circumstances of the period, it was of more than ordinary value; having, in consequence of this very act of *spirited generosity*, sustained the loss of a situation which promised him a large return of fortune and perhaps of credit; having had the value of his services recognized both by the Directors of the East-India Company and the ministers of the Crown; and HAVING RECEIVED a liberal remuneration, he was suddenly deprived of it by the unwarrantable proceedings of the *commander of a British ship of war*. The Committee is persuaded that the House will not be insensible to Gen. Boyd's protracted course of anxiety and disappointment. The circumstance of his being a foreigner will, the Committee doubt not, recommend the case to the consideration of the House. The length of time that has elapsed, as augmenting the sum of Gen. Boyd's hardships, will undoubtedly be rather favorable than injurious to his cause. It will also be a recommendation to Gen. Boyd's case, that his personal character stands high in his native country. Finally, the Committee, though by no means intending to recommend a remuneration of Gen. Boyd, grounded on the principle of realizing the profits which he might have ultimately derived from his commercial adventure, yet feel themselves justified in recommending the case of Gen. Boyd to the fair consideration of the House.—*July 5.*

SPORTS IN THE PARK OF LITERATURE.

No. I.

A Parallel to Cock-throwing.

NOTHING is more pleasant than sport; nothing more liable to degenerate into barbarity. Laws may restrain barbarous sports, or the influence of artificial manners may suspend them in desuetude, without effecting the civilization of the heart. A man may learn the manipulations of science without the discipline of morals, only to employ the powers of multiplied talent as the engine of polished mischief. In which case the amusements of his lighter hours will bear a strict analogy to those in which his ruder ancestors indulged. Pasquinade will succeed to cock-throwing; and concurrent libel to bull-baiting. It was on the principle, that

forced refinement fixes the suppressed habit within, that Mr. Windham advocated the tolerance of old pastimes; thinking that the loss of these *physical amusements*, not voluntarily relinquished, leaves a void in vulgar minds, into which the cold air of *intellectual barbarity* immediately rushes to restore the equilibrium disturbed by too rarefying a change. For the exploded amusement of *throwing at cocks* once in the year, we have now almost daily the *metaphysical spectacle* which has succeeded to it as a national sport; and in which the mind engages with a keener relish. There is a manifest improvement as to external elegance. The

projectiles used at the old game were derived from the handle of a menial instrument, multiplied by division. A mopetick was treated like a wooden polypos. Instead of the *sections of a sordid staff*, the mercenary player at the refined imitation of cock-throwing, grasps a diurnal *stylus*; or, to speak less metaphorically, carries for munition a few columns of a newspaper disposable as projectiles, piled in a loose bundle, ready to throw at any victim. These twirl through the air to a great distance with astonishing noise and velocity. Then for the game-cock on which the flying shaft is to be directed: to make out this side of the parallel, let us suppose some military officer of invincible gallantry to be selected; one who has fought in the East and West In-

dies, Egypt, and South America, bled for his country, and done the state some service. Sir Henry T., for example, is seized for his courage, dragged from the tent of honour, and tied to the stake. The pastime is now ready to begin. A light and airy genius who has a taste for rational amusement, steps forward with holiday sprightliness, and, in place of the frontum of a mopetick, launches a column of gliding invective at the pinioned hero. Hit or miss, the fun is to follow up the throw. The volatile cudgels are plugged with lead. Any one who pleases may laugh them again; while poltroons halloo applause when a random hit tries the game of the brave. And thus is conducted one of the intellectual sports of the present day. SIMENES.

POETRY.

THE WARRIOR PROPHET.

(From the Cambridge Price Poems.)

BY HAMILTON SYDNEY BERESEFORD,
OF CLARE HALL.

- "The key of Heaven and Hell," the prophet cries,
"On each believer's holy sabre lies;
"One night in camps, one gore-drop
"trickling there,
"Outweighs whole months of penance
"and of prayer.
"The battle-stain, from earthly blemish
"pure,
"Awaits the last tremendous day secure;
"Then shall his wounds with vermeil
"lustre glow,
"Then from their lips shall breath of
"fragrance flow,
"And in the place of each divided limb
"Shall angel-plumes be fixed, and wings
"of cherubim!"

Such were the words of promise, wild
and vain,
By which the Warrior-prophet nerved his
reign.
He spoke to savage tribes of lawless life,
Whose trade was rapine, and whose joy
was strife.
Like birds, that scent the battle-field
afar,
To Yathreb's* walls they flocked, and
watched for war.
For them had Nature's niggard hand
arrayed
Few soft retreats with verdure and with
shade;

O'er the dry sandy waste 'twas theirs to
roam,
Denied that dearest boon, a social home,
Denied the common stream's unpurchased
wave,
Though raging thirst the cool refresh-
ment crave.
Thus more than poor, from Nature's stern
decree
They gained one only blessing—liberty.
But who was he, that chieftain bold
and proud,
To whom the wild Bedoween humbly
bowed?
From infant years an orphan, on his head
Misfortune's blight as by a cloud was shed.
He saw the wealth, the power, his birth
should claim,
Assumed by stronger friends of kindred
name,
Whose niggard hands on him bestowed
alone
One meannest share of all he deemed his
own:
Nay more, a home they gave—'twas
meet in sooth
Who wronged his infancy should guard
his youth.
Thus lonely left, no soft maternal breast
His murmurs soothed, or cradled him to
rest;
Moist with delight, no fond maternal eye
Watched his weak limbs their earliest
efforts try;
No mother's balmy voice, with precept
bland,
Bade his young bud of opening mind
expand.

The heart, whose social ties are rent away,
In the wild loneliness of thought will
stray;

The heart, by Fortune's blind resentment
torn,

Will seek in dreams a refuge less forlorn.
Oft to his mother's grave would he repair,
At eve's soft hour, to weep and linger
there.

'Twas said, the pious tears that mourner
shed

Bewailed her helpless doom, in error dead,
Perhaps some filial drops bedewed his
cheek,—

Yet that firm spirit scorned a mood so
weak:

Hope dimly seen, aspirings strange and
high,

Forced the full tear from the unconscious
eye.

Well might that *tomb of all his joys* recall
His birth-right proud, his youth's unpit-
tied fall;

And well might fancy deem his parent
shade

To all his vows a pleased attention paid.
For wealth he toiled, that best approach

to power,
And wealth he found in love's propitious
hour.

When Man or coldly fosters, or betrays,
Warm, generous Woman oft the slight
repays:

His worth was pictured on Cadijah's
breast:—

She gace that fancied worth the means of
rest.

But ease he valued not, who sighed for
fame,

And wealth *inglorious seemed without a
name.*

His joyless home was but an eagle's nest,
Reared amid clouds, upon the mountain's
crest;

Where, in the bosom of mysterious
gloom,

He poised for one bold flight each strength-
ening plume.

Remote from humankind, he loved to
brood

O'er high designs, whose nurse is solitude.
He shunned the feast, and if he deigned
to smile,

'Twas plain his dark heart wandered far
the while:

But when some pilgrim band, with fervour
vain,

Grovelled beneath the Caaba's idol-fane,

He watched the pious dupes with scorn-
ful eye,

Or fled the scene's corruption with a
sigh;—

For on his soul truth shed a transient
gleam,

E'er poyer disdained, or passion quenched
the beam.

Genius of fraud—or fancy! thou whose
hand

Of Hera's cave the wild delusion planned!
Whate'er thou wert, how darkly wide
have rolled

The waves of error from thy secret hold!
An ARAB's name remoter realms obey,
Than Rome's imperial sceptre e'er could
away.

Her earthly fetters scarce the form might
bind;

His strange, mysterious chain controls
the mind.

Yes, in the depth of Hera's cave he
wrought

The secret web of visionary thought;
An angel-hand, he said, prepared the
loom

And dyed the woof in heaven's serenest
bloom.

Few, very few, through many a tedious
year,

Would lend that boastful tale a patient
ear;

But Mecca's sons upon th' enthusiast's
head

Their bitter taunts, and free revilings shed.
"Of old," they cried, "the Prophet's

"gifted arm
"Could melt the rock, the severed waters

"charm:—
"Do thou, since heaven to thee is all

"revealed,
"Call down thy sacred volume, heavenly

"sealed;
"Bid Hera's darkling angel face the

"light;
"In the dry waste create a garden bright;

"And then, if Mecca yet reject thy
claim,

"Command from yon blue vault avenging
"flame."

But not for these declined his aim
away

From its high mark of lost paternal away;
And those who deemed his heavenly
claims a jest,

Feared the dark schemes of his aspiring
breast,

With firm undaunted voice he preached
 aloud
 Their rulers' crimes and vices to the
 crowd,
 Till at the zealot's head, in evil hour,
 Was hurled th' avenging bolt of outraged
 power.

Deep in the breast of Thor's protect-
 ing cave
 He heard, with silent awe, the tempest
 rave.

In time mature, he left the womb of
 earth,
 Than all her giant-brood a more porten-
 tious birth!

Stern Persecution! all thy racks are
 vain:

Zeal baffles force, and patience conquers
 pain.

Medina's sons a welcome refuge gave,
 And hailed him ruler, whom they joyed
 to save.

Resounds the din of war through Ya-
 threb's walls—

To arms! the Prophet-warrior fiercely
 calls;

With eager haste those lawless tribes
 obey,

Drawn by the lure of Paradise—or prey.
 It boots not here, with borrowed rage, to
 dwell

On the wild rush of foes, the battle-
 swell;

Of Beder's earliest field to mark the
 boast,

Where Mecca fled before th' angelic host!
 Nor the pale rout of Ohud's fearful day,
 When wounds and death beset the Pro-
 phet's way.

Religion, heavenly maid! in whose pure
 breast

Calm dove-like peace, and joy for ever
 rest!

How, through thy chosen land, thy native
 East,

Were all thy laws perverted and defaced!
 E'en where thy tearful smile was taught
 to glow

For boundless bilas, the meed of bound-
 less woe;

There, in the midst of thy polluted
 fane,

Were senseless forms adored, and vile
 remains;

There incense fumed, while many taper's
 glare

Perplexed the meek simplicity of prayer.

There, for the sloth and darkness of
 a cell,

Thy pampered votary bade the world fare-
 well,

By his own hand a firing death he died,
 And claimed eternal bliss for suicide!

While thus thy genuine rites in pomp
 were lost,

On error's wave Arabia's sons were tossed.
 The warm Bedoween blessed the friendly

my
 Of each bright star, that shaped his track-
 less way;

Till Heaven's high lamps usurped the
 worship due

To their great Maker, whom he faintly
 knew.

O pitying Maid! thy tearful eye would melt
 For those sharp pangs the patient camel
 felt,

When on his master's grave he pined away,
 To serve the dead beyond the realms of
 day.

If scorn on thy meek brow could ever
 dwell,

The Caaba's motley scene deserved it well;
 Where, with his blunted darts, red Hobal

stood,
 A wondrous form, controller of the flood!*

While blind devotion idly murmured there
 To many a shape uncooth the fruitless
 prayer.

And he, beneath whose arm were
 doomed to fall

Those idols dark, would he thy smile
 recall?

No—the zealot marred thy peaceful
 name

With murderous steel, and all-devouring
 flame;

He taught the soul predestined fate to
 brave,

And spread enjoyment's lure beyond the
 grave.

Oh! 'twas a note that charmed the
 savage ear,

To meet in Heaven the joys he valued
 here;

To drain the luscious coolness of the
 bowl,

In the rich banquet's sweets unharmed
 to roll,

Through flowery shades to woo luxurious
 rest,

Or bask in warm delight, for ever bleat.

* To this idol (of red agate) was attributed the
 power of commanding rain. See the Preliminary
 Discourse.

And yet, perchance, his hours of earthly
 Joy,
 E'en at their wildest height, had felt
 annoy,
 A secret damp, his tongue could not im-
 part—
 The cloud that wraps the lightnings of
 the heart.
 Why wrought that feeling, vague and un-
 defined,
 In blissful moments on his wayward
 mind?
 'Twas that the soul, too fine for gross
 delight,
 Despised the sensual chain, that clogg'd
 her flight,
 And wared her drooping wing, and longed
 to soar
 Where earthly joys delude frail man no
 more.

There is a bud in life's dark wilderness,
 Whose beauties charm, whose fragrance
 soothes distress;
 There is a beam in life's o'erclouded sky,
 That gilds the starting tear it cannot
 dry.

That flower, that lonely beam, on Eden's
 grove
 Shed the full sweets, and heavenly light
 of love.

Alas! that ought so fair could lead astray
 Man's wavering foot from duty's thornless
 way.

Yet, lovely Woman! yet thy winning smile
 That caused our cares, can every care
 beguile;

And thy soft hand amid the maze of ill
 Can rear one blissful bower of Eden still.
 To his low mind thy worth is all un-
 known,

Who deems thee pleasure's transient toy
 alone;

But oh! how most deceived, whose creed
 hath given

Thine earthly charms a rival band in hea-
 ven!

Yet thou hast charms that time may not
 dispel,

Whose deathless bloom shall glow where
 angels dwell:

The pitying tear in joy shall melt away,
 Like morn's bright dew beneath the solar
 ray;

Thy warm and generous faith, thy pati-
 ence meek,

That plants a smile where pain despoils
 the cheek,—

The balm that virtue mingles here below,
 To mitigate thy cup of earthly woe—
 These shall remain, when sorrow's self
 is dead.

When sex decays, and passion's stain is
 fled.

To stern Mohammed Mecca bends the
 knee,

The doubtful prize of craft or victory.

His proudest foes are at the conqueror's
 feet;

The fickle crowd their injured Prophet
 greet—

But where is she, from whom th' enthu-
 siast drew

The first bright glance of hope's inspiring
 view?

Cadijah sleeps where silence darkly reigns,
 Nor shares his triumph now, who shared
 his pains.

Oh! blame her not, that fondly she be-
 lieved,

For oft the purest heart is most de-
 ceived.

His ardent breast, the den of loose desire,
 For many a fair had nursed unhallowed
 fire;

Yet, on the lap of youthful love reclined,
 Cadijah's matron-shade would sooth his
 mind;

And once,* when beauty's pride pre-
 sumed to claim

A praise superior to her treasured name;—

"No—by yon heavens," he cried, "Ca-
 dijah gave

"Her generous love, when only love
 could save;

"Unfriended, poor, despised, she sought
 "me then—

"A heart so true shall never beat
 "again!"

By fraud or force advanced, Moham-
 med's name

Outstripped each hope his earlier years
 could frame.

The convert's humble soul that name
 adored,

Hang on his lips, and drank each holy
 word.

Who scorned his doctrine, feared the
 teacher's arm:

—Himself alone his wiles could never
 charm;

Nor sway, nor wealth, nor pleasure, hush
 to rest

The bond, for ever wakeful in his breast.

* Gibbon's Decline and Fall, Vol. IX. p. 220.

Oh! when he traced the mazes of his
 plan,
 How would his soul condemn deluded
 man,
 Light as the desert sand, on every blast
 Of passion's burning gale at random
 cast;
 But on himself he wreaked his deepest
 scorn,
 Who stooped to cheat a creature so for-
 lorn.
 Wide o'er Arabia's waste his flaming
 sword
 Stamped the dark brand of Islam's fraud-
 ful word;
 On Jordan's holy banks that sabre shone;
 His name was feared on high Byzantium's
 throne,—
 Where now the sullied bays of haughty
 Rome,
 Torn from their native soil, disdained to
 bloom.
 —What awful hand arrests his proud
 career,
 And thrills his inmost heart with mortal
 fear?
 The power, whose noiseless shafts in
 darkness fly,
 Burns in his blood, and glares in either
 eye.
 In this dread hour, when worldly hopes
 subside,
 When throbs the latest pulse of worldly
 pride,
 When the wrapt soul on viewless scenes
 is lent,—
 Say, wilt that stubborn, conscious mind
 relent?
 No—his last fitful gleam of reason's ray,
 Like some foul vapour, shone but to betray.
 That light had sunk 'in death's un-
 luthousen shade:
 Low on the common ground his limbs
 were laid;
 Yet the stern gaze of his unconscious
 eye
 Appalled the sad enthusiasts, weeping by,
 And on his parted lip was faintly seen
 Some trace of high command that once
 had been.
 In the first doubtful pause of wild despair
 Hope, short-lived, anxious hope, will
 valuably share.
 "He is not dead," they cried, "he
 "cannot die,
 "Our Prophet here, our Advocate on
 "high;

"Wrapt in a holy trance,* her airy flight
 "His soul hath winged to Allah's throne
 "of light,
 "Whose secret laws, that scorn the
 "bounds of time,
 "Form the dread theme of her discourses
 "sublime.
 "On him shall Azrael's dart descend in
 "vain—
 "Mohammed must revive; for Jesus
 "rose again!"
 Fount of eternal life! they durst com-
 pare
 With thee that breathless form extended
 there,
 Dark fraud's deserted cell, pride's moul-
 dering dust,
 Ambition's refuse vile, the dregs of lust.
 —But Thou wert holy, guiltless, poor,
 betrayed,
 Meek as a lamb, that mutely waits the
 blade,
 Pure as the dewy pearl of infant day,
 Soft as the tear, that pity wipes away.
 Thy hand of power, thy heart of hea-
 venly love,
 Displayed on earth the Soul that reigns
 above;
 From dark and rayless orbs dispersed the
 night,
 Oped the dull ear to sounds of new
 delight,
 Stretched the shrunk sinew, loosed the
 speechless tongue,
 And waked the vital spark where death's
 cold damps were hung!
 'Twas the sole bliss of thy benignant
 sway
 To heal all wounds, and wipe all tears
 away;
 Nor could thy bitter foes' relentless ire
 One angry thought of just revenge in-
 spire.
 The pomp of princely power, Ambition's
 aim,
 Thy soul despised, and shunned obstre-
 perous fame.
 Thy throne was not of this tumultuous
 world,
 Reared on the wreck of kings to ruin
 hurled;
 But where Ambition's tearful triumphs
 cease,
 In Heaven's high dome it stands, a throne
 of Peace.

* Alluding to Mahomet's pretended night-
 journey to Heaven.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Memoir of the War in India, conducted by Gen. Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief, and Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, Duke of Wellington; from its Commencement in 1803 to its Termination in 1806, on the Banks of the Hyphasis. With historical Sketches, topographical Descriptions, and statistical Observations. Illustrated by Maps and Plans of Operations. By Major Wm. Thorn, Capt. 25th Lt. Dragoons. London: Egerton, 1818.

OUR governments in India being engaged in what may be strictly denominated a *necessary* sequel to the Mahratta war of 1803-4, and 5, the Memoir which is now before us is peculiarly acceptable; and we have likewise the satisfaction of observing, that our obligations are considerably enhanced by the very able and interesting manner in which it is compiled.

Various accounts have already been published of the campaigns of 1803, terminating with the celebrated treaties that were rendered nugatory by the premature recall of the distinguished nobleman under whose directions the negotiations were carried on. But no continuous narrative of our subsequent contest with Holkar had been submitted to the public, until the memoir of Major Thorn was offered to our perusal. This gallant officer was an eye-witness to many of the scenes which he has here described; but it is sufficiently evident that it was not for the object of commemorating his own exploits, that he engaged himself as the historian of the war, for he has left us utterly ignorant of the particular services which he individually performed. Most materially, however, has the circumstance conduced to the instruction and entertainment of his readers; for instead of being continually wearied by the tedious and almost unintelligible details of military

movements, they are introduced, as it were, into the camp itself; they accompany it through all its vicissitudes, join in the acclamations for every victory, and participate in every distress. We think, moreover, that Major Thorn has been particularly happy in the title he has selected for his work, inasmuch as it has left him at liberty to adopt at pleasure, the dignity of the historian, or the ease and lightness of the journalist.

After presenting us with an introductory chapter on the political relations of our Indian empire previously to the events he is about to narrate, our author proceeds to the army of General Lake, and after conducting us through its various successes to the capture of the imperial city, he pauses, for the sake of presenting us with a cursory description of the fall of the Mogul empire, and to sketch the magnificent ruins by which he is surrounded. He then resumes his narrative, and carries us to Agra. On the capture of this splendid and celebrated capital, another opportunity is afforded to moralize amidst dilapidated greatness on the crimes and insignificance of man. We are again conducted with the army to additional triumphs, and to the signal victory of Laswaree, which completely annihilated the power of Scindia on the north of the Nerbudda. The historical style is now resorted to in order to describe the operations of several detachments from the grand army in the neighbouring provinces. The *historian* also proceeds to relate the successes of the expedition into Cuttack; and the far more splendid and important victories of Gen. Wellesley over the forces of the Deckan. And here we must acknowledge that we are tempted to be most unreasonably dissatisfied

that Major Thorn himself was not detached on these services, simply that we might have been gratified with a perusal of his journal. We have next a history of the negotiations; and on Holcar's declining to be a party, are again introduced to the camp of Gen. Lake. We are now arrived at the most interesting portion of the Memoir, whether we regard the subject itself or the skill of the narrator. Hitherto we had been principally engaged with the regular brigades of Scindia, subjected to the ordinary rules of European discipline. But we were now to experience the constant restlessness of Mahratta warfare, with all its distressing privations and harassing accompaniments. Holcar was, in fact, no mean competitor, in point both of mental energy and military strength. With a numerous army of predatory horse, and the promised co-operation of various independent chieftains, the following was the gasconading style in which he addressed our generals. "Countries of many hundred coss (a coss being about two English miles) shall be overrun and plundered. General Lake shall not have leisure to breathe for a moment; and calamities will fall on lacks of human beings, in continual war, by the attacks of my army, which overwhelms like the waves of the sea." Matters being thus brought to an extremity, Gen. Lake put his army in motion towards the territories of Holcar, for the combined objects of protecting our ally the Rajah of Jeypoor and commencing aggressive operations. The enemy having retreated before us, and various other advantages having been obtained, Gen. Lake withdrew his army into the Company's territories, leaving Col. Monson with a force that was deemed sufficient to prosecute the pursuit. Unfortunately, however, the hot season was too far advanced to allow of the troops returning to

quarters without experiencing innumerable evils. The distresses to which they were exposed may be faintly imagined, on perusing the following extracts.

In each of the last four days we buried, on an average, from ten to fifteen Europeans. Young men who set out in the morning full of spirits, and in all the vigour of health, dropped dead immediately on reaching the encampment ground, and many were smitten on the road by the overpowering force of the sun, especially when at the meridian, the rays darting downwards like a torrent of fire, under which many brave and athletic men fell, without the possibility of receiving any relief. They who were thus struck, suddenly turned giddy, foamed at the mouth, and as instantaneously became lifeless. Even when encamped, the sufferings of the soldiers were excruciating; for the tents in general were ill-adapted to afford shelter against the solar heat at this season, when the thermometer in the shade frequently exceeded 130 degrees of Fahrenheit. The misery was farther increased by the scarcity of water, owing to the debility and mortality that prevailed among the beasts, or persons employed in procuring this inestimable article. Numbers of these water-carriers perished through the fatigue which they underwent in this fiery climate, where the natives suffer more than even Europeans themselves, when called to any extraordinary exertion. Such were the afflicting circumstances of our march; and these were farther aggravated by the increasing number of our sick, many of whom were obliged to be conveyed on the common hackeries or country carts without any covering, and consequently exposed to the sun through the whole day, the vehicles very often not reaching the camp before evening.

Nineteen Europeans were buried this day: and melancholy indeed it was to see the route of our army traced by heaps of earth giving cover to the remains of so many gallant young soldiers, who, after escaping the dangers incident to the fire and steel of war, fell pitiable victims to the climate.

On the 1st of June, the army, for the sake of accelerating their return to quarters and marching less cumbrously, proceeded in two divisions; the infantry under Major-gen. Fraser, which reached Pursoo, about nine miles distance, while the cavalry, with the commander-in-chief, marched two miles farther to Sangara. On the following day, the cavalry had a very fatiguing march over a deep sandy soil of nearly eighteen miles; in the course of which many camp followers

died. Water was the eager desire of all, but little or none was to be found. A sepoy, overcome with thirst and fatigue on the road, offered a rupee, which was all he had, for a drink; but the liberality whom he addressed having but a small drop in his leather bag, which he was hurrying to bring to his master, passed on, when the sepoy, in a state of frenzy, snatched up his musket, and shot himself. The three king's regiments of dragoons alone buried nine men this day, and the infantry many more. Of natives, two hundred and fifty were reported to have died in the bazaar, or market-place, attached to the camp.

At one o'clock in the morning on the 3d of June, the march was continued by the cavalry; and after passing Futtipoor Sicker, encamped near Karowley, about sixteen miles from our last ground. Through the whole of the morning it blew violently from the east till about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind shifted, though without any abatement of fury, to the opposite point, attended by very awful circumstances.

Impetuous whirlwinds, called by the natives *pisah* or *devils*, advanced rapidly over the sandy plains in vast columns of dust, gathering in size, and ascending up into the air with great velocity to a height beyond the reach of the eye. These objects, however, were only the precursors of the still more tremendous demon of the storm—the typhoon, which, like chaos, came on the wings of the tempest, rolling before it immense torrents of burning sand, giving such a density to the atmosphere, that the sun, which appeared at first as red as blood, was afterwards, by the gradual increase of the opacity, totally eclipsed. Night, with tenfold terror, now darkened the horizon, the awfulness of which was heightened by the howlings of the tempest, resembling the roar of thunder. This scene of horror lasted about half an hour, during which the affrighted multitude lay prostrate on the ground, as if anticipating the dissolution of the world. Providentially, however, the fearful phenomenon was succeeded by a little rain, which cooled the air, and rendered it so very refreshing, that we had not a single man taken off by death, or even seized with illness, during this remarkable day.

The disastrous retreat of Col. Monson is too notorious to require recital. Suffice it to say, that so rapid had been the pursuit and subsequent successes of our enemy, that the commencement of the next campaign found him in actual possession of Muttra, and at the gates of Delhi. Being compelled,

however, to raise the siege he passed with fire and sword into the Doonab. But the closeness with which he was pursued by Gen. Lake curtailed his ravages. At length he was overtaken at Furruckabad, and driven across the Jumna with the loss of half his army.

Successful operations, in the meanwhile, had been carrying on by Gen. Fraser against the Rajah of Bhurtপুর, and they were crowned by the capture of Deeg shortly after the return of Gen. Lake, when the army immediately proceeded to invest the celebrated fortress of Bhurtপুর. The history of this disastrous siege is most distressing. Our army was detained before the city for the space of about four months, and after an equal number of unsuccessful assaults and the sacrifice of between three and four thousand lives, the siege was finally terminated by a peace concluded with the Rajah in April 1805. Previously, however, to the close of the campaign, our territories to the east of the Jumna were suffering from another irruption of the enemy under the conduct of the celebrated Meer Khan, who was at this period Holcar's principal general. Although his army was much inferior to that which Holcar in person had previously led into the Doonab, the ravages he committed were more extensive. He was pursued by a detachment from the grand army, under the command of General Smith, even across the Ganges into the province of Rohilkund. Here, after a succession of marches and countermarches, he was at length defeated, and compelled to a hasty retreat into the territories of his master.

Notwithstanding the favorable aspect of our affairs, another campaign was necessary for the final subjugation of Holcar; and as soon as the season permitted we pursued him to the banks of the ancient Hyphasis. Finding himself reduced to extremities, he was com-

pelled to sue for peace; and nothing was now wanting to complete the satisfaction of the Commander-in-chief, but the continuance of that enlightened policy in the civil administration of British India under whose auspices he had fought and conquered. The councils, however, had been changed and his prospects were intercepted. To the weak and narrow policy which then prevailed, the war which is now in progress may partly be attributed.

Having now arrived at the conclusion of the Memoir, we shall retrace a few of our steps, for the purpose of gratifying our readers with several extracts from the valuable miscellaneous matter which is scattered throughout the volume.

The following description of what our author denominates a "wonder of the vegetable world," must be read with considerable interest.

On an island in the river Nerbudda, ten miles from the city of Baroach, grows the most remarkable banyan tree in all India. It is distinguished by the name of Kaveer But, in honour of a famous saint, who, as tradition says, was here buried alive by his followers, pursuant to his own directions. It was once much larger than at present, but high floods have carried away the banks in many parts, and with them such parts of the tree as had thus far extended its roots. What remains, however, is about two thousand feet in circumference, measured round the principal stems; but the overhanging branches cover a much larger space. The chief trunks of this tree, which in size greatly exceed our largest oaks, amount to three hundred and fifty; the smaller stems, forming themselves into strong supporters, are more than three thousand, while every one of these is continually casting out new branches, and pendent roots, which in time, when they have fastened their fibres in the soil, will form trunks, and become the parents of a new progeny, agreeable to the minute description of this wonder of the vegetable world, drawn by Milton:

The fig-tree, at this day to Indians known
In Malabar or Deccan, spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and long, that in the
ground

The bended twigs take root, and daughters
grow

About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade,
High overarched, and echoing walks between,

Kaveer But is famous throughout India, for its vast extent and uncommon beauty; armies may encamp under its umbrageous branches, which afford an ample habitation to innumerable tribes of wood pigeons, peacocks, and all the choral varieties of the groves. While the natives, who venerate the tree as the symbol of a prolific deity, resort to it at particular seasons on a religious account, the English, in their shooting excursions, spend weeks together beneath its cool and verdant shade.

The next quotation we shall present exhibits a picture sufficiently ludicrous but makes us blush for the degradation of our species.

At a short distance from hence is Bindraband, or Vindravana, a town of equal sanctity with the other in the estimation of the pious Hindoos, who resort hither from the remotest parts of India to make their offerings, and lave in the holy stream, on whose banks the principal object of their worship is said to have first appeared in human form. Though there are numerous pagodas at this place, none of them are deserving of particular notice, either as monuments of architecture, taste, or pious munificence. The name of this town is derived from groves of trees, among which it is in a manner embosomed, and which are the residence of innumerable apes, whose propensity to mischief is increased by the religious respect paid to them in honour of Hunaman, a divinity of the Hindu mythology, wherein he is characterized under that form. In consequence of this degrading superstition, vast numbers of these animals, some of which are of very large size, are here supported by the voluntary contributions of pilgrims; and in such reverence are they held, that no one dares to resist or threaten them, when they commit the most flagrant acts of outrage upon casual passengers, or even in the dwellings of the inhabitants. Hence, access to the town is often difficult; for should any of the apes take up an antipathy against the unlucky traveller, he is sure to be assailed by the whole community, who follow him with all the missile weapons they can collect, as pieces of bamboo, stones, and dirt, making at the same time a most hideous howling. All this, however, must be borne with perfect passive obedience; for otherwise the slightest attempt at retaliation would only provoke fresh insults from these malignant animals, and bring to their aid the interested fakeers and infatuated devotees, by whom they are so preposterously cherished. Of the danger attending a rencontre with enemies of this description, a melancholy instance occurred in

the year 1802, when two young cavalry officers, belonging to the Bengal army, having occasion to pass this way, were attacked by the apes, at whom one of the gentlemen inadvertently fired, the alarm of which drew the whole body of fakiers and their followers out of the place with so much fury, that the officers, though mounted upon elephants, were compelled to seek their safety by endeavouring to cross the Jumma, in which attempt they both perished.

The progress which the Hindoos have made in scientific discovery is remarkably substantiated by the existence of the gigantic instruments described in the following passage.

In our way back to the camp, we stopped to view the celebrated observatory called the Guntur Muntur, erected in the third year of the reign of Mohammed Shah, or 1724, by the famous astronomer, Jeyasing, or Jayasinha, Rajah of Ambehre, and founder of the principality of Jeypoor. This monument of oriental munificence and science is situated without the walls of the city, near two miles from the Jumma Masjid; but the work was never completed, on account of the death of the projector, and the subsequent confusion of the empire. The observatory was, however, sufficiently advanced to mark the astronomical skill and accuracy of the prince by whom it was designed, though it has suffered severely from the ravages of the Janis, who, not content with carrying off all the valuable materials which were portable, committed many wanton excesses upon the finest parts of the edifice. The great equatorial dial is still nearly perfect, but the gnomon and the periphery of the circle on which the degrees are marked have been injured in several parts. The length of this gnomon is one hundred and eighteen feet seven inches; the base one hundred and four feet one inch; and the perpendicular fifty-six feet nine inches. A flight of stone steps leads up to the top of the gnomon, the edges of which, as well as the arches, were of white marble.

Besides this stupendous instrument, which, on account of its magnitude and accuracy, was denominated by Jeyasing himself the *seemrat yunter*, or "the prince of dials," there are two others of a similar construction and materials, but on a smaller scale. The three gnomons are connected by a wall, on which is described a graduated semicircle for measuring the altitudes of objects lying due east or west from hence.

In a southerly direction from the great equatorial dial are two buildings exactly alike, and adapted to the same purpose, which was that of observing the altitude

and azimuths of the stars. It is evident that these duplicate structures were designed to prevent errors, by obtaining different observations at the same time, and comparing the results. These last buildings, which are of a circular form, and open at the top, have each of them a pillar of the same height in the centre, from whence proceed horizontally at about three feet from the bottom thirty radii of stone to the circumference. The intermediate spaces are equal to the radii, so that each of these, with the space between, forms together a complete sector of six degrees. Within side of the wall are recesses, on the edges of which are marked the tangents of the degrees of the sun's altitude, as exhibited by the shadow of the perpendicular stile in the centre, and numbered from one degree to forty-five; but when the sun exceeds that height, the degrees are marked on the radii, numbered from the pillar in such a manner as to note exactly the complement of the altitude. These degrees are even subdivided into minutes; but the opposite spaces in the wall, which are divided into six equal parts or degrees, have no subdivisions. By observing on which of these the shadow of the pillar falls, the sun's azimuth may be ascertained at once; and in the same manner may the lunar altitudes and azimuths be determined, as well as those of any star that comes upon the meridian. Between these buildings and the great equatorial dial is a concave of stonework, representing the celestial hemisphere, twenty-seven feet five inches in diameter. It is divided by six lines of masonry, at the distance of fifteen degrees from each other, and intended as delineations of so many meridians.

The construction of this astronomical apparatus evinces uncommon zeal for a favourite science, and no less patience and industry in the labour requisite for the perfection of the plan. But, perhaps, the most extraordinary circumstance of all is the fact, that though one such undertaking may well be supposed sufficient to have occupied the best part of a man's life, and to have immortalized his name, this enlightened prince actually erected four other observatories of a similar description at Suraj Jeypoor, Matra, Benares, and Ougein, besides calculating with prodigious labour and expense a set of astronomical tables, which he completed in 1728, and entitled, in honour of the emperor, his patron, Zeej Mohammedshahy. In the preface to this curious and erudite performance, he gives an account of the permanent instruments which had been erected under his directions; assigning as a reason for adopting the solid materials of lime and stone, that these were more durable in themselves, and more capable of being exactly

adjusted to the meridian and latitude of the place, than portable equatorials, spheres, and quadrants made of brass, the circles and axes of which are liable to be injured by friction and accidents, so as to render observations made with them very uncertain.

Before we dismiss our author, we must notice an unpardonable ignorance on certain important matters where the means of information were readily accessible. Is it possible that Major Thorn has never perused a publication intitled, "A Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the Regular Corps, formed and commanded by Europeans, in the Service of the Native Princes of India; with Details of the principal Events and Actions of the late Mahratta War, illustrated with six military plans; by Lewis Ferdinand Smith, late Major in Dowlat Rao Scindea's service?" Such however appears to be the fact; for if otherwise, he could hardly have disregarded it. The secession of M. Perron from the service of Scindea would be utterly unaccountable without the explanation which Major Thorn has partially adduced, on the sole authority of M. Perron himself, and the particulars of which he can scarcely bring himself to credit. Had he been acquainted with the publication to which we have referred, he would have found the reasons assigned by M. Perron, substantiated by an impartial witness, with a degree of minuteness and circumstantial evidence, which must have dissipated every doubt. In confirmation of what we have asserted, we subjoin the following extract from Major Smith:

Perron's conduct has been just as strange and unaccountable to the public eye as Holkar's, but it is only so in appearance;—the veil which covers it I shall endeavour to remove, when it will not appear so strange as it is generally imagined.

Whilst the negotiations were carrying on between Colonel Collins, Scindea, and the Bousla, from April to August last, Perron strenuously advised Dowlat Rao

not to form any connection with the British government, or to enter into their plans; that the Marhattas were a powerful people, and could maintain their rights and their independence; that the Peshwa's and the Nizam's alliance with the Company was the weak result of fear, unconnected with policy or inclination; and that he was ready to sacrifice his life and his fortune to defend the cause of his prince. But all these protestations had not sufficient weight with the Marhatta cabinet to balance the distrust they had conceived against Perron, and the pulse of the scales as suddenly turned against him by the superior weight of twenty-five lacks of rupees, which Umbajee was compelled to give to Scindea as a present, and for which he required the subadary of Hindostan, and the supercession of Perron; that Perron's forces should be under his orders, and that he was to direct the war in Hindostan.

This sudden change took place in August last, about the time when Colonel Collins and Umbajee left Scindea—the Colonel to proceed to Aurungabad to join General Wellesley, and the latter to hasten to Hindostan, and take possession of the subadaryship he had so dearly purchased by appointing Umbajee to the subah of Hindostan.

Scindea delivered Perron over to his most implacable enemy; he dreaded the rapid arrival of Umbajee, who would have assuredly drained his purse, if he had spared his life.

Dudrenec had been ordered to de Bolgne's 4th brigade, which he commanded, to join Perron; and I really believe that he was more attached to Umbajee than to Perron.

Bourquin, the bosom friend of Perron, whom Perron had raised from obscurity to rank and riches, with outrage and injustice to other officers in his army more deserving and older in the service, Bourquin was the first to revolt against Perron, with the 3d brigade, which he commanded; and, unfortunately for Perron, he had sent the 2d brigade also to Bourquin, who induced that brigade likewise to revolt against their commander-in-chief; moreover, he had the atrocity to write to the russeldars of cavalry, which was the only force Perron had with him at Coel, to make him a prisoner or to put him to death.

When Perron found that the 2d and 3d brigades had revolted against him, and that the faith of the 4th was doubtful; that his friend Bourquin had written to the russeldars of the cavalry offering large rewards to take his life or imprison his person; that Umbajee was appointed subah of Hindostan; that he was placed under his orders, and within the grasp of his implacability; Perron was confounded with the dangers which surrounded

him, and threw himself on the liberality of the British government for protection and safety.

That he intended at first to fight for Scindea I cannot doubt, as he had sent his family and his ready money to the fort of Agra.

I do not approve of Perron's principles, nor do I admire his character; but impartiality obliges me to declare, that I do not think he wanted either sense, prudence, or principle, in quitting Scindea's service when he did, and seeking protection to his person and property from the British government. I condemn him for not advising Scindea to avoid hostilities, and his decided counsel would have had great weight in Dowlut Rao's mind.

We beg leave to notice two other circumstances before we dismiss the subject.

In our humble opinion, if our author had perused the publication of Major Smith, he would not have informed us that the celebrated De Boigne was a Frenchman; it being distinctly noticed in a biographical sketch of his life, the production of the same pen, and attached to the same treatise, that he was by birth a Savoyard, and a subject of the king of Sardinia.

In page 176 of the Memoir, Major Thorn notices the voluntary surrender of an officer "named Smith," who had been attached to the army of Scindea. Now, it

may not be amiss to acquaint him, that this was the identical Major Smith the author of the "Sketch."

Notwithstanding, however, the oversights to which we have been animadverting, the "Memoir of the War in India" is highly valuable; and we trust that Major Thorn will excuse our professional severity, in consideration of the duty that is absolutely incumbent on every historian to be diligent and careful in the collection of his materials.

Whatever may have been argued as to the impolicy of extending our territories in India, experience has indisputably proved that it is unavoidable. Let us strive therefore to counteract the evils of a necessary system, by extending over desolated provinces the benefits of social order. Most heartily do we coincide with Major Thorn in the liberal sentiments which close his volume; and most earnestly would we pray to the Author of every good, that we may be found a willing and prudent instrument in the hand of Providence, of gradually extending to our Indian subjects the incomparable blessings of Christianity.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Our Asiatic Intelligence, under Madras, contains a Report of the Second Examination for the year 1817, of the junior civil servants attached to the college of Fort St. George. After a classification by name of the relative merits of the several students in the Tamil, Telooogo, Canarese, Hindoostanee, Mahratta, Persian, and Sanscrit languages, the Report bestows the first measure of eminent commendation on Mr. J. P. Thomas, on the two grounds of full qualification for the public service by his talents and attainments, and of meriting the esteem of his tutors by exemplary conduct. He quits the institution, having in the June preceding received the highest honours

which the college can adjudge. Mr. Harrington and Mr. D. Bannerman are also reported qualified for the public service in terms of the highest approbation. For the gradations reached by the other students in their way to the summit of distinction at the college, we must refer to the nice discriminations of the Report. The Report notices with marks of unintermitted satisfaction, that since the study of the Sanscrit has been pursued at Hayleybury by those intended for the civil service of the Madras presidency, the progress of the students who have joined the institution of Fort St. George, thus prepared for acquiring the colloquial languages of the coast, has been incomparably more rapid; and indicates several striking instances

of early proficiency in the Tamil, Telugu, and Canaree dialects, and of speedy advancement to the highest stages in Sanscrit, as the effects of this preparation.

At Bombay a portion of the *Tekhist ul Hokema*, a celebrated biographical work in the Persian language, has been translated into the dialect of Guzerat, and completed for the press by Dhosabhaee Sorabjee Moonshee. The translator has taken the first half of the original, which delineates the characters and enumerates the remarkable sayings of philosophers and men of science who flourished in various nations previous to the Mahomedan era. His particular aim is the instruction of his countrymen; but he conceives that his labours may not be valueless to Europeans studying the Guzeratee language. The work will not exceed a single volume of about four hundred pages duodecimo, printed on Portuguese paper of good quality. Price five rupees. Subscriptions for it are received at the Gazette office, Bombay.

M. LANGLES ON INDIAN LITERATURE
AND ENGLISH MISSIONS.

From the *Madras Gazette*, May 2.—In a note to our report of the proceedings of the Asiatic Society, published in our last, we adverted to a work respecting the *Travaux Littéraires des Missions des Anglais dans l'Inde*, by Mons. Langles, and we now proceed to give a general view of the contents of that publication. The author commences with observing that the labours of the missionaries of the several Christian communities are not confined to the propagation of their respective religious sentiments among the most remote nations, but are equally devoted to the promotion of civilization, and the dissemination of science. Those circumstances, which were so disastrous and fatal to the continent of Europe, raised England to a degree of power unexampled in modern times. This aggrandizement, so favourable to the vast commercial speculations of all the subjects of Great Britain, has not been less so to the establishment of the Missionaries; and in the opinion of Mons. Langles, their literary researches, and those of the members of the Asiatic Society, will be in the eyes of posterity the most honourable monument of the British dominion in the East. The author then enumerates the various establishments in India.

The society of Baptist missionaries was founded in 1792; its committee, which originally consisted of four members, is now extended to thirty-four. They are supported by an annual subscriptions, do-

uations, assistance from affiliated societies, the Bible society, &c.

Mons. Langles observes, that there are more than twenty establishments of English missionaries in the East Indies, extending from Sirdhana, north of Delhi, to Amboyna, in the Indian ocean, a distance of more than four thousand miles! and from his accounts of them we gather the following historical notices.

The establishment at Serampore and Calcutta was founded in 1799, and composed of Dr. W. Carey, who superintends the college; Mr. Marshman, the Press; and Messrs. Ward, Lawson, Estace, Carey, Yates, and seven other brethren.

The establishment at Dinagapore was founded in 1800, and teaches forty-three children on the Lancasterian plan, by Ignace Fernandez.

At Cotoah, in Burdwan, the mission was formed in 1804, by M. Chamberlayne.

At Rangoon, in 1807. A church was built at that station in 1801, by some of the poor converts.

At Gomalty, near the ruins of Gour, in 1808.

At Digah, near Patna, the establishment was founded by Mr. Moore in 1809.

A respectable Armenian, M. Peter, founded the Evangelical mission at Balasore in 1810.

At Agra in 1811, and at Nagpore the same year. From 1812 to 1815 the missions at Bombay, Patna, Chittagong, and Colombo, were founded.

At Sirdhana, Pandoun, and Java, establishments were formed in 1813.

At Agra, Amboyna, and Allahabad, in 1814.

The number of persons employed in these missions at the end of the year 1813 was forty-four, twelve of whom were Europeans and thirty-two natives. But according to a statement published in the *Asiatic Journal* for May 1817, there were at that period ninety-eight European and twenty-three native Protestant missionaries in India, of different denominations.

An Auxiliary Bible Society has been formed at Sumatra, of which some particulars are stated under the Asiatic Intelligence.

Letters from Calcutta state, that Mr. J. Elleston, at Malda, has completed the approved Bengalee version of the gospels; and that the gospel of St. John has been printed at the expense of the Marchioness of Hastings, for the use of the school endowed by her Ladyship at Barrackpore. Many of the natives of India, Mahomedans as well as Hindoos, evince a solicitude to receive and peruse such versions of the Holy Scriptures as

are intelligible to them. Of five thousand copies of the late Rev. H. Martyn's Hindostanee translation of the New Testament, which was printed in the Persian character in 1814, so few now remain undistributed, that it has become necessary to undertake another edition of the same extent.

Extract of a Letter, dated Malacca, Dec. 1.

Two small Malay tracts, compiled chiefly by the Rev. Mr. Thomson, and improved by Major Mc Innes, at Penang, were printed here about three months ago. The one is a translation of Dr. Watts's first catechism; the other, the ten commandments, with a short preface and concluding address.

During this quarter, the translation of the book of Joshua into Chinese has been completed here. It is now ready for a first revision. Since the commencement of this year, the circulation of Chinese tracts, especially to China, Siam, and Cochinchina, has been much greater than before.

In June, a row of buildings, for the purposes of the mission, about ninety feet long, was completed. The walls of nearly one-half are of brick, and the roof tiled; the other, of the bark of a tree, and covered with attap.

In addition to the kind and unremitting attention of the head and members of the local government, which claims our constant thanks, we have also to acknowledge our obligations to many individual gentlemen in India, who have contributed to the Chinese mission, either for the support of the schools, for the building, or for the mission library.

Shortly after the mission at Malacca was commenced, it occurred that a library for the general benefit of all our brethren who might visit this part of the world was necessary; that it should be entirely distinct from the private libraries of individual missionaries, because in case of removal, each one's collection will be necessary where he himself labours. Upwards of three hundred volumes of Chinese books, some of which have been purchased, and others presented by the Rev. Robert Morrison, form, as yet, the chief part of the collection.

In addition to a few books and MSS. in Malay, Siamese, and other oriental languages, we have lately received nearly a hundred volumes in European literature, the contributions of individuals, both in India and England.

VACCINATION IN INDIA.

The Board of the National Vaccine Establishment have lately received from Serripatnam, a curious and important Memoir on Vaccination in that part of India,

by the Rev. J. A. Dubois, Missionary in the Mysore, author of a description of the character, &c. of the people of India, and long a most ardent and zealous promoter of the Vaccine. The following is an abstract of this communication:—

Mr. Dubois states, that vaccination was introduced into Hindostan in the year 1802, and was warmly encouraged by the British government.

The natives, however, displayed a violent aversion to it from several causes.

The 1st proceeded from a hatred to all innovations.

2dly. A rumour arose that this was a design of the English to affix an indelible mark on certain persons: and that all males so impressed were, when they grew up, to be forced into the military service; and the females to be concubines.

3dly. The Hindoos had always considered the small-pox as a dispensation from a goddess named Mahry Umma: or rather that the disease was an incarnation of this deity into the person infected. They endeavoured to propitiate this goddess with offerings and sacrifices; but should the patient die, the relatives dared not weep, lest the goddess should overwhelm them with greater calamities.

From these causes vaccination was at first only submitted to by Christians.

Dr. Alexander Anderson, superintendent surgeon of the Mysore country, thought proper, with the approbation of the Supreme Council at Madras, to engage the Rev. Mr. Dubois to exert his influence to overcome the prejudices of the natives. He accordingly drew up several addresses in the Indian languages, and he set out upon a tour to disseminate the vaccine: several Indian Christians were selected, and instructed to aid him in his labours.

At first much confusion arose; and some failures occurred by other practitioners who had mistaken a spurious disease for the true vaccine. But this opposition gradually declined, in consequence of the complete success which attended the regular vaccine; and the natives became persuaded that the goddess Mahry had chosen this mild mode of manifesting herself to her votaries, and might be meritoriously worshipped under this new shape.

Mr. Dubois solemnly declares, that he and his assistants have vaccinated nearly a lac, or one hundred thousand persons: and that he has not heard of one case proving fatal, nor a single well authenticated instance, among this large number, of the small pox occurring after the regular vaccine.

He mentions, that the vesicles are apt to be broken by the coarse blanket dress which is frequently worn, and the friction often produces an ulcer. These

cases were re-vaccinated; but he observes a singularity, that this second operation rarely takes effect if performed sooner than two or three months after the first.

A circumstance of a very agreeable nature is also noticed, that the Vaccine frequently puts a stop to the intermittent fever which is prevalent in that country. Mr. Dubois asserts, that he knew instances of its curing quartan fevers, which had continued four or five years.

He compliments highly the government in India, for the measures adopted to extend vaccination: he mentions that native vaccinators are appointed in every district, under the superintendence of English medical gentlemen, with liberal salaries: from which he indulges the reasonable expectation, that at no very remote period, the small-pox shall be entirely exterminated in that country; where, in former times, before the introduction of this wonderful preservative, whole districts have been occasionally almost depopulated by the ravages of the small-pox.

This communication of Mr. Dubois is accompanied by accurate tables, setting forth the several castes and numbers in each province who have undergone vaccination at his hands, making an aggregate of 98,734 persons.

MISCELLANIES.

The American physicians have announced the pyrola umbellifera, a Virginian plant, to be a specific in cancer and scrophula.

(From a Paris Paper.)

We have received from M. de Niebuhr, the Prussian minister at Rome, and one of the most distinguished literary characters of Germany, the authentic declaration of M. Belzoni, a Roman architect, relative to his having effected an entrance into the interior of a pyramid, a project which has been in vain attempted by many celebrated travellers for centuries past.

On the 18th February last, M. Belzoni, at his own expense, began his project of opening a way into the second pyramid of Gizeh, called that of Chefred. In the first place, he caused an excavation to be made towards the northern front, by following a perpendicular line from its centre. Having discovered that there was no opening in this place, he commenced further researches about thirty feet east of the middle, and on the 2d March he found the real entrance, which is a gallery of granite, that led to a hanging door also of granite. Having caused it to be raised, he found himself in an horizontal gallery, from whence he descended perpendicularly into a second, and thence by a staircase into a third, which conducted him into an apartment where he found

a sarcophagus containing human bones embalmed. Proceeding by a shelving gallery he arrived in another horizontal one, passing along which, he perceived about half way a passage that led toward the south, in a second apartment. At the extremity of this horizontal plane, M. Belzoni saw a niche, cut for the purpose of fixing a granite door that lay near. From this place he ascended up a steep passage, about the height of forty-seven feet, to a stone wall by which it was closed. At this spot he perceived stones cut and laid in such a manner as to close the entrance of this passage near the base of the pyramid."

From this account of M. Belzoni, it is proved that the pyramids were the tombs of the royal family. It appears to M. de Niebuhr that the pyramid of Chefred is not in its original state. The sarcophagus must have been plundered at some period or other; and the doors of stone which have been found, were displaced at the time of this hostile invasion. We may presume that it was the Persians, under Cambyzes, who opened and pillaged it. The Egyptians, during the interval of their independence, might have closed the entrance, not being able to repair the devastations committed by the enemy.

Ruin of Dendyra.—Captain Light, in his *Travels*, recently published, relates this interesting anecdote. "It was here that our sepoy, in their march from Kecnah to join the army of Lord Hutchinson, imagined they found their own temples, and were very angry with the Egyptians for their neglect of their deities. I have understood from English officers who accompanied the Indian army, that the sepoy performed their devotions in these temples with all the ceremonies practised in India. This event affords a strong proof of that connection in remote antiquity which the researches of the Calcutta Society have led the learned there to believe anciently existed between Egypt and India. I cannot help again remarking, that an enquiry into this connection might serve to explain many obscure points of ancient history, now wholly lost in fables, and would be worthy the attention of those who favour the pursuits of literature and the arts. A traveller in Egypt, capable of comparing his remarks there with what he would find in British India, might accomplish this great and desirable task."

A memoir on the subject of the fascinating power of serpents, by Major Alexander Garden, of South Carolina, was read at a meeting of the New York His-

terical Society, in September 1817.—*Carolina Observer.*

"He attributed the phenomenon to an effluvium which the serpent voluntarily exhales at those times when it feels the desire of food, and the effluvium is of so deleterious a nature as to cause convulsions in the smaller and more sensitive animals, such as birds, mice, &c. He mentioned several instances in which men had been powerfully affected by the effluvium. He had been informed by the late Colonel Thompson of Belleville, that whilst riding over his estate, he came suddenly upon a snake of enormous size, at which, the moment he could sufficiently collect himself, he fired. He killed the reptile, but was at the same instant assailed by an overpowering vapour, which so bewilderred him that he could scarcely guide his horse home, that a deadly sickness at the stomach ensued, and a puking more violently than he had ever experienced from an emetic. He had been told by a lady, that the overseer of one of her plantations being missed, was sought for by his family, and found in a state of insensibility. On recovering, he stated that he was watching for a deer, when he heard the rattle of a snake, and that before he could remove from the threatened danger, he perceived a sickening effluvium, which deprived him instantly of sense. From John Lloyd, Esq. he had learned another case: A negro working in his field was seen suddenly to fall, uttering a shriek; on approaching him, it was found that he had struck off the head of a very large rattlesnake, the body of which was still writhing. On recovering, he said that he had shrieked with horror on discovering the snake, and at the same instant had been overpowered by a smell that took away all his senses. Mr. Nathaniel Barnwell, of Beaufort, had a negro, who could, from the acuteness of his smell, at all times discover the rattlesnake, within a distance of two hundred feet, when in the exercise of his fascinating power, and when traced by this sense some object of prey was always found suffering from this influence. To these facts Major Garden added some anecdotes collected from Valliant's Travels, and other sources, corroborating his theory. When gorged with food the serpent is sopine: it is only when under the stimulus of hunger that he exerts this fascinating faculty. The cases mentioned by Mr. Pintard, at the last meeting of the society, are among the many evidences of the existence of the power in the serpent to influence birds to approach it, mangle their dress; and the circumstances related by him do not militate with the hypothesis of Major Garden."

Hindoostanee Lectures in London.—The following is a more distinct announcement on this subject than appeared in our last. We understand that the Honourable Court of Directors have it in contemplation to patronize a regular course of lectures on the Hindoostanee language in London, at which all gentlemen proceeding to India under their sanction, who have not access to other Oriental institutions, will be expected to attend at least two months. The lectures will commence early in October, and we hear will be delivered by the Oriental scholar Dr. Borthwick Gilchrist, late professor of the Hindoostanee language in the college of Calcutta.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

The PAMPHLETEER, No. XXIV. This number contains nine tracts; the important subjects which they embrace may be said to possess either a national or a universal interest; the principles advocated in some of them we feel an inclination to discuss, had we room. The field of the Asiatic Journal, literally taken, enables us to escape many domestic trifles which might else claim admission in a miscellany: but our plan excludes nothing national, repels nothing that can interest a patriotic spirit. The centre of the Asiatic circle is BRITISH INDIA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES; and the line of direct relation brings us home to Europe, so that we pass from Indos to the Thames without being sensible of transition. What concerns the whole concerns the parts; and the vibrations of polity at London must be felt at Calcutta. The pulse of social feeling is quickened by subjects of vital importance. Disquisitions touching the philosophy of legislation have an imperial interest; the advancement of science is of universal moment. The present number of the Pamphleteer contains:

1. Some Inquiries respecting the Punishment of Death for Crimes without Violence. By Basil Montague, Esq. This pamphlet is written with much apparent preparation on the side of clemency. The collection which it offers, of arguments by various writers and speakers of eminence, for and against a mitigation by law of the scale of capital punishment, is a good help towards understanding the subject. Facts are stated as well as opinions; and the conclusions intended to be established by the reasonings from the facts are distinctly shewn by a methodical arrangement. The tract fairly exhibits information which may be useful to those writers, reflecting readers, and members of the legislature, who make a stand on the other side of the question, sustaining a part which may be perfectly consistent

with benevolence and justice. No person can contemplate the sentence of the law on the crimes which it declares capital without feelings of pain from mingling causes. The appeals to the weak side of public sentiment uttered by Mr. Bentham, and so many concurring philanthropists, demand the immediate attention of the legislature, that the counsels of clemency may be adopted as far as the welfare of society will permit. Meanwhile this hue and cry against the laws by masters in philosophy tends to recruit two schools at once, the disciples of philanthropy, and the sons of Belial; for the children of fraud without violence, it creates a diversion, attempts a rescue, offers an asylum. This impeachment of the judicial code has nearly destroyed in those transgressors who assail the citadel of property by mine, and not by storm, the salutary influence of fear. The dismantled frame of society seems to stand without front or roof, like a house repaling. To dispel the terrors of the law cannot pervert those who are alive to the obligations of morality and religion; but it offers an additional temptation to the distressed, who are also deprived, to adventure into the gulph of felony. Will the genius of experiment be satisfied with any safe reduction in the scale of penalty? The strongest ground, as far as it extends, for revising the scale, is the change in the value of money, since the definitions of several capital felonies were fixed by a pecuniary minimum. This is taking valid ground. With respect to many crimes, however, the tone of appeal indulged by the school of Bentham is too passionate on the side of the malefactor, and too cold and unfeeling on the part of society. The distinct foundations of the common law and the statute law seem to be forgotten. Thus, in the case of forgery, the unwritten law cannot be held to assign the severe penalty of death to such an offence, because it draws its maxims from a simple age, when such a mode of depredation could scarcely be thought of, nor, if attempted, could it have put the property of many in hazard. The magnitude of an anti-social offence must depend upon the extent of injury to the community; and the degree of mischief from forgery will be exceedingly different in different ages and countries. It is a superficial view to stop at what has been done *literally*. The common descendant of *natural* reason is to dwell first and last upon the barulrous character of the manual act, the writing of a name, the temporary assumption of another's autograph, a surreption performed without violence, and not without some skill in an accomplishment rare enough in a dark age to merit the benefit of clergy; such a limited view is excusable in a Calmuck;

but the end of this quiet simulation is looked at by the jurist, who can extend his view from a point to a line; the combined effects of forgery are weighed by the legislator, who can trace the radii which connect the centre with the circumference. Forgery is an engine which is most likely to effect fraudulent and ruinous transfers of property, and to shake the pillars of credit, where the frame of society is the most artificial, the proportion of commercial establishments the greatest, the paper securities afloat as a circulating medium and passing to persons unacquainted with the signatures most considerable in amount. For these reasons, let a legislative enactment declare forgery a capital crime: where is the injustice of it? What crime requires more deliberation in the perpetrator? When the device succeeds it may be more ruinous to the innocent parties defrauded than a midnight burglary. The person who commits forgery, knowing the positive denunciation of the law, and trusting to the uncertainty of detection, and the subsequent chances of escape, must be held to encounter the risk voluntarily, and to assent to the conditions of the law sufficiently to justify the execution of the penalty. There is another thing, too, which seems to escape all the writers belonging to the political sect, who repeat the oracles of Mr. Bentham, which is, that the capital punishment inflicted by so many different chapters of the English law is in *placé* either of slavery, or perpetual labour in the galleys, or incarceration for life, or barbarous mutilations and infamous brandings, or the rack and other shocking engines of torture, which are the prevailing modes of punishment in many parts of the world; nay, some or other of these terrible alternatives await the convicted felon under most of the civil codes in continental Europe. If writers aim to reflect popular opinion, and not to enlighten it, there is no transmigration of manners and laws too great for the ultimate attainment of complaisant philosophy. There is a harmony in absurd opinions when they are the offspring of a system. The same Hindoo, who starts with horror at the execution of a Brahmin for forgery, views with delight and admiration the spectacle of a widow consumed on a burning pile, a living sacrifice to superstition. The school of Bentham adopt the Hindoo's measure of crime and reject his scale of virtue, yet inconsistently appeal to public opinion.

Each of the other articles in the Pamphleteer demand, for the great importance of the subject, particular remarks; but we have only room to specify the titles.—2. Remarks on a Course of Education, designed to prepare the Youthful

Mind for a career of Honor, Patriotism, and Philanthropy. By Thomas Myers, A. M.—3. Observations on Lord Bathurst's Speech in the House of Peers, relative to Buonaparte's Imprisonment, March 18, 1817.—4. Letters on the English Constitution. By G. Dyer, A. B.—5. On the General Establishment of Register Offices for the Registry of Deeds and Wills, and the Collection of the Ad Valorem Duties on Conveyances and Mortgages; with a View to the Security of Titles and the Protection of Purchasers against False Stamps. (Original.)—6. The Third Organon attempted; or, Elements of Logic and Subjective Philosophy. By G. Field, Esq., Author of "Trilogema," &c. (Original.)—7. To the Editor of the British Review, in Answer to his Remarks on the Pamphlet of the Rev. Wm. Edmunds, respecting the Consequences of commuting the Tithes. By L. Tadman, Esq. (Original.)—8. Observations on the Libels published against Le Vicomte de Chateaubriand. Translated from the French of J. B. M. Lemoine, exclusively for the Pamphleteer. By Sir John Philipps.—9. On the Approaching Crisis; or, on the Impracticability and Injustice of resuming Cash Payments at the Bank, in July 1818. By the Rt. Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

Tales of My Landlord, Second Series. Collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Ganderaleugh. 4 vols. 12mo, £1. 12s. 6d.

Medico-chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. 9, Part I., 8vo. 12s. boards.

A Succinct Account of the Contagious Fever of this Country, as exemplified in the Epidemic now prevailing in London, with the appropriate Method of Treatment as practised in the House of Recovery. To which are added, Observations on the Nature and Properties of Contagion, tending to correct the popular Notions on this Subject, and pointing out the Means of Prevention. By Thomas Bateman, M.D. F.L.S. 8vo. 6s. 6d. 6s.

Letters on French History, from the earliest period to the Battle of Waterloo, and re-establishment of the House of Bourbon: for the Use of Schools. By J. Elgland. 12mo. 6s. boards.

Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of John Howard the Philanthropist: compiled from his private Diary and Letters, the Journal of his confidential Attendant, the communications of his Family and surviving Friends, and other authentic Sources of Information; most of it entirely Original. By Jas. Baldwin Brown, Esq. 4to.

The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah: an Inquiry with a View to a satisfactory Determination of the Doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures concerning the Person of Christ; including a careful Examination of the Rev. Thomas Belsham's *Calm Inquiry*, and of the other principal Unitarian Works on the same Subject. By John Pye Smith, D.D. Vol. I. 8vo. 14s. 6d.

A Grammar of Rhetoric and Polite Literature: comprehending the Principles of Language and Style; the Elements of Taste and Criticism; with Rules for the Study of Composition and Eloquence. Illustrated by appropriate Examples, selected chiefly from the British Classics for the Use of Schools and private Teachers. By Alexander Jamieson. 12mo. 6s. 6d. bound.

IN THE PRESS.

Practical Observations on Fever, Dysentery, and Liver Complaints, as they occur among the European Troops in India, with Introductory Remarks, on the disadvantages of sending Boys for Indian Military Service, illustrated by numerous Tables and Cases. By George Ballengall, Esq. Surgeon to His Majesty's 33d Regt.

Memoirs of the Life of John Wesley, the founder of the English Methodists. By Robert Southey, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

A Description of the Islands of Java, Bali, and Celebes; with an Account of the principal Tribes of the Indian Archipelago. By John Crawford, Esq.

Sketches of America, being the Narrative of a Journey of more than Five Thousand Miles through the Eastern and Western States. By H. B. Fearon. 8vo.

A volume of Poems and Songs, chiefly in the Scottish dialect. By the late Mr. Richard Gall.

A Manual of Practical Anatomy, for Students engaged in Dissections. By Ed. Stanley. 12mo.

The London Dispensatory; containing the Elements and Practice of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, with a translation of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias. By A. T. Thomson. 8vo.

A Grammatical Analysis (on a plan altogether new) of the French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Syriac Languages, with a classed Vocabulary. By the Rev. Fred. Nolan. 12mo.

An Inquiry into the Influence of Situations in Pulmonary Consumption, and on the Duration of Life. By J. G. Mansford, 8vo.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 23, 1818.

A General Quarterly Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leaden-hall-street.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (J. Pattison, Esq.) said, he had to acquaint the court, that agreeably to the provisions of the 53d of the King, cap. 155, "an account of all allowances, superannuations, or gratuities, granted by the Directors to the servants employed by the board of commissioners for managing the affairs of India, since the last court, should be laid before them." There was in the act to which he alluded, a clause which empowered the directors to grant superannuations, &c. to the servants employed by the board of commissioners.

The paper was then laid on the table.

The *Chairman* next acquainted the court, that he had to lay before the proprietors certain papers connected with the state of their college establishment, in conformity with the resolution of the general court of 1809.

The titles of these documents were read, as follows:—

An account of the students in the East-India College, from Midsummer 1817 to Midsummer 1818, together with a statement of their various expenses.

An account of persons nominated to be employed as officers in the Company's service, and who have not been educated in the college, from Midsummer 1817 to Midsummer 1818: to which is added, an account of the number of persons appointed as writers for the same period; together with lists of the students at the college who have obtained honourable distinctions, for the purpose of shewing the general state of the establishment.

An account of the expense of the board, lodging, and education of the cadets in the Company's military seminary, from Midsummer 1817 to Midsummer 1818.

An account of the expense incurred for repairs, alterations, and taxes, during the same period, at the military seminary.

An account of the petitions agreed to, and of those rejected, from the 20th Sept. 1817 to the 19th Sept. 1818.

These papers having been laid on the table, the *Chairman* was on the point of putting the question of adjournment,—when

Mr. R. Jackson rose, observing that he was anxious, before they separated, to say a few words with regard to certain papers which had been ordered at the last court

to be laid before the proprietors, respecting what was termed the charge against Mr. Hudleston. He had looked over those papers with all the attention which their importance demanded; but though he was prepared to state his sentiments on the question, yet he did not think it would be quite correct to enter into such a subject on a day when the court was so thinly attended. At that period of the year they all knew that a great proportion of the proprietors were out of town, and it seemed to him to be no more than consistent with the respect which they owed to Mr. Hudleston to have the business formally mentioned, when, in the ordinary course of things, there should be a full court, or at a meeting of the proprietors specially convened for the purpose. He would, however, be acting improperly, if he did not on the present occasion express his conviction, "that Mr. Hudleston now stood before them with as much honour, with as unsullied a character, with as high and perfect a reputation as he boasted the first hour in which he became a candidate for the direction." In saying this, he meant no imputation on the veracity of those gallant and meritorious officers who were said to have brought this charge. The fact was not so; the accusation originated in another quarter; it was instituted by a critic in a periodical work. There was no matter of impeachment against those honourable officers; and certainly there was none against the gentleman whose name had been introduced. Such being his feeling on the subject, he should, at a more convenient opportunity, submit some proposition to the court, stating the complete conviction of the proprietors, that Mr. Hudleston's character was in nowise impaired or deteriorated; that they were fully sensible of his talents and integrity; that they viewed with just regard the great abilities which he possessed, abilities that had placed him in the exalted situation which gave rise to this discussion; and that they desired to mark with sentiments of grateful approval, the honourable career he had run in the Company's service. It would give him great pleasure to offer such a proposition to the court; not for the purpose of settling Mr. Hudleston's feelings at rest, they must have been at rest several months back. The manner in which he had been returned to their service, the way in which he had been received in that court, had no doubt long since banished every thing unpleasant from his mind; and he would leave his seat on that day with the conviction

that nothing remained for him in that court, but what must fill his mind with agreeable sensations.

He should now, with permission, make a few observations which appeared to him to be appropriate to a court like the present. He should do so, in order to explain his views on a subject of great importance. He felt that such explanations were useful, for it was not always wise to call on gentlemen to consider a specific proposition without some previous intimation of its aim and object. What he wished to observe, regarded the campaign in India. It was impossible to consider what had been achieved, without feeling the highest respect and gratitude towards all the parties concerned in it. The campaign was of such a nature as had given perhaps a greater opportunity for separate exertion, than any ordinary service could do. Scarcely a subaltern officer was employed, who, having been called on in the hour of peril, had not shewn, that if the necessity of the case required it he would himself be able to wield successfully a much larger force. He was sure the whole service had been conducted with such signal ability, that the executive body would, at the proper time, grant to those who had so nobly distinguished themselves the meed which was so justly due, the reward which had been so honorably earned. Still, though he was convinced of this, he was no less convinced, that it would be grateful to the feelings of those brave men to find that the proprietors were not insensible of their meritorious exertions. Such an expression of feeling would be peculiarly acceptable to those gallant spirits who were embarked in the military profession, of which honor was the meed and glory the reward! He knew that the executive body, whose particular duty it was, would remember those who had fought and conquered for the Company, in that way which their services demanded. Whatever the reward might be, whether decorative or honorary, he knew they would carry into effect whatever the heart might feel, or gratitude direct. There was, however, one degree of notice within the province of the general court, which he would state. They knew that the various dispatches relative to the campaign were not so numerous, but that they might be susceptible of a compendious form. At a proper time, when the war had found its termination, he should think it extremely expedient to have all those dispatches laid before the general court for their perusal. He should beg leave, if allowed, as perfectly congenial with his idea of doing honor to their army, to suggest that they be printed, with a copious index, a proper glossary, and a correct map of the country

in which the different achievements took place. He promised himself from this, not merely the pleasure arising from an universal expression of grateful feeling towards their army,—nor did he confine himself to the delight which the friends and relatives of those brave individuals must experience, when an opportunity was thus afforded them, of seeing how persons who were so dear to them had conducted themselves—no, he promised himself a richer satisfaction in the feelings that would be cherished by the parties themselves, in consequence of the honour thus conferred on them. When they hereafter should look for fair and honourable promotion, when they opened the page in which their exploits were recorded, might they not exclaim—"mark what was our conduct on such an occasion, see what it was at such a time, and judge from those circumstances how far we are worthy of receiving what we request." A proceeding of this kind might perhaps be generally adopted with advantage—but certainly, if applied to that portion of their history to which he had alluded, would produce the best effects; it would be an incentive to generous emulation throughout their army; and it would be a circumstance of the brightest renown to those who had distinguished themselves, when, on all occasions, they could refer to testimonials of undoubted authenticity, in proof of their gallant, skilful, and honourable conduct. The expectation of being so distinguished would inspire all, from the lowest subaltern to the commander-in-chief, with an anxious desire to deserve such high approbation. He was sure, if he were permitted to expatiate on the merits of their army, all he could say would fall infinitely short of what was felt on that subject by the gentlemen on the other side of the bar, who he had no doubt would meet every proposition tending to their honour or advantage with the utmost liberality.

He trusted the court would excuse him if, before he sat down, he touched on another matter of very great importance to the Company, but of infinitely greater interest to the empire at large. He alluded to a report relative to the illustrious chief who now commanded their armies—he, whose comprehensive mind had planned, from beginning to end, those warlike operations, which he believed were now nearly terminated. That eminent person, whose fame was his country's, whose reward was the benedictions of the people, was said to be recalled. It had been stated in the newspapers, that there was an intention of removing the Marquis Hastings from the command in India, and placing another individual in his situation. He fervently hoped and believed, that the report was

not well-founded. They ought to pause long before they ventured on such a measure. If they were not grateful for the services performed by this illustrious character, it was to be hoped that they would at least profit by past experience. Let the Company recollect how very seriously their interest had suffered by the premature recall of the noble marquis's great predecessor, and their subversion of his plans. Let them entreat of the government that the highly gifted individual, now at the head of their affairs in India, should remain in his present situation, not only long enough for what was called the winding up of the war, but until he had consolidated the empire which he had been so principal a means of saving. Let it be left to him to govern and manage it, under circumstances almost new, until it took a proper shape and form. The right and correct adjustment of that empire, (he made the assertion fearlessly,) infinitely transcended any of the subjects connected with the assembling of that congress which now engrossed the attention of Europe. There never was a period in the history of the Company more important than the present. The experience which they now had of the means by which India was to be preserved, the knowledge they possessed of the suddenness with which it might be lost, if the utmost care were not taken to have it wisely governed, afforded matter for the most serious reflection. He hoped their Indian government would constantly recollect,—would never lose sight of one great and essential principle,—a principle absolutely necessary to the safety of our empire, that of keeping due ascendancy over our subsidiary connections. Our influence over every nation, whether attached to us by treaty, or added to our empire by rightful conquest, ought to be kept whole, entire, unimpaired. Let the Company open their trade, if they would; but let them be sure to keep the territory of India, particularly its coasts, from all the world beside. Let them never forget the great maxim of the noble Lord whom he had recently mentioned (Marquis Wellesley); his advice and his efforts were directed to one point, "to keep the natives from foreign connection." He should say no more on this subject at present; but express his serious protest against the removal of Lord Hastings from the elevated situation which he so excellently filled. He regretted that the forms of debate prevented him from noticing particularly some of those gallant officers who had signalized themselves in the course of the campaign. If it were not for this circumstance, he would mention one or two individuals near in rank to the

personage whose conduct he so sincerely approved, and who deserved the grateful applause of their country. But a few months, comparatively, had passed since one of those individuals was sitting in that court, taking a part in their debates, and standing before the proprietors as an object of well-merited reward. He alluded to Sir John Malcolm; who, having passed almost a life in diplomacy, had since been found foremost in every battle that fell within the scope of his influence or command. Having distinguished himself as an ambassador, having as an author displayed a profound knowledge of the varied interests of India, having shared in the discussions of that court, and received those rewards which his eminent services demanded, he had now formed a character, as a soldier, transcending that which he had previously established as a diplomatist. These were points on which one could talk for ever. The mind delighted to contemplate them, and they excited the warmest feelings of the heart. He would, however, trespass no farther on the time of the court, but would sit down, grateful to the proprietors for their indulgence in allowing him to say so much.

Mr. S. Dixon—"Having been called together, without the least expectation of hearing what has passed, without receiving any notice of it whatever, I think the learned gentleman has been indulged exceedingly in his departure from the general line. When the subjects to which he has referred can be brought regularly before the general court, then, and then only, is the proper time to notice them. The learned gentleman says he will, and I sincerely trust he will, bring before the court of proprietors the case of Mr. Hudleston. But I hope he will do an act of justice (and no man is more ready to do such an act) and let it be properly known that the subject is to be brought before the general court on a particular day. I wish this, in order that the justification of Mr. Hudleston (which I have no doubt will be a complete one) may be offered in the face of a large, a numerous assembly; for I think, after so public a charge, the acquittal ought to be the fullest and fairest possible. It will not be an act of justice to this gentleman, if the justification, or rather the opinion of the court, that he is wholly exculpated from the charge, is not sanctioned and supported by as large a body of proprietors as can be assembled together; a regular notice being given of the contemplated motion. If such a notice is not given, another court perhaps as thin as the present may be called on to proceed in the business. Let it, therefore, be generally made known. Above all, whenever the grand question respecting

the conduct of the late, or rather of the present war in India, shall be submitted to the consideration of the court of proprietors, I hope one thing will be brought to issue, namely, the justice and necessity of the war, which is a matter in my opinion of infinitely more importance than its result. As to the manner in which the war has been conducted, there can be but one opinion. The bravery of the British army and the skill of British officers cannot be doubted. I am certainly but an humble individual in life, still my wish is that the justice of the war may be clearly stated. There is another thing connected with the war which I hope will be pointed out, I mean the mercantile advantages to which it will give rise; for in what I have read on the subject, no advantage, in a mercantile point of view, is mentioned. If I mistake not, we are entitled "the Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies," and, therefore, it will not be improper if something of a beneficial mercantile nature be shewn as likely to arise from our Indian warfare.

General Macaulay, "I wish, in reference to some of the observations of the learned gentleman who has recently spoken, to say a few words. With respect to Mr. Hudleston, I am prepared to shew that no charge was actually made, nor intended to be made against that very respectable gentleman; and I utterly deny, that by fair inference any such charge can be supposed to exist in Colonel Wilks's History. It is not necessary to discuss that question at present; but when it shall be formally introduced, I will undertake to shew that no such charge was made, nor was even intended to be made. I have a great respect for Mr. Hudleston, and am quite sure, from my knowledge of Col. Wilks and Sir Thomas Dallas, that they would be the last men in the country to make a charge of the kind imputed to them. Col. Wilks told me, that the story was con-

tained in a document on the records of the Company, and that he introduced it without any idea of making a charge. It is true, the native servant does state that two of the commissioners intended to provide for their personal safety, but he does not say that they wished to provide for their safety through the influence of personal fear; and I deny that any such inference can be fairly drawn from the statement in Col. Wilks's history. That any charge was intended, is totally divested of foundation."

The Chairman,—"I submit to the court that this conversation should now be dropped. The learned gentleman has stated that he will bring the subject before the proprietors, and therefore, no further discussion ought at present to be indulged in. With respect to the other topics of the learned gentleman's speech, I shall notice only one. It ought to be clearly and distinctly understood, that the rumours relative to the noble marquis's return from India, which are now floating in the world, are totally and entirely unknown to us in any shape whatever."

Mr. R. Jackson—"I wish to state, that whenever the case of Mr. Hudleston shall be brought forward, the most perfect and complete notice of my intention shall be given. If it be at a quarterly court, the subject shall be advertised; if a special general court be summoned for the purpose, the fact will speak for itself. With respect to my having introduced certain subjects now, in doing so I have not invaded the rule of the court. We know that those who intend to bring forward questions of great importance, in giving notice of them, usually state the scope and nature of what they have in contemplation, in order that the proprietors may be prepared to discuss them. I therefore, acting on this principle, have merely submitted to the proprietors an outline of what I mean to propose on a future day."

The court then adjourned *sine die*.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

It often happens that the Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay papers are the first vehicles to this country of official intelligence published in India. One of the most important documents thus derived is the proclamation issued by Mr. Elphinstone, declaratory of the views of the British government in respect to the Poona state. After adducing various proofs of his duplicity, and his participation in acts of hostility toward the

Company's interests, even before he openly violated the existing peace and the relations founded upon it, it declares that Bajee Row is deposed, and that his transferred dominions will be divided between the late powerless heir of Sevagee and the Company. The Rajah of Sattarah is placed at the head of a principality. The fort in which he was immured, with a territory round it, is given to him in independent sovereignty. The measures

which the proclamation undertakes shall be pursued for the liberation of his highness the Maha Rajah, have since been executed with entire success. A body of the British troops has proceeded to Sattarah, to place the rajah on the throne. For an account of the ceremony, and some fuller details of the consequences of these arrangements, we refer to the summary of the unofficial intelligence.

This proclamation expressly states, that there are six divisions employed in the pursuit of Bajee Rao, and in the reduction of the forts and the maintenance of order in the conquered provinces.

Our last number contained a hasty abstract of the supplement to the London gazette. We insert in this the text of this historical record.

The combinations of the Marquis of Hastings have nearly expelled the immense hordes of Pindarces from the seats on which they had fastened as their points of support; and the territory acquired is likely to yield a large addition to the Company's revenue.

INDIA.—BRITISH TERRITORY, AND DISTRICTS UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Political—Official.

COURT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Amid the clash of arms, the headquarters of the Marquis of Hastings is his court. It was an interesting scene, when the representative of the Prince Regent in India conferred one of the highest distinctions which honour can award to merit, on the representative of the Company's army.

Calcutta Government Gazette, April 9.—Major-gen. Sir David Ochterlony having arrived at the head-quarters of his Excellency the most noble the Governor General and Commander-in-chief, his lordship availed himself of the Major General's presence, to invest him with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in pursuance of the authority and instructions of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, signified to his lordship by Lord Viscount Sidmouth, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Friday the 20th of March, on which day the camp was at Terwah, having been appointed for the performance of the ceremony, the civil officers in attendance on his Excellency the Governor General, the officers of the general staff of the

army, and the officers of the body guard, and of the 2d battalion 25th regiment of Native Infantry, forming his Excellency's escort, were assembled at the Governor General's darbar tent on the occasion.

The Nawab Ahmed Baksh Khan, and the Amil of the district, with other local officers of the government of his Excellency the Vizier, as well as the native officers of the body guard and the escort, were also present.

His Excellency the Governor General entered the darbar tent at one o'clock, preceded by the secretary to the Governor General and the Persian secretary to the government, bearing respectively the badge and decorations and the statutes of the order, and by the whole of his lordship's personal staff. His lordship having taken his seat, Sir David Ochterlony was introduced by Lieut.col. Doyle and Lieut.col. Young, with the usual forms; and having advanced to the edge of the carpet, on which the Governor General's chair was placed, his lordship rose and addressed him in nearly the following terms:—

"Sir David Ochterlony,—I cannot figure to myself any occasion on which the high honor of representing the Prince Regent could be equally flattering with this ceremony, in which he has deigned to order that I shall act for his royal person. The instruction has communicated to me a portion of the warmth with which the generous mind of his Royal Highness glows at every opportunity of encouraging any effort that tends to promote the glory of the British nation, and I feel consciously elevated by the fulfilment of such a duty. You are to receive the honorable badge with which I am commissioned to invest you, as a recognition of your admirable zeal, and of the advantages secured by that zeal to your country's interest. Such a public acknowledgment of your professional merit would alone be sufficient matter of pride; yet I have to congratulate you on what must be still more touching to your feelings. You have obliterated a distinction painful for the officers of the Hon. Company; and you have opened the door for your brothers in arms to a reward, which their recent display of exalted spirit and invincible intrepidity proves could not be more deservedly extended to the officers of any army on earth."

The Governor General then invested Sir David Ochterlony with the insignia of the order, under a salute of 13 guns.

STATE PAPER.

Proclamation, deposing the Peishwa.

An abstract of this important document was given in our last number.

Translation of a Proclamation, published by the Hon. Company, dated Soran, Soman Usur Myuntyn Oulaf, or A. D. 1817.

That all persons may become acquainted with this proclamation, and regulate their conduct accordingly, it is notified, that from the time of the assumption of the government by Bajee Row, sedition and rebellion prevailed in numerous shapes; that his authority was not at any time established in the country subject to his rule; that not very long ago, when Holkar was in a state of rebellion, he abandoned the country, and pusillanimously repulsed to Bassein, where he remained dependent upon the assistance he derived from Khunderow Rastay. He then formed an alliance with the British government; and being joined by the troops of the hon. Company, was by them re-established in his government. The disorders and disaffection which prevailed were suppressed, and his authority was restored throughout his dominions, in the most beneficial manner. In consequence of the previous disordered state of things, followed by a famine, the country was in a most depressed condition; but its prosperity revived under the hon. Company's protection: Bajee Row, however, adopted the system of farming out the districts, and the farmers, on their part, made undue exactions from the inhabitants; still, however, the improvement of the country was materially advanced, so much so, that Bajee Row was enabled from the revenues of the country, not merely to defray the expenses of the administration and to enjoy every degree of personal tranquillity and happiness, but also to amass immense wealth. The hon. Company's government did not wish to countenance claims on the Malhatta chieftains which had long ceased to exist; it was the wish of the Company's government that he should regulate his conduct by the principles of equity. In conformity with this feeling, the Guikwar government dispatched Gangadhor Shastree to Poona, as its agent, to settle the matters in dispute with that government, under the guarantee of the hon. Company: he accordingly repulsed to that city, and it was expected that the discussions would be brought to a speedy termination, which would have proved infinitely to the advantage of Bajee Row; but in the mean time the Shastree was assassinated by a public officer of Bajee Row's, on a consecrated ground, at Punderpore. At the very moment in question, the universal voice of the country, including pilgrims and all those who were on the spot, declared that it could only have been by Bajee Row's order that Trimbeckjee perpetrated that deed; but

still regarding Bajee Row as an ally, ruling over a large empire, and entertaining no suspicion that he would be necessary to such a crime, the hon. Company's government contented itself with demanding the surrender of Trimbeckjee as the murderer; but as he was not immediately delivered up, as he ought to have been, a large army belonging to the hon. Company was assembled, and Trimbeckjee was thereupon put into our possession. The expense occurred by the hon. Company on this occasion was very heavy; but in consideration of the existing friendship, it preferred no demand for the same, and was satisfied to accept the person of Trimbeckjee, and to replace the alliance on the footing on which it had previously stood. Subsequently to these occurrences, Bajee Row dispatched letters to foreign chieftains, urging them to have their army in a state of preparation, whilst he excited disturbances in his own territories, and had his troops in readiness, in aid of the same system; the object of which was to plunge the Company's government into a state of war, and to expose it to injury. For the purpose of suppressing these disturbances, a British force was equipped and marched to Poona, and the city was invested with Bajee Row in it. At the moment Bajee Row was in our power, and a force was likewise collected fully adequate, from its strength, to the subjection of the country; but from the time that the treaty was signed, Bajee Row had, on all occasions, acknowledged that he owed his political existence, as well as the happiness and tranquillity he enjoyed, to the hon. Company's government, and that he was grateful for the blessings which its protection had afforded him. His declarations to this effect were reiterated in various shapes; and from consideration to them, a fresh treaty was concluded, in confirmation of that of Bassein, the object of which was to maintain his sovereignty, but to deprive him of the means of exciting disturbances. It was stipulated that the five thousand horse and three thousand infantry, which Bajee Row was all along bound to furnish as auxiliaries, should be kept up by the hon. Company; and to meet the expenses of this force, territorial assignments were made; and from that moment the same friendly course of proceeding, which had previously existed, was renewed. And as the Pindarees had been in the yearly habit of harassing the people in every direction, and especially the territories of Bajee Row, which had suffered the most severely, the Company's government determined to adopt the necessary measures for suppressing these freebooters; and Bajee Row then acknowledged

that the accomplishment of this object would be highly beneficial to him, and promised that his army should also co-operate therein. Under the cloak, however, of an assurance so satisfactory, he remitted to foreign chieftains that treasure which the Company's protection had afforded him the means of amassing for objects hostile to its interests, at the same time that he put his own army in a state of equipment; whilst, for the purpose of removing to a distance the British force, which was in his neighbourhood, he caused it to be joined by a body of two thousand of his cavalry, and they then marched to a remote position. Taking advantage of this opportunity, at a moment when there was neither cause for such a measure nor any points of difference in discussion, he suddenly equipped his army, put it in motion, and attacked the hon. Company's troops; he likewise pursued a line of conduct which has never been adopted in any other country. The residence and cantonments of the British representatives were plundered and burnt; inhabitants of the Company's dominions, as well as travellers, passing through the country in the faith of existing treaties, were seized and imprisoned, whilst others were plundered. Two British officers, who were on their way from Bombay, were put to death in the vicinity of Tellagaon, in a manner not even practised in regard to public offenders, and the perpetrators of that crime are yet in his service: it is therefore manifestly established, that their murder could only have been in pursuance of the Peishwa's orders. Timbuckjee Denglea, the assassin of Gungadur Shastree, has likewise been recalled to his presence, and has been allowed to continue in the exercise of official functions; and hence he has fixed upon himself the assassination of the Shastree, which public opinion had all along declared could not have been committed without his sanction: he has moreover taken steps to call in the Pindarees to lay waste the country. Having thus abandoned the paramount duties of a sovereign, for the purpose of ruining the Company's government, that government is satisfied Bajee Row is unfit to reign over this empire. Upon these grounds measures are in progress to deprive him effectually of all public authority, and to place the country and forts in the possession of the hon. Company, to be governed by them. With this view, a light force has been dispatched in pursuist of the Peishwa, another has been appointed for the reduction of the forts, and a third has reached the neighbourhood of Ummutugar, whilst a large army has also made its appearance in Khandish. Gen. Munro is also employed in reducing the southern provinces; and another force from Bombay is in the Con-

can, where it is engaged in settling the country, having already reduced the forts there. In a short period, therefore, there will be nothing remaining connected with Bajee Row; and measures will be adopted by the hon. Company's government for the enlargement of his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, now in the custody of Bajee Row, and who, when his liberation shall be effected, will be established in a principality, for the maintenance of his rank and dignity and the rank and dignity of his court. In prosecution of the measures thus contemplated by the hon. Company's government, his Highness's flag has been displayed in the fort of Sattara, and satisfactory assurances given to his adherents. In the territories which will belong to the Maha Raja, the administration of justice, the controul and government of the country, will be conducted by his Highness. In the territories which will be reserved to the hon. Company, their authority will be established, without prejudice to any wutuns, enams, annual allowances, charges of the temples, alms, or the religious tenets of any sect. Whatever may be equitable will be duly enforced. The farms granted by Bajee Row being abolished, the duties will be committed to Kamavisdars, who will confine their collections to the just amount of the revenues. Every individual will be secured against every species of tyranny and oppression. Upon this point let every person be satisfied. Those who shall be in the service of Bajee Row are to withdraw from it, and retire to their habitations in two months from this date; in failure of which their wutuns will be seized, and ruin will be their inevitable lot. The Zameendars (public officers) are, without delay, to send in a detailed list of those, in their respective Pergunnahs, who are in the employ of Bajee Row; continuing also to report those who may quit his service and return to their homes, as they do so. No assistance is to be afforded to Bajee Row, and no payments whatever, on account of revenue, are to be made to him. If payment be made to him, no remission will be allowed when the injury sustained by the country, in the present year, shall be investigated. If any revenue be paid to Bajee Row, credit will not be allowed for the same, but the whole amount thereof collected. The wutuns and lands of all those public officers who may afford aid or pay money to Bajee Row will be forfeited.—Dated the 11th of February 1818, or 5th of Rubu-coolakheer.

Political—unofficial.

Mr. Todd has, we understand, gone into the Pindaree country in the neighbourhood of Kotah, for the purpose of

carrying the arrangements regarding its disposal into effect; and it is said that a civilian is about to leave the presidency to settle the territory ceded by the Nagpore Rajah:—*Madras Courier*, March 3.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT—
ORDERS RELATING TO MORE THAN ONE
PRESIDENCY.

General Orders by the Hon. the Vice-President in Council.

Fort William, Nov. 25, 1817.—The hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorise the temporary employment of Matross John Oates, of the 1st company 3d battalion artillery, on the telegraphic survey, under the direction of Capt. Everest, with a salary of St. Rs. 14 per mensem, in addition to the military allowances of his rank. The officer commanding the artillery will be pleased to direct Matross Oates to place himself under the orders of the telegraphic committee. Capt. Everest is also authorised to entertain an European assistant, on a monthly salary of St. Rs. 60.

The provisions of the 7th article of the 2d section, and of the 1st and 2d articles of the 3d section of the new medical regulations, are to be considered as in every respect applicable to the European women and children of European corps, who, being left behind, or otherwise separated from the corps to which they may belong, may require medical aid at any of the stations of the army.

With references to general orders under date the 14th ult., the hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to declare, that the 3 troops of native horse artillery are to be considered as forming one corps, under the command of a major or other senior officer, and subject to all existing regulations as to discipline, returns, reports, detachments, &c. prescribed heretofore in regard to the corps of European horse artillery; but under such modification, with respect to clothing, equipments, and internal arrangement, as must necessarily result from the difference between the European and native soldiers.

140 and 41, requesting court to determine whether the amount of subsistence and passage-money to Mr. Cadet Collins of the Bengal establishment, who proceeded to Europe on sick certificate, is to become chargeable to the Company or that gentleman; also that a regulation be adopted for the issue of pay and allowances to officers and cadets who may unavoidably be detained by indisposition at another port, previously to their arrival at the presidency to which they belong.

The Vice-President in Council is further pleased to admit the commandant of horse artillery to a proportionate share of compensation in lieu of off- reckonings for the six troops of his corps, in like manner and on the same principles as the commandants of other extra corps.

The hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to permit all officers with local and temporary rank attached to mounted corps, to draw the establishment monthly allowance for one horse, while actually in the field or marching.

The above indulgence is extended to all officers serving with the Cattaek legion.

General Orders, Bombay Castle, 12th Jan. 1818.

The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extracts of the hon. court's letter dated the 18th June 1817, and of their dispatches to the Bengal and Madras governments.

Extract of the hon. Court's letter, dated 18th June 1817.

Para. 2d. Having had occasion to transmit to the other presidencies, several orders that are equally applicable to yours, we send a copy of them herewith, a No. in the packet, and direct that they be strictly attended to at your presidency also, viz.—Paras. 54 and 55 of military letter to Madras, dated 16th June 1815.—Paras. 95 and 96 of do. do. dated 3d Nov. 1815.—Paras. 118 of do. do. to Bengal, dated 16th April 1817.

Extract of the hon. Court's letter to Madras, dated 16th June 1815.

Cadets detained on their passage out by sickness at an Indian port, or compelled to return from a similar cause, to be entitled to the same advantages of rank, pay, allowances, and passage-money, as their actual arrival at their own establishment would have entitled them to. A similar indulgence under such circumstances to be extended to officers returning from Europe, and to officers of H. M. service, proceeding to join their corps in India.

54th. Having taken the suggestions contained in these paragraphs into our consideration, we have resolved, that when cadets on their passage from England shall be detained by extreme sickness at an Indian port, or shall be compelled by sickness to return to England, previously to their arrival at the particular presidency to which they belong, they shall be entitled to the same advantages of rank, standing, pay, allowances, and passage-money, as their actual arrival at their own establishment would have entitled them to, to be reckoned from the time at which they would, under other circumstances, have probably reached the place of their destination.

55th. A similar indulgence may also be extended under similar circumstances, to officers returning from furlough, and to officers of his Majesty's service proceeding to join their corps in India.

Extract of the hon. Court's letter to Madras dated 3d Nov. 1815.

No allowances whatever to be paid to any officer transferred from his Majesty's

regiments to Ceylon to one serving on the continent of India, until the arrival of such officer at some place subject to your government's authority.

138. Question regarding the allowances mutually payable by the governments of Fort St. George and Ceylon, to officers of his Majesty's service transferred from one establishment to the other, submitted to court's consideration.

95th. From the documents referred to in this paragraph, it appears that when an officer belonging to one of his Majesty's Ceylon regiments has been transferred to one of his Majesty's regiments serving on the coast, "his allowances of every description have been charged retrospectively to the account of your presidency from the date of the order for his transfer, although for the period intervening between its date and publication in India, such officer was serving in Ceylon," but that when an officer belonging to one of his Majesty's regiments serving under your presidency has been transferred to a regiment at Ceylon, such officer has been permitted to draw his allowances from you up to the date of his actually going to Ceylon.

96th. The injustice of the principle here established is obvious, and we have no hesitation in saying that no allowances whatever ought to be paid to any officer transferred from one of his Majesty's regiments at Ceylon to one of his Majesty's regts. serving on the continent of India, until the arrival of such officer at some place subject to your authority, and we desire that all future cases of this nature may be regulated by this decision.

Extract of the hon. Court's Letter to Bengal, dated April 16, 1817.

The commissariat placed under the orders of the Military Board, &c.

118th. We direct that the commissariat be made immediately dependant upon the Military Board, through whom the government will receive all applications from the Commissary General for advances of money and other purposes, and by whom the commissariat accounts will be submitted for approval, as is the custom in the departments of supply.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official, published in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief.—Head Quarters, Camp Beercha, Feb. 14, 1818.—The centre and right divisions of the Ghaul Army are to be broken up, and distributed into cantonments as hereafter specified. All temporary staff appointments connected with the formation and brigading of the divisions, are to cease from the end of the present month.

DISTRIBUTION.

European Troops.

Horse Artillery..... Meerut.
Rocket Artillery, (via
Pattaygurh) Ditto
Asiatic Jour.—No. 34.

8th dragoons Meerut.
24th ditto Cawapore.
14th foot Meerut.
27th do. Cawapore.
Flank battalion To be dissolved.
4th regt. Nat. Cavalry.. Meerut.

Native Infantry.

1st bat. 7th and 2d bat.
11th regt..... Etawah.
1st bat. 8th Nat. Inf. .. Cawapore.
2d do. 12th do. Muttra.
1st do. 24th do. Agra.
1st do. 25th do. Meerut.
2d do. 25th Nat. Inf.
(Gov. Gen.'s Escort) Lucknow.
1st bat. 29th Nat. Inf. .. Keitah.

The European flank battalion will march to Allahabad, and on its arrival there the corps will be dissolved; the detachments of which it is composed are to proceed to their ulterior destinations as follows:

The companies of H.M.'s 17th foot will continue their route by land to Gazeepore; the detachments of H.M.'s 24th Regt., the European Regt. and H.M.'s 59th foot are to embark on boats, to be provided by the commissariat at Allahabad, and drop down the river to join the head quarters of their respective regiments at Dinapore, Berhampore, and Fort William.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief.—Head Quarters, Camp Durlish, Feb. 21, 1818.—Capt. Swinton with the head-quarters of the pioneers will proceed to Agra, whence two companies are to be detached to Delhi, for the purpose of being employed on the works of that city.

Extract General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Deccan.—Head Quarters of the Army
Vol. VI. 3 F

of the Deekan : Camp at Arrungabad, Tuesday, March 31, 1818. — Lieut. gen. Sir Thomas Hislop having, in pursuance of the authority vested in him for that purpose by the most noble the governor general and commander in chief, made such arrangements as were necessary towards the breaking up of the army of the Deekan, his Exc. proceeds to issue his final orders, as commander in chief of that army.

"From and after the present date, therefore, the designation of the 'Army of the Deekan' is discontinued, and the corps commanded by Brig-gen. Doveton and Smith will revert to the footing on which they stood previously to the Lieut-gen's assumption of the chief command.

"As the divisions of which Brig-generals Doveton and Smith are to retain the command, will still for a time exceed the ordinary amount of the subsidiary forces which constituted their original commands, and will continue to be employed in operations intimately connected with those in which they have been engaged since they received that rank, Lieut-gen. Sir Thomas Hislop notifies to the army that it is not at present the intention of his Exc. the most noble the governor general to recall the commissions issued to the above officers; that on similar grounds, Brig-gens. Munro, Pritzer, Sir John Malcolm, and Sir Augustus Floyer, will also retain for the present the rank of Brig-gen., and that Brig-gens. Munro, Smith, and Pritzer, will continue to act in the same relations to each other as they now fulfil.

"Lieut-gen. Sir Thomas Hislop authorizes the general and personal staff at head-quarters to continue to maintain their field establishments until the arrival of his Exc. at Fort St. George.

"All returns, reports, and communications from the army of the Deekan are to be forwarded through the prescribed channels to Sir Thomas Hislop's head-quarters, up to this date, inclusive; and his Exc. will reserve to himself the right of giving such further orders and instructions as may be necessary on all points at present under reference, or requiring submission for approval to superior authority, up to the same period."

n. a. o.—"Capt. French will continue, until further orders, to be postmaster with the head-quarters of the Madras army in the field."

PUBLIC THANKS.

Extract from the above General Orders of 31st March.—"Sir Thomas Hislop would have deemed it quite superfluous, after the high and flattering encomiums bestowed on the army of the Deekan by

his Exc. the most noble the Governor-general and commander-in-chief, to express those which the gallant army he has had the honour to command, throughout so eventful a campaign, is in so pre-eminent a degree entitled to, personally from him. Impelled, however, by a sense of what is due to them for their undeviating observance of the most exact discipline, thereby throwing a lustre on their acknowledged achievements, he cannot resist the opportunity which the present moment affords, of bearing the most public testimony of their further just deserts.

"Each and every division of the army having entitled itself to, and received the Lieut-gen's thanks and applause, it becomes unnecessary now to revert to the particular occasions which called forth these acknowledgments; nothing is therefore left to his Exc. to repeat, but that they have all most nobly done their duty, thereby leaving on his mind an indelible impression of admiration. To have been placed at the head of the army of the Deekan must, to the latest period of his life, prove the source of his greatest pride; as the conferring on him by the most noble the Governor-General in Council of so distinguished a command, must ever claim the acknowledgements of his utmost gratitude.

"To Maj-gen. Sir William Grant Keir, to Brig-gens. Munro, Doveton, Sir John Malcolm, Smith, and Pritzer, and to Lieut-col. Adams, who commanded the different divisions of the army in the field, Sir Thomas Hislop once more tenders to their acceptance the offer of his most sincere and grateful thanks, for the eminent services they have performed while serving under his command; and his Exc. requests they will each do him the favour of conveying the same to the corps which have composed their divisions during the campaign.

"The Lieut-gen. avails himself, with pleasure, of the present occasion to record the high sense he entertains of the able and energetic assistance he has received during the whole of the campaign, from his general and personal staff, in conducting their respective departments and duties, which justly entitles them to his unqualified thanks and approbation; his Exc. at the same time deems it proper to remark, that if the commissariat arrangements, during the short period when the army was in the field in 1815, were such as to demand his particular applause on that occasion, the arduous and complicated duties required of the department during the late service, and which were most satisfactorily fulfilled under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment, give Lieut-col. Morison, aided as he has been by the indefatigable

exertions of Lieut.col. Mackintosh, and the officers of his department, the strongest claim to his Exc.'s acknowledgments and high commendation.

G. A. O.—“An omission having unintentionally occurred, in not having noticed Capt. French, the postmaster of the army of the Deccan, in any of the general orders conveying the thanks and acknowledgments of the Commander-in-chief to the officers of the general staff, his Exc. loses no time, since that omission has been brought to his observation, in expressing his entire approbation of the very efficient manner in which Capt. French has invariably conducted that important department, and surmounted the many difficulties which presented themselves to its due fulfilment, and for which his Exc. now offers to Capt. French his very sincere thanks.”

Official, published in England.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST.

India Board, August 26th 1818.—A dispatch has been received at the East-India House, from the governor in council at Bombay, dated 11th April, 1818, of which dispatch, and of its enclosures, the following are extracts and copies:—

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 11th April 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your hon. committee the following documents recently received, viz.

Copies of dispatches to the address of the most noble the Governor-General, transmitted to us by his Exc. Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop.

Copies of dispatches from the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, from which, and the dispatch of Sir Thos. Hislop to the Governor-General, dated 21st March 1818, your honourable committee will derive the whole of the official intelligence we have received through that channel, of the progress of the operations for the final suppression of the power of Bajee Row (1).

Copies of letters from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 21st and 28th ultimo and the 1st instant, enclosing transcripts of letters to him from Brig.gen. Pritzer, announcing the surrender of Chundan and Wundun, Nangburry, and other forts.

Copies of letters from Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm to Mr. Sec. Adams, containing information that the Pindarry Chieftains, Chertoo and Ranjun, had delivered themselves up to the Nabob of Bhopaul, and of the arrangements he had proposed to his Exc. the Governor-Ge-

neral, for providing for the future subsistence of the chieftains who had before submitted.

We had hoped from this last communication to have had the satisfaction of congratulating your hon. committee on the complete subjugation of all the Pindarry chieftains, but we are sorry to observe, that by a letter received by our Chief Sec. from Sir John Malcolm, of a date subsequent to his official dispatch, he has since heard that Chertoo and Ranjun had made off, and had gone towards their old haunts on the Nerbudda, and that his troops had proceeded to the southward in consequence.

We take this occasion of forwarding to your hon. committee, copies of two dispatches on the subject of a successful attack made by Lieut.col. the hon. L. Stanhope, with a detachment of his Majesty's 17th dragons, on a body of Pindarries under the chieftain Chertoo.

We have the honour to intimate, for the information of your hon. committee, that we have just received accounts of the surrender of the fort of Wassota (2) to the force under Brig.gen. Pritzer, and we have the pleasure to add, that the two British officers, Lieuts. Hunter and Morrison, have been at length released from the hands of the enemy, having been detained in confinement in that fort.

The forts (3) of Seedeher and Bhungwahur, in the province of Salsee, have also been reduced by the force under the command of Lieut.col. Imlack, C.B.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hislop, Bart. to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated head-quarters, Army of the Deccan, camp near Mabeidpoor, 23d January, 1818.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your lordship, the copy of a dispatch, dated 24th ultimo, from Brig.gen. Munro, announcing the successful commencement of his military operations in the southern Marhatta country,—I have, &c.

T. Hislop, Lieut.-Gen.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Munro to the Adjutant-General, dated camp at Morah, December 24, 1817.

SIR,—I had the honour to address you on the 22d instant from Koosgul. The force by which I was then accompanied consisted of two flank and three battalion companies from the garrison of Darwar. The battalion companies proceeded next morning to meet the battering train from

(1). A strong fort situated in the southern part of the Peishwa's dominions; its position is not precisely known, but it is supposed to be about twenty or thirty miles S. of Natsarah.

(2). Situated in the Southern Concan, near Malwan.

Bellary, and I marched at the same time with the flank companies, with one of the battalion guns, and a five and half-inch mortar, under the command of Maj. Newall, for Nawelgoond, in order to relieve that place, in which I had a garrison of Peons, hard pressed by Cassi Row Goklah. On approaching within two miles of Nawelgoond (4) some small parties of horse were seen; and advancing about a mile further, the main body was discovered moving slowly along the side of a rising ground, at the distance of about a thousand yards; its strength appeared to be about 700, and as it seemed to have no intention of coming round upon our baggage, two shells were thrown, by which two horsemen were killed. The whole body upon this moved off, attended by about 200 foot, which Cassi Row had brought with him, and the garrison of Lalghurri (5), amounting to about 100 men, and was soon out of sight.

When the Peishwa commenced hostilities, it became evident that the local situation of this province, and Gokla's extensive Jagheers in it, would give great facility to the enemy in making incursions into the Company's territory. The most likely way of preventing it was to find the enemy employment in the defence of his own possessions; but as there was no disposable regular force present, I determined at once to avail myself of the aid of the inhabitants in accomplishing this object. As much progress in this plan has already been made as was possible with the means within my reach.

I appointed military Amildars to most of the districts in the enemy's possessions on the side of the Malperbah, with orders to raise Peons (6), and get possession of as much of their respective districts as was practicable. Among these men Ram Row, a native of Mysore, was appointed to Nawelgoond; he got possession of above half the district in a very short time, and on the 19th instant he advanced from a village about two miles from Nawelgoond with 500 Peons to attack Gorind Row Goklah, who was at that place with a body of 700 horse, and about 600 of this body were picqueted in the streets and the open space between the pettah and fort. The rest were mounted, and watching Ram Row, who advanced at noon so rapidly that he entered the pettah before the body there could mount and get out of it. The panic was so great that they galloped off in every direction, without attempting to

make any resistance. Nineteen horses were taken, about 20 were left dead. A considerable number of the enemy were killed. Gorind Row, who commanded, escaped with difficulty; and of two Sardars under him, one was killed and the other wounded and taken.

Cassi Row Goklah, who was then at Badami, on hearing of the defeat of his son, marched to join him with 250 horse and 200 foot, and after collecting the fugitives, he arrived at Nawelgoond on the 22d, Ram Row having retired into the old fort: he occupied the pettah (7) before daylight on the 23d, and was pressing the fort very hard, when the approach of Major Newall's detachment saved the garrison, as its ammunition was nearly expended. The enemy left nine or ten dead in the streets, and they were so much dispirited by their loss in the two attacks, that they abandoned Lalghurri, the ghurri that protects Nawelgoond, and carried off the garrison.

I have given these details, because without them I could not have done justice to Ram Row, whose conduct is entitled to the highest praise—I have, &c,
Thos. Munro, Brig.gen.

Extract from a Dispatch from Lieut.gen.

Sir T. Hislop, Bart. to the Governor General and the Commander-in-chief, dated camp at Saunookeer, 22th January 1818.

I have the satisfaction to transmit herewith the copy of a letter received from Maj.gen. Sir Wm. Keir, reporting a successful attack (8) he has made on the depot of the Pindary chiefs, nearly an hundred of whose adherents he has destroyed.

Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm marched on the 24th instant from Mundipoor (9) towards Boojkairah, near the confluence of the Sone and Chambul.

Lieut.col. Adams had arrived, by my latest accounts, at Shujawulpoor (10).

I have already reported to your Lordship the reduction of the fort of Guddack, by the detachment with Brig.gen. Munro, and I have now the further satisfaction to transmit the copy of a letter from Major Newall, communicating the surrender of the important fortress of Dummul (11).

On the 6th instant Brig.gen. Doreton detached from Nagpore a corps, under Lieut.col. M Leod, to attack Ganput

(7). Pettah, the suburbs of a fortified town.

(8). An extract from a dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 10th Feb. containing a notice of this affair, was published in the London Gazette of 16th July, page 1073; the dispatch from Sir W. Keir, now published, had not then been received.

(9). About ninety miles N.W. of Ougrin.

(10). About sixty miles from Ougrin, in an easterly direction.

(11). Situated in the Peishwa's southern territories, near the Nizam's frontier.

(4). Probably Naelgoond, on Agramam's large map, about twenty-five miles to the E. of Darwar.

(5). Not marked upon the map.

(6). Peons, foot soldiers generally employed in revenue and police duties.

Rao Subidar, late an officer of that government, who had collected a considerable body of predatory troops in the vicinity of Gishur, 36 miles S. E. from Nagpoor; the Subidar, however, did not wait the approach of the Lieut. Col. (who accordingly returned to Nagpoor on the 13th instant), but went off, it is reported, with the intention of threatening the Ellichpoor district, in consequence of which Brig. Gen. Doveton has directed Lieut. Col. Deacon to send Newaib Salsbat Khann (12) with his troops to protect his own country.

Copy of a Report from Major General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T. to Lieutenant-Colonel Blacker, Quarter-Master-General, dated Camp Benapota, 20th Jan. 1818.

Sir,—After I had the honour of addressing you on the 18th instant, intelligence was brought to me by my own hircarraks, which was corroborated from different quarters, that several hundred Pindarries had collected at Mundapee (13), a village about twenty miles from camp, which, although nominally subject to Jeewunt Rao Bhaw (14), had been given up to him by Fazil Khann, and had become a place of rendezvous for the various tribes of freebooters throughout the country, and a rallying point for the fugitives from the durrabs of Chettoo, Kurteem Khann, and the other Pindarry chieftains. Being anxious to avail myself of so favourable an opportunity of cutting off a considerable body of the enemy, and at the same time of chastising the persons who had dared to countenance and support them, I determined to move on Mundapee with a light party, and the next morning formed a detachment on the march, consisting of four squadrons of the 17th dragoons and 200 infantry, directing the remainder of the division to continue its route towards Warree, on the road to Purnanbhar. The success of the enterprise depending entirely on the celerity of our movements, I pushed with the dragoons to surround the villages till the infantry could come up, but the moment the advance got within sight of the place, the Pindarries rushed out in several directions and fled with precipitation, pursued by the cavalry, who came up with and killed about sixty of them. As soon as the infantry arrived, I took possession of the gates, and proceeded to the inner ghurry, the gate of which was opened after some hesitation on the part

of the head man of the place, said to be an adopted son of Fazil Khann, who produced a protection, signed by Capt. Canfield (15).

The troops were immediately ordered to quit the town, but before this order could be carried into effect, I regret to state, that some irregularities occurred, which were not checked till after several severe examples had been made, and one Sepoy capitally punished. The inhabitants, however, sustained no loss, as immediate restitution was made of the articles taken from the houses by the troops, and nothing permitted to pass the gates of the village. A number of horses, camels, and a considerable quantity of property were found in the place, but given up to Fazil Khann's adherents, on Capt. Canfield's protection being produced. Some tatoes (16) and camels belonging to the Pindarries, who fled from the town on our approach, were sent out into camp by the Pottail (17) in the course of the night. I shall rejoice the remainder of the division to-morrow at Warree, and proceed the day after on my march to the southward.—I have &c.

W. GRANT KEIR, Major-General.

P.S. On further inquiry I find that near 100 of the Pindarries were killed by the dragoons. I am happy to say that we have suffered no loss, which I can only account for by the completeness of the surprise, and by the gallantry of the dragoons in rushing forward, which prevented the enemy from rallying or making any resistance.

W. G. KEIR.

Copy of a Report from Major Newall, commanding a detachment from the Force under Brigadier-General Munro, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated camp near Dammul, January 8, 1818.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the detachment arrived at Dammul yesterday, at eleven o'clock. In the course of the evening a fire and a half-inch mortar was opened on the fort; and at sunrise this morning an eighteen-pounder and three twelve-pounders opened on it also; and at twelve o'clock the garrison, consisting of 450 men, surrendered.

One pioneer, who was killed by accident, is the only casualty which I have to report.

I will do myself the honour to forward a return of the guns and stores found at Dammul in the course of to-morrow.

I have &c.

D. NEWALL, Major, commanding Detachment.

(12). An Officer of the Nizam's Government, commanding a contingent of 9,000 horse and 2,000 foot.

(13). The precise situation of this village is not known, but it is supposed to be somewhere in a line between Mundasceer and Oolypoor.

(14). An officer in the service of Dowlat Rao Scindia.

(15). He had been deputed to reside in the camp of Jeewunt Rao Bhaw, during the operations against the Pindarries.

(16). Roots of a small vine.

(17). The head man of the village.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor General and Commander-in-chief, dated camp at Sandier, 31st January, 1818.

My Lord,—I have great pleasure in submitting, for your Lordship's information, the accompanying copy of a dispatch from Lieut.col. Heath, detailing the particulars of his successful attack on the encampment of Cheetoo Pindarrab, on the evening of the 26th instant, at Kunnade (18).

Although the darkness of the night prevented Lieut.col. Heath from making this operation so complete as it otherwise undoubtedly would have been, that circumstance does not in the least detract from the praise which is due to the Lieut.col. for the promptitude and energy with which he conceived and executed the enterprise, which, as well from the loss of men as from his baggage, must have very materially crippled the future attempts of the freebooter.—I have, &c.

THOS. HISLOP, Lieut.gen.

Copy of a Report from Lieut.col. Heath, commanding at Hindia, to the Adj.-Gen. of the Army, dated camp at Hindia, 27th January 1818.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exe. the Commander-in-chief, that in consequence of my having received intelligence at nine o'clock P. M. of the 25th instant of a body of 1,500 Pindarries being encamped at Kunnade, at three P. M. on the former day, under the personal command of Cheetoo, with Ranjun, his brother, Mahommed Pannah, Cheetoo's son, and Elie Bukshi, Ranjun's son, Pindarry chiefs, I immediately prepared a detachment as per margin, (19) and moved against them. I have great pleasure in informing you that I succeeded in surprising them at about eight o'clock P. M. the same evening, and taking possession of their encampment; but from the darkness of the night and a want of local information as to their direction of retreat, I regret to say that most of them escaped by dispersing in small bodies, leaving in our possession two elephants, 110 camels, about 130 horse of all descriptions, and other property, I beg leave to say that I directed the pursuit of them by the Sillalar (20) horse under Lieut. Caxton, which was kept up for a considerable distance, but without effect. It was my intention to have left a company with a party of Sillalar horse at Kunnade, but having ob-

tained intelligence that Cheetoo, with 500 horse, had passed Onchode, I did not carry my intention into effect. I have much satisfaction in reporting that only two sepoy were slightly wounded of the first bat. 7th N. I. On the part of the enemy three were killed, and I was given to understand by the possils of the villages in the neighbourhood of Kunnade, that a great number of them were carried off wounded.

C. HEATH,

Lieut.col. commanding at Hindia.

Copy of a Letter from Brig-gen. Pritzier to Brig-gen. Munro, commanding the Reserve of the Army of the Deccan, dated camp, at Malasunkhy (21), 12th January 1818.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, that soon after the division came to its ground yesterday, I was informed that some of the Peishwa's horse had approached the camp, and were driving away the cattle, I therefore ordered out the cavalry pickets to their protection; and being afterwards informed that the enemy was in very great numbers, and had formed within two miles of camp, I ordered Major Dawes to proceed with two squadrons and the galloper guns of the seventh light cavalry, and ordering the line under arms, I followed with the rest of the cavalry to ascertain if it was practicable to bring the enemy to action. On arriving in sight of their troops, I reinforced the cavalry, retaining only one squadron in a situation midway between them and the line; but finding that nothing would induce the enemy to approach us or stand their ground, I sent to recall the cavalry a little before sunset.

Major Doveton reports, that with one squadron of the 22d drag., and two of the 7th light cav., he charged and dispersed three very large bodies of the enemy; and I feel satisfied, that no troops could have done more, or been better managed than those under his command. From numerous accounts I am convinced that the enemy had 16,000 men in the field, being the united bodies of horse of the Vinchoor Rajah, of part of Gokul's and those of Gopaul Row; and although Maj. Doveton estimates their loss at only 40 or 50 men, the natives of the different villages represent that they admit to have lost 100, and the same number of horses. The loss on our side was one man of the 7th light cav. wounded, one horse of the 22d, and one of the 7th cav. missing. The brigade of gallopers was directed by Major Cleveland,

(18). Situated in the vicinity of Hindia upon the Neybadda.

(19). Madras European regiment, 45; 1st Battalion 7th regiment N. I. 429; Depot Corps, 577; Sillalar Horse, 900.

(20). The Sillalar horsemen furnish their own horses.

(21). Situated in the southern part of the Peishwa's dominions, supposed to be the vicinity of Secund.

of the Artillery, who must have much annoyed the enemy by their fire.

I have, &c.

T. PRITZLER, Brig.-gen.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen.

Sir T. Hislop to the Governor-General and Commander-in-chief, dated head-quarters, army of the Deccan, camp at the bottom of the Sarumal Ghaut, February 8, 1818.

In my dispatch of the 28th ult. I informed your Lordship that Major Lushington's detachment was destined to cover the Bombay battering train in its junction with this force; subsequent arrangements, as described in my letter of the 30th ult. having rendered this co-operation unnecessary, Major Lushington rejoined me at Indoor (22) on the 5th instant; the movement of his detachment having proved of the greatest service in counteracting a plan made by Ram Deu (23) and Chetoo, with other rebel leaders, for a combined attack on the valuable convoy of treasure and stores which was moving under Major Sealy, to join Sir W. Keir. Capt. Grant rejoined me on the morning of the 29th ult. at Ougrin, and was again detached from Indoor on the 3d instant, with a party noted in the margin, (24) to attack the remainder of Chetoo's Durrah, supposed to be near Bagley, about fifty miles south east of Indoor. A letter he addressed on the 4th instant to the Quarter-Master-General, shows to what extremity the once formidable Pindarries are now reduced. Capt. Grant will rejoin me on the Nerbudda, about the 10th instant. Brig.-gen. Doretou marched from Nagpore on the 22d ultimo for Ellichpore, where he had expected to meet Nawab Sallabut Khan, who your Lordship is advised had been requested to return to his own provinces. Lieut.-col. Deacon, however, having received my orders to advance again upon Poona, was desirous of having an effective division of the Nawab's contingent with him, on which the latter returned with the whole of his troops.

My latest intelligence from Lieut.-col. Deacon states him to have made a forced march of thirty-five miles to intercept Gumpat Rao (25), who had, however, moved upon Belr, and being fifty miles in advance of the Lieut.-col., the latter resumed his march to Ahmednuggur. On the route he received information of a party of Arabs in the Peishwa's service,

occupying the small fort of Newaßen, a few miles off the road from Toka (26); in consequence of which he moved to attack them, but ascertaining that they were about to abandon the post, he detached a body of irregular horse, under Lieut. Sutherland, who succeeded in intercepting their retreat, and in destroying about 100 of them, on the 31st ult.

A letter dated on the 2d instant, from Lieut. col. Adams, at Deurnjpoor, informs me that he has received the submission of the Pindary chief Naamdar Khan, who, with his followers and dependants also had delivered himself up and arrived in his camp.

Extract from a Dispatch from Lieut.-gen.

Sir T. Hislop to the Governor-General and Commander-in-chief, dated camp, at Sindwah, 23d February 1818.

I have much satisfaction in laying before your Lordship a copy of a letter (10th February 1818) received from Maj.-gen. Sir William Grant Keir (27), reporting the surrender of the Bhoomah (28) Bhye with a party of her followers to the force under his command, and the intended dispersion of the remainder of her troops. The rapidity of the Major-general's movements, in pursuance of the instructions he had received previously to my giving up the command of the troops north of Nerbudda, have enabled him to obtain an advantage of high importance to the public interests in Malwah, and I gladly avail myself of the present occasion to express to your Lordship how greatly I have felt myself indebted to the zeal, active co-operation, and judgment of Sir William Keir, during the whole period of my recent operations in Malwah. I have also the honour to forward herewith copies of two letters (dated 15th and 17th February) from Brig.-gen. Sir John Malcolm, the former detailing the surrender of Jeswant Rao Bow, and the latter that of the Pindary Chief Kurceem Khan; and I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on the whole of these events, which most conduce so materially and so immediately to the final settlement of the province. I arrived at this place yesterday, and having had the necessary communication with the Killedar, the fort (29) was this morning taken possession of by our troops.

Extract from a Letter from Brig.-gen.

Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., to Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, com-

(22). About thirty-five miles S. of Oudrin.

(23). A chief in rebellion against Holkar's government.

(24). One troop native cavalry; 2 companies light infantry, 1,000 Mysore horse.

(25). The officer of the Rajah of Berar's government, commanding a force against which Lieut.-col. McLeod marched from Nagpore.—See a dispatch from Sir Thomas Hislop, dated 25th January.

(26). Toka is upon the road between Aitunga-had and Ahmednuggur, about one-third the distance from the former place.

(27). This letter was published in the London Gazette of the 10th July, 1818, page 1281.

(28). The sister of Malhar Rao Holkar.

(29). Sindwah, an important fortress, situated on the high road between Indoor and Chandwar, and nearly equal-distant from those places.

mandar-in-chief, dated Camp at Nim-bekarah, 15th Feb. 1818.

The expectation I entertained from the first, that Jeswant Row Bhow would surrender, has not been disappointed. That chief yesterday came into my camp and gave himself up, avowing that he did so unconditionally, in the hope that his voluntary submission would recommend him to the forgiveness and liberal consideration of his sovereign, Dowlat Row Scindiah, and the British government. I demanded from Jeswant Row Bhow, the moment he arrived in camp, orders for the delivery to the British government of the forts of Bealghur and Cumulhere.—By a letter I have received from General Doulak, who is advancing into Newar, the former had surrendered previous to the arrival of the orders, but that for the evacuation of Cumulhere will be in time, and may, I hope, prevent the necessity of an attack upon that fortress. The whole of this part of Mewar has been for some time subject to the depredations of Dulert Khan, who, residing at this place, which is a jagheer of the family of Ameer Khan, has for eight years past laid the neighbouring country under contribution. To this chief, who had, on the representation of Capt. Caulfield, separated his interests from those of Jeswant Row Bhow, a few days before the latter was attacked (30), I sent a message, with an offer of service for him and his followers; and at the same time plainly informed him, that if he did not accept it he must disband all his followers and leave the country, otherwise he should be treated as a freebooter. He first sent a party of horse, and afterwards came himself into my camp, and accepted the offer I made him of service. Both men and horses are of an excellent description. They will be useful recruits to the Poonah auxiliary horse, and taking them into pay has already had the effect of giving confidence to the inhabitants of this quarter, who are returning to villages which, owing to these and other lawless freebooters (in the employ of Jeswant Row Bhow), have been deserted for years.

Copy of a Letter from Brig-gen. Sir John Malcolm to Sir Thomas Hislop, dated Camp near Jawad, 17th Feb. 1818.

Sir,—I have great satisfaction in informing your Exc. that Kurreem Khan, the Pindarry Chief, gave himself up to me on the 16th instant. I had heard he was in the vicinity, and employed the agency of Meer Zuffar Ally to bring him in, making a general promise of pardon, and the future means of subsistence; Kurreem Khan states, that he was compelled to leave Holkar's camp, on our declaring that we

would not treat with the prince while any Pindarries were associated with them. He came to Jawad, and remained there behind his Darrah on account of illness, having previously received the protection of Jeswant Row Bhow. He was in this place when it was attacked on the 20th ult.; he found on that occasion an asylum in the house of a poor inhabitant, where he remained till the night of the 30th, when he effected his escape to the hills, where he represents himself as having been wandering from village to village ever since in hourly alarm of being seized. The story is in part confirmed by one of his feet being much swelled by walking (to him an unusual exercise), and by his appearance when he came in. He was at first much alarmed, but his confidence is restored, and he appears disposed to give every information in his power, both with respect to past events and to the actual condition and present places of concealment of the scattered remnants of his own tribe. I trust your Exc. will consider the surrender of this chief as important, as it is calculated, with other events, to mark the character of our complete triumph over the freebooters of Malwah.

I have, &c.

JOHN MALCOLM, Brig-gen.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieut-gen. Sir T. Hislop, to the Governor General and Commander-in-chief, dated Camp at Tahnier, (31) 26th Feb. 1818.

In my dispatch of the 23d instant, I apprised your Lordship of my having taken possession of the fort of Sindwah, and of my intention to pursue my route to the southward on the following day. Having descended the Sindwah Ghant without molestation from the Bheels (32) I reached Kurrone on the 26th instant, and moved towards the Tapti at this place yesterday. On the march I received an intimation that the Killedar of Tahnier had determined upon resisting the occupation of his fort by the British troops, and this, on my arrival before the place, I found to be correct, as he had already commenced a fire from a few guns and a number of matchlocks from the walls upon our advanced parties.

On this I directed a reconnoissance to be made by the quarter-master-general, Lieut-col. Blacker, and the officers of engineers, with a company of light infantry, the deep ravines round the place preventing its accessibility, on the service by the cavalry pickets. I sent at the same time a letter to the Killedar, warning him of

(31). A fort called by Holkar to the British Government, situated upon the Tapti, about eighty miles west of Burhanpoor.

(32). The Bheels are aboriginal inhabitants, who, being driven by their Mahomedan and Marhatta conquerors to the mountains, have continued to maintain some independence, and to subsist by plunder.

the consequences which would ensue from his rebellion if persisted in; to this I received no answer, but I afterwards learned that it had been delivered to him. The reconnaissance being completed, I directed the ten six-pounders, including the horse artillery guns and two five and a half-inch howitzers, with some twelve-pound rockets to be brought into position, so as to knock off, in as great a degree as such limited means would admit of, the defences of the gateway. These opened with admirable effect about eleven o'clock from the heights on which the pettah is situated, from about one hundred to three hundred yards distant from the walls, the enemy keeping up an occasional fire from his guns and a sharp one from his matchlocks, by which several casualties occurred. A second reconnaissance having been made by Lieut.col. Blacker, who advanced to the outer gate for the purpose, I determined upon storming it, in the hope that at all events a lodgment might be made within; two six-pounders were accordingly brought under cover close to the gateway, and the flank companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots and Madras European regiment, under Major Gordon of the former corps, supported by the rifle battalion, the 3d light infantry, and the picquets, under Major Knowles, were brought from camp for this purpose.

Meantime the Killedar, alarmed at these preparations and at the effect of the batteries, sent to solicit terms. He was desired to open his gates, and to surrender himself and his garrison unconditionally, which he promised to do; some delay, however, taking place, and the day beginning to decline, the guns and Europeans were brought up to the first gate, which was, however, entered by the Europeans at the side by single files, without requiring to be blown open; the next gate was found open, and at the third the Killedar came out by the wicket, with a number of bayanas (33), whom he had on the previous evening forced into the fort from the pettah, and surrendered himself to the Adj.gen., Lieut.col. Conway. The party advanced through another gate, and found the fifth, which led into the body of the place, shut, and the Arabs within still insisting upon terms. After some delay the wicket of this gate was opened from within, and Lieut.col. Murray, Major Gordon, and Capt. Macgregor entered by it with two or three officers, and ten or twelve grenadiers of the Royal Scots, who were leading. I lament to state to your Lordship, that this gallant band was immediately attacked by the treacherous Arabs within, before adequate aid could be given from

the wicket; in a moment they were fired upon and struck down with spears and arrows. The intrepid Major Gordon and Capt. Macgregor resigned their invaluable lives at this spot, and Lieut.col. Murray was wounded in several places with daggers before he had time to draw his sword to defend himself. I have no common satisfaction, however, in acquainting your Lordship that this brave officer is doing well, as are also, I am happy to add, Capt. O'Brien, Assistant adj.gen., Lieut. Anderson, of engineers, Lieut. Macgregor, of his Majesty's Royal Scots, and Lieut. Chaural, of the 2d Madras N. R., who were wounded, the two former at the batteries and the two latter at the wicket.

When the attack commenced at the inner gate the outer one was directed by Lieut.col. Conway to be blown open, while the fire from the batteries covered the assault. Thirty or forty of the leading grenadiers having in the mean time succeeded in getting through the wicket, the garrison took shelter in the houses in the fort, whence they still opposed an obstinate resistance; but the remainder of the storming party having by this time got into the place, the whole of the garrison, consisting of about three hundred men, of whom a considerable number were Arabs, were put to the sword; a severe example indeed, but absolutely necessary, and one which I have no doubt will produce the most salutary effect on the future operations in this province. The Killedar I ordered to be hanged on one of the bastions immediately after the place fell. Whether he was necessary or not to the subsequent treachery of his men, his execution was a punishment justly due to his rebellion in the first instance, particularly after the warning he had received in the morning. Our casualties, besides the irreparable loss sustained in Major Gordon and Capt. Macgregor, your Lordship will perceive, by the accompanying return of killed and wounded, are much less numerous than might have been expected from the desperate nature of the service on which the troops were engaged. The conduct of the whole of the general, personal, and divisional staff, on this occasion, merited as usual my highest approbation and best acknowledgments. I have the honour to refer your Lordship to the inclosed transcript of my general order of this date, and to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

THOS. HASTOR, Lieut.-Gen.

General return of Killed and Wounded in the First Division of the army of the Deccan, under the personal command of His Exc. Lieut.gen. Sir Thos. Hlop, Bart. Commander-in-chief, &c. in the operations against the Fort Talencir,

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on the 27th Feb. 1818, Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp near Talneir, Feb. 28, 1818.

Killed.—Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop—1 non-commissioned officer.

H. M.'s Royal Scots—1 major, 1 capt., 1 non-commissioned officer, 3 rank and file.

Wounded.—Staff—1 lieut.col. 1 capt.

Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop—2 rank and file.

Engineers—1 lieutenant.

H. M.'s Royal Scots—1 lieut., 3 rank and file.

Madras European regt.—1 rank and file.

Rifle corps—1 rank and file.

2d N. L., 1st batt.—1 ensign.

6th or Trichinopoly Light Infantry, 1st batt.—2 rank and file.

Pioneers, 1st batt.—1 rank and file.

Total killed and wounded.—1 major, 1 capt., 2 non-commissioned officers, 3 rank and file killed; 1 lieut.col., 1 capt., 2 lieuts., 1 ensign, 13 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.—

Killed.—H. M.'s Royal Scots—Maj. Gordon, Capt. Macgregor.

Wounded.—Staff.—Lieut.col. Macgregor Murray, deputy adjutant general of his Majesty's forces, severely.

Capt. H. O'Brien, assistant adjutant-general, severely.

His Majesty's Royal Scots—Lieut. Macgregor, severely.

Engineers—Lieut. Anderson, severely.

2d Regt. N. L., 1st batt.—Ensign Chauval, severely.

T. H. Cosway, Adjutant-general of the Army of the Deccan.

General Orders by the Commander-in-chief, Head Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp at Talneir, 28th Feb. 1818.

His Exc. Lieut.gen. Sir Thos. Hislop, Bart. Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Deccan, requests the officers and troops engaged yesterday upon the attack of Talneir will accept his thanks for their gallant and zealous exertions during the short but arduous contest. The professional ability and experience of Major Noble, C.B., commanding the artillery, were highly conspicuous in the judicious application of the very limited means at his disposal for opening a road with the fort. The artillery was most ably served, and its execution far surpassed what could have been expected to be accomplished with light field pieces. The Commander-in-chief requests that Major Noble, C.B., Capt. Rodyard and M'Intosh, and Brigade-Major Bonser of the artillery, as well as the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of that excellent corps, will accept his best thanks and acknowledgments for the valuable services they yesterday performed.

The Commander-in-chief had on this arduous occasion to deem himself most fortunate in experiencing the able, zealous, and valuable services of his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. Elliot, of the Royal Engineers, of which, in consequence of the wounds he received early in the battle of the 21st Dec. last, his Exc. had to lament the privation during the remainder of the day. The services also of Lieut. Anderson and Ensign Turton, of Engineers, were eminently conspicuous, and his Exc. regrets that the wound which Lieut. Anderson received should deprive him, even for a moment, of that officer's services. The want of sufficient means to carry on the regular operations against the fort of Talneir obliged his Exc. the Commander-in-chief to rest much on the well known gallantry of his troops, on which he had the fullest reason, from previous experience, to rely, and his expectations were as usual most fully realised. His Exc. regrets that this army and their country in general should have to lament the loss of such distinguished officers and valuable men as Major Gordon and Capt. M'Gregor, of his Majesty's Royal Scots, the former commanding the storming party (which consisted of the flank companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots, under Capt. Hulme, and the Madras European regt., under Capt. Maitland), and the latter commanding the grenadiers of his Majesty's Royal Scots. Major Gordon and Capt. M'Gregor fell gloriously at the head of the gallant storming party, almost at the moment when their intrepidity and courage had achieved the object of attack. To Major Knowles, who, with the Rifle Corps, the 3d Light Infantry, and the picquets, supported the attack, the Commander-in-chief offers his cordial acknowledgments for the zeal, decision, and intelligence which distinguished that officer upon all occasions; and his Exc. also requests that Major Snow, commanding the Rifle Corps, will receive his high approbation of his own exemplary conduct, and of the useful services of his corps.

The Commander-in-chief also noticed, with high satisfaction, the good conduct and discipline of the 1st batt. 3d regiment Light Infantry, under Capt. Agnew, and the picquets on duty under Capt. Oatly, of the 6th Light Infantry. The conduct of the pioneers during the whole of their arduous duties in the attack of yesterday was such as to call forth the highest approbation of the Commander-in-chief, and his Exc. offers to Capt. M'Grath, commanding the pioneers, his warmest acknowledgments for his own distinguished and exemplary conduct, as well as to the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of his corps. His Exc. anxiously trusts that he shall not be long deprived of the valuable services of

the officers and men who were wounded in the attack, and he assures that gallant and distinguished officer, Lieut.colonel M'Gregor Murray, deputy adjutant-general of his Majesty's forces, and Capt. O'Brien, assistant adjutant-general, as well as Lieut. Anderson of Engineers, Lieut. M'Gregor, his Majesty's Royal Scots, and Ensign Chauval, 1st batt. 2d regt. N. I., of his most earnest solicitude for their early recovery.

The conduct of Lieut.col. Conway, adjutant-general of the army, and the increasing and energetic display of that officer's personal courage and able arrangements throughout the day, were such as his Exc. well knew, from former experience, that he should derive the greatest benefit from; Sir Thomas Hislop begs the Lieut.col. to accept of his warmest thanks for the great aid he has on the present occasion received from him. The judicious and accurate reconnaissances made by Lieut.col. Blacker, quarter-master-general of the army, and the ability and gallantry of that officer in conducting the important arrangements of his department during the operations of yesterday, were such also as to entitle him to his Exc.'s warmest thanks and acknowledgments.

Sir Thomas Hislop desires also to offer his best thanks to Lieut.col. the hon. L. Stanhope, who, with Lieut.col. Murray, accompanied the flank companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots in the storm, for his gallantry and conduct on this occasion; and to Major Hugh Scott, military secretary, and to every officer of the general, personal, and divisional staff, his Exc. tenders his warmest acknowledgments for the display of the energy and promptitude for which on this, as on former occasions, they have been distinguished.

T. H. CONWAY, Adj.gen. of the Army of the Deccan.

Extracts of Dispatches from Lieut.gen.

Sir Thos. Hislop, to the Governor-General and Commander-in-chief.

Camp, at Patukeira, March 7, 1818.—

The good effects which the example of Talner was calculated to produce are now distinctly visible in this country. The Killedar of Chandore (34) has signified his intention to give up the place to the British troops. The Killedar and garrison of Galna (35) have evacuated that fort, which is at present occupied by the inhabitants of the pettah.

Camp at Lassoor, 21st March, 1818.

I detached a company of native infantry to occupy Galna, which was imme-

diately given up. Capt. Briggs moved with two companies, and took possession of the fortress and district of Chandore.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone to the Governor-General and Commander-in-chief, dated camp, Belsur, 20th March, 1818.

Bajee Row after his defeat (36) on the 20th, marched by Nawass to Copergaum (37) and Nassuck (38); near the last place he was joined by Ram Deen and the fugitives from Holkar's army. He then proceeded towards Chandore. The approach of his Exc. Sir T. Hislop drove him back to Copergaum, where he was on the day before his Exc.'s arrival at Bynapoor (39.) He then fled to the south-east, and was last heard of at Bheer (40) on the 16th, Gen. Smith being on the same day at a place about thirty miles north-west of that town.

Gen. Munro, after the capture of Badamy (41) and surrender of Bangalcote (42), moved on and took possession of Padshapoor (43); he has now taken every place of the Peishwah's and Giklah's beyond the Kistna, except Belgaum. The Brig.gen. had sent a body of Peons to occupy the country about Beejapoor, or at least to deprive the enemy of its resources. I hear they have occupied Beejapoor. Col. Prother has taken the strong fort of Loghur (44), almost without opposition; he has likewise taken possession of Raly Machce and Toong, and has compelled Cowance to surrender, after a bombardment. The Suchcem, to whom Toong and Tekona belong, having submitted before the surrender of those places, I have restored them to him. The details of these operations will be laid before your lordship in the dispatches I have received from the officers by whom they have been accomplished.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Hon. M. Elphinstone to the Governor-General and Commander-in-chief, dated

Camp at Tambe, 31st March 1818.

Since the fall of Poorunder (45) the forts of Chandun, Wondan, Nanghurry,

(34). Brig.gen. Smith's account of the battle with the Peishwa at Ashta, near Panderpoo, on the 20th February, was published in the London Gazette of 16th July, page 1261.

(37). Copergaum is upon the Godaverry, about forty-five miles S. E. of Chandore.

(38). Nassuck is about thirty-five miles S. W. of Chandore.

(39). Bynapoor, about eighteen miles N. E. of Copergaum.

(40). Bheer, about seventy miles E. of Ahmednagar.

(41). Badamy, about fifty miles N. E. of Darywar.

(42). Bangalcote, about twenty miles N. of Badamy, on the banks of the Galpuria River.

(43). Padshapoor, about sixty miles W. of Bangalcote, on the banks of the same river.

(44). Loghur, upon the eastern side of the range of hills between Boodhag and Poona.

(45). Poorunder, about thirty miles S. E. from Poona.

Wyratghur, Kummulghur, Pandooghur, and Kelinga (46), have surrendered to Gen. Pritzer, and to a detachment which he sent through the valley of Waer. Most of these forts are strong, and Kelinga could scarcely be taken if resolutely defended; but none of them offered resistance except Pandooghur and Kelinga, which were evacuated by the garrisons after firing a few guns at our troops. This division is now on its march to Wasoota, which is about fifteen miles from this place. The road lies over a difficult giant, beyond which is a wild mountainous and woody country. The Killedar has returned a letter I addressed to him unopened, and a strong detachment without guns has marched this morning to invest his fort.

I last heard from Gen. Smith, at Digurg on the Doodha, on the 24th. The Peishwah had passed the same place seven days before, and was supposed to be at Bassum (47), moving towards Nagpoor. He appears to have quitted Copergaum on the 10th, while Gen. Smith was between Seroor and Ahmednagar, and to have made a feint of moving to the south by Bheer, before he struck off in an opposite direction.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone to Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Camp Walla (48), 21st March 1818.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the inclosures belonging to Brig.gen. Pritzer's dispatch (49), reporting the capture of Poorunder,—I have, &c.

M. ELPHINSTONE.

Form of the Surrender of the Fort of Poorunder.

1st. That private property may be taken away.

2d. That public property must be delivered up, with lists of the same.

3d. That all deserters from the British service must be given up, as well as all persons concerned in the murder of the Pottal of Lorie, and the sick horsemen.

4th. That the Arabs must be sent to Arabia. THOS. PRITZER, Brig.gen.

Extract from Division Morning Orders, dated Camp near Poorunder, of the 16th March 1818, by Brigadier-general Pritzer.

In announcing to the reserve division the surrender of the forts of Sassoor, Vizer Ghur, and Poorunder, Brigadier-gen. Pritzer has to express his entire

approbation of the conduct of every officer and soldier who was employed, and feels particularly indebted to Lieut.col. Dalrymple, commanding the artillery, and Capt. Nutt, the commanding engineer, for their professional assistance. Although the resistance of the enemy was not so obstinate as at Singhur, the fort of Poorunder is equally strong, and its early surrender is to be attributed to the spirit with which the several positions attacked were carried, and the early and well directed fire which was opened against the different points of the works. The British flag will be hoisted on the fort of Poorunder at twelve o'clock, under a royal salute from the park, and an extra drum will be issued to the Europeans.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-general Pritzer to the Adjutant-general, dated Camp near Chundun and Wundun, 25th March 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that the troops under my command encamped yesterday under the hill forts of Chundun and Wundun, which were summoned to surrender; but the Killedar requiring four days to evacuate them, every preparation was made for opening heavy guns against them this morning, which so much alarmed the garrison, that they evacuated them before daylight.

Extract from a Report from Brigadier-gen. Pritzer to the Adjutant-gen. dated Camp near Wyratghur, March 27, 1818.

In addition to my report of the 25th inst. I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that the forts of Nanghurry and Wyratghur surrendered on being summoned, and the forts of Pandooghur, Kummulghur, and Kendeighur surrendered with little resistance to a detachment under the command of Major Thatcher, of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry, which was sent to invest them.

Extract from a Dispatch from Brigadier-general Sir J. Malcolm to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor General, dated Camp at Ougun, March 22, 1818.

I wrote to you some time ago that Kader Buksh had surrendered himself; since that period a number of chiefs and Pindarries have voluntarily come in. The surrender of Kurreen Khann, Nander Khann, Mirza Buksh, Kader Buksh, and all the principal persons of those darrahs, the wretched state to which Wasil is reduced, and the completely hopeless condition of Cheetoo (who has declared his wish to surrender to Lieut.col. Adams), have banished, in a great

(46). These places are situated in the vicinity of Daurah.

(47). Bassum or Wundun, about 140 miles S. W. of Nagpoor.

(48). Walla, about thirty miles S. E. of Poona.

(49). Nunciat received.

degree, the dread the country had of these freshbooters.

Extract from a Dispatch from Sir John Malcolm to Mr. Adam, dated Camp, Ougein, March 27, 1818,

As I deemed it of some consequence to come to an early settlement with Kurreem Khan, the Pindaree chief, respecting his future place of residence, I entered into a full discussion with him upon the subject, the result of which has been his cheerful acquiescence in the plan I proposed of his receiving lands in the province of Goruckpore, for the support of himself and family, and immediate dependants.

Kader Buksh, the principal chief of the Holkar Shaltee Pindarries, accompanies the party with Kurreem Khan; this chief commanded 2,000 horse, 800 infantry, and four guns. The Pindarry chiefs and their families leave Ougein to-day; a guard of one subdar and thirty men of the Russell brigade (who have leave to go to Hindoostan) accompany them; their route is by Kota, Kerowly, Agra, and Allahabad. I have furnished them with letters and passports to facilitate their journey, and have promised they shall have permission to remain at the village of Meer Zaffer Ally, in the district of Allahabad, till lands are allotted for them in Goruckpore.

Copy of a Letter from Major-general Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T., to Lieut.col. Conway, Adjutant-general of the Army, dated 11th March 1818.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, a copy of a dispatch received from Lieut.col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, who has been detached for some days in pursuit of Chettoo, detailing an affair which occurred between a party of his detachment and a body of Pindarries, commanded by that chieftain; who, I regret to find, effected his escape on the conclusion of the action. I feel considerable pleasure in bringing to his Exc.'s notice, on this occasion, the unremitting and laborious exertions of the whole detachment, and beg particularly to express the high sense entertained by me of the zeal, spirit, and intelligence displayed by Col. Stanhope, on this as well as on other occasions during the service.—I have, &c. &c. &c.

W. G. Keir, Major-gen.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-col. the Hon. L. Stanhope to Major-general Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T., dated Hurula, 9th March, 1818. (Inclosed in the preceding.)

Sir,—In the middle of last night I received information that a body of between 300 and 400 Pindarees had been

the evening before at a place called Tee, to the south-west of Indore, distant about 30 miles from Seyaalee, the place I was then at. Having marched from thence at four o'clock this morning, I proceeded to Tee; but on my arrival finding that our enemy had fled without halting, I followed him to this place (which is five miles distant) at a brisk pace, where I came up with him with a detachment of the 17th dragoons, consisting of 170 men, by which he has been nearly annihilated.

Tee and this place lie in a valley, the approach to which from the high ground is not to be concealed, in consequence of which our enemy had time for preparation, added to which our route lay across a nullah and through a town, through which the troops had to file. At first the Pindarees seemed inclined to stand, but before the dragoons came in contact with them, fled: a pursuit of 14 or 15 miles ensued, in which, for the first three, the dragoons charged in line. The pursuit did not cease until I found myself some miles a head of the rest, with Lieut. Marriott and half a dozen men, whose horses would scarcely move, with the remains of our enemy's force, consisting of 20 or 30 men, 300 or 400 yards a head, in a strong jungle country. I have the greatest reason to be satisfied with the conduct of every one. Capt. Adams, who commanded the dragoons, led on the men with great spirit, and Cornet Marriott, whose gallant zeal I have before had occasion to bring to your notice, behaved admirably. Capt. Byne and Cornet Clarke, of my own staff, and Lieut. Jervis of the Bombay engineers, whose services I have lately been much indebted to you for, afforded me the greatest assistance in enabling me to trace out and come up with the enemy, and I really find it difficult to describe to you how indefatigable those officers have been night and day in collecting information respecting the Pindarees and their families.—I have, &c. &c.

L. STANHOPE, Lieut.col.

Commanding 1st batt. of the Bombay Division.

P.S. I find I have omitted mentioning that it was Chettoo commanded the Pindarees in the affair of this day.

Copy of a Letter from Major-gen. Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T., to Lieut.col. Conway, Adjutant-general of the Army, dated camp, Debalpoor, 13th March, 1818.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 11th inst. transmitting a report from Lieut.col. the Hon. L. Stanhope of an action with a party of Pindarees, I have further the honor to acquaint you, that on my arrival at this place, where the detachments under Lieut.col. Stanhope have formed a junction with the headquarters of the divisions, I found, after

particular inquiries, that the loss of the enemy amounted to upwards of 200 men.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of a division order which I directed to be issued on the occasion, and I beg you will do me the honor to acquaint his Exc., that I have nominated Cornet Marriott, of the 17th dragoons, to act as my extra aide-de-camp, till his Exc.'s pleasure shall be known.—I have, &c. &c.

W. G. Keir, Major-general.

Extract from Division Orders by Major-general Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T., dated Camp, at Debalpoor, 13th March, 1818.

The Major-gen. is happy to publish to the division the following particulars of an action between a detachment from his Majesty's 17th dragoons, under Lieut. col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, and a body of 300 Pindarees, commanded by Cheetoo in person, which has added to the deserved reputation of that gallant corps, and reflects the highest credit on the officers and men employed on the occasion. "Information having been communicated to Lieut.col. the Hon. L. Stanhope of a considerable party of Pindarees having appeared within a forced march of his camp, a detachment was immediately put in motion, and arrived within sight of the enemy after a march of thirty miles; the dragoons immediately formed and attacked them, and after a show of resistance they betook themselves to flight, closely pursued by our detachment, who cut down upwards of 200 horsemen. Cheetoo, conspicuous by his dress and black charger, narrowly escaped falling into our hands, but was saved by the extraordinary speed of his horse."

The Major-general begs to express his thanks to Lieut.col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, for the promptitude and vigour with which the arrangements were made for the attack, and the spirit with which it was conducted, and he returns his acknowledgments to the whole of the detachment for the intrepidity and activity which they displayed during the attack and pursuit of the enemy. The conduct of Capt. Adams and Cornet Marriott has been represented to the Major-general in the most favorable terms, and he is happy to express his unqualified approbation of the gallantry of both these officers. Lieut. Jervis's unremitting exertions have been repeatedly brought to the Major-general's notice, and he feels thoroughly sensible of their importance on this occasion from the experience he has had of that officer's valuable services.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Private and Demi-Official, published in India.

As the field of operations is narrowed by the attainment of the objects of the

campaign, the private letters having fewer achievements to relate, the authors pause to survey the advantages acquired, and open another source of entertainment in describing the immediate results.

All the forts which our army has taken in the Concan and the range of Ghauts, have their sites on basaltic rocks, almost perpendicular on one side, and guarded by difficult access and ample works of defence from all annoyance except by shells. From these they might have been protected by casemates, and a few were so secured; but the garrisons had not been made terror-proof.

One of the conditions imposed upon the Pindarees compels them to give up their horses; the enforcement of which takes away the means of renewing their predatory incursions.

The strong holds belonging to the late Peishwa which have surrendered, are too numerous to be named individually, unless some remarkable circumstance entitles them to distinction. The important fortress of Bighar capitulated to the detachment under Lieut.-col. Prother. When he took possession of it, he found there the wife of the Peishwa, and public property to the amount of five lacs of rupees. It was understood that her highness would be allowed to retire to any place she might fix upon.

A private letter gives an interesting account of the ceremony of elevating the rajah of Sattarah to the throne, or rather to the liberty of governing as a Mahratta prince. The father of the rajah was a private sildadar, or commandant of horse, in the service of the rajah of Berar; but the Peishwa raised him from obscurity on account of his being a descendant from Sewajee's family, made him nominally the head of the Mahratta states, and a prisoner in the fortress of Sattarah. His son succeeded, and has been kept in the same manner until his release by our victorious arms. The Peishwa was affected always to respect his authority, receiving their appointments from him, and using his name in all their acts. But Bajee Row allowed him a mean establishment. The contrast is now great. Mr. Elphinstone, by instructions from Lord Hastings, has acted towards him in the most liberal manner, and the Rajah ascended his musnud surrounded by all the

parade and magnificence of an eastern monarch. The expenses were all furnished by the British government. The elephants taken from the Peishwa, with sumptuous paraphernalia, were all transferred to the Rajah, and all our troops in the vicinity attended. The Rajah is about 23 years of age, and seems to be mild and well disposed. He has had but little education, and is likely to remain quiet. He has two brothers some years younger. Their mother is also with them, and has the character of an artful woman, who may perhaps give us trouble. Mr. Elphinstone acted throughout in the most liberal and delicate manner towards them. This excellent officer has been appointed commissioner in the Deccan.

The Concan, and the country from Candish to Sattarah, is to be attached to the Bombay presidency. The Madras presidency will have the districts south of Sattarah, towards Darwar, and westward.

Mr. Elphinstone has for the present appointed military officers to the civil situations in these countries, but they will be ultimately delivered over to the civil government of the two presidencies.

There is a division from each of the armies of the three presidencies in pursuit of Bajee Row, who at the end of April was in Berar.

If not overtaken before, it is expected that in the commencement of the rainy season Bajee Row will have his flight impeded by the swelling of the Nerbudda, and be compelled to surrender.

It appears that Gunput Rao, one of the Sardars of the Nagpore rajah, had succeeded in effecting a junction at the head of 10,000 Mahrattas with Bajee Rao.

By the arrest of the Nagpore Rajah, and his removal under an escort to Allahabad, Mr. Jenkins has disconcerted the design of Bajee Row in marching on Nagpore.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

March 20.—The head quarters of his Exc. the Governor General were at Sheer Ghur, and it was expected would reach Cawnpore on the 24th.

March 27.—The camp of the Governor General was at Persah, a place about twenty marches from Goruckpore.

April 5.—The Marquis of Hastings was at Kabersh. His lordship passed the Gogra over a bridge of boats, constructed for the occasion five days before.

From the Oriental Star, March 7.

A force has been constituted for the purpose of reducing the forts belonging to the refractory Sardars of Scholiah. This force comprehends the 2d batt. 1st N. I., the 2d batt. 12th, the 2d of the 26th, the 7th cavalry, and a battering train; the whole under the command of Gen. Watson. It was not supposed that they would find much opposition, as the remainder of the army were moving off for their different cantonments, and orders have been issued to the commissariat to provide boats at Allahabad for the conveyance of the flank companies of his Majesty's regiments to their respective head quarters.

The three companies of his Majesty's 59th regt. that proceeded up the country under Col. MacGregor, may shortly be expected to arrive at Fort William.

From the Bombay Courier.

Our advices state that Sir Thos. Hislop will reach the Kalseerboe Ghaut about the 1st March, with one squadron of dragoons, of N.C. 2,000 Mysore horse, and six brigades of horse artillery. The rocket troops, the royal Scots, two battalions of light infantry, and 200 of the rifle corps, the 2d of the 14th and depot battalion, with the park and heavy stores, are following the track of the Commander-in-chief.

From the Bombay Gazette, April 15.

The force under General Doveton at Jaulnah having been reinforced on the 30th of March, by the 2d and 7th light cavalry, they marched next day in pursuit of Bajee Row; and it is said that they will proceed towards Hyderabad by the middle of April.

Gen. Doveton's force now consists of the 2d, 6th, 7th, and 8th light cavalry, a troop of horse artillery, five companies of the royals, and several native corps.

Gen. Smith was about 15 miles south of Jaulnah on the 31st March, in the Hyderabad road; his cavalry consists of two squadrons of the 2d dragoons and a troop of horse artillery, but he expects to be joined by the 4th and 8th light artillery.

Gen. Hislop, accompanied by Gen. Malcolm, was expected to reach Jaulnah early in April.

April 12.—Gen. Pritzer marched from Sattarah with his Madras division, to join Gen. Munro; he has, however, taken the Bombay 7th regt., with a brigade of 18-pounders and one brigade of heavy mortars.

The Bombay brigade remains at Sattarah. On the separation of the brigades, Gen. Pritzer issued the following D.O.:—

"Camp Sattarah, April 11." Brig. gen. Pritzer cannot suffer the Bombay troops and the auxiliary corps, horse and

foot, to leave the reserve division, without expressing the high opinion he entertains of their order, regularity, and discipline; and he requests that Lieut.col. Fitzsimons, the officers commanding corps, and the staff, will accept his best thanks for the prompt obedience they have paid to his orders, and cordial assistance they have afforded him upon every occasion, during the period of the troops of the two presidencies being together."

BAJEE RAO, LATE THE PEISHWA.

From the Calcutta Government Gazette.

Bajee Rao, the late Peishwa, has now become the principal object of interest in the present posture of affairs, and indeed the only apparent obstruction to the general pacification of the centre of India. Rumour had last week magnified his force to upwards of a hundred thousand men, and represented him moving rapidly on Nagpore; but further accounts have divested him of this formidable appearance, and reduced his followers to little more than a tenth of their reported number. Gunput Rao, one of the Sardars of the Nagpore Rajah, with nearly 10,000 Mah-rattas, appears to have effected a junction with Bajee Rao, nearly at the same period that Mr. Jenkins discovered the correspondence and the treachery that was going on for the purpose of overthrowing the British power at the court of his master. Bajee Rao himself is understood to have with him about 12,000 horsemen and adherents of all sorts, and the supposed object of his marching in the direction of Nagpore was to emancipate the Rajah from the restraint which his former conduct had rendered it necessary to impose upon him. The period of his military operations is however now drawing to a close, and he has but little time on his hands, either to effect much of an offensive nature, or to secure his retreat from the forces in pursuit of him. The commencement of the rains will soon interrupt his exit by the Nerbudda, and confine him to a country where he can have no chance of escape. Brig.gens. Smith and Pritzer are now pushing after him to the eastward, and though he succeeded in doubling back and avoiding our troops when to the south of Poonah, a short time ago, it is not likely that he will be so fortunate again. Chouraghur and Mundlah are still in the hands of refractory Killedars and still more refractory garrisons; but if he attempts to unite with either of these places, or comes to the resolution of throwing himself into a fort, however impregnable it may be considered, his career is at an end. As a fugitive, his political existence may be prolonged, and he will probably maintain that character till he is finally overtaken and subdued.

From the Bombay Gazette, April 22.—
Camp before Chandah, April 7. On our advance to within fifty miles of this, we fell in with and dispersed a body of Bajee Row's horse, the advance of his whole force, who had crossed to the east bank of the Warda on the 3d, with an intention of marching on Chandah, agreeably to an invitation from the killedar of that place. Some prisoners that we took gave us the following account of his force and commanders:—

Bajee Row's horse, under his	
brother Chinnajee Appa....	6,000
Nepunker	3,000
Vinchore Raja	6,000
The late Gokla's brother	10,000
Ramdeen, one of Holkar's late	
chiefs	4,000
Trimbackjee Danglia	3,000
Gunput Row	2,000
	<hr/>
	34,000

The direction of this large force was changed by our small one, consisting of The 6th Bengal cavalry, includ-
ing a squadron of the 8th .. 800
Pedlar's horse .. 1,000
Three galloper guns.
Infantry .. 1,000
This will give some idea of the state of alarm that exists in their camps, and what a wretched cowardly crew his army is composed of.

*Madras, May 2.—*Extract of a letter from Satarah, 13th April:—

"Authentic information having been received by Brig.gen. Pritzer, that several elephants, the property of Bajee Rao, had been taken to the vicinity of Purceed Ghor (a strong hill fort in the Concan), a detachment was immediately ordered to pursue them, consisting of 150 auxiliary horse, under Lieut. J. Wallace, of the rifle corps (who volunteered for that service), and thirty rank and file of the Madras rifle corps, under Lieut. Grimshaw. This detachment marched on the evening of the 5th instant from Wonsuttah, and continued their pursuit until 12 o'clock the following morning. While halting at a small village, for the purpose of watering their horses, a man of respectable appearance came up, and mentioned to Lieuts. Grimshaw and Wallace that he had seen the elephants the preceding day, and that they were only four coss from that village. On gaining this important intelligence, these two officers determined to halt for that night, and attack them the next morning. Accordingly at day-light they marched, and having gone about three coss, were informed by a villager that the enemy had made two barriers, the first having 150 men and the second 200. The riflemen were now ordered to load and fix swords, thinking, of course, they would meet

with some opposition, but fortunately, on their approach, the enemy fled with precipitation to the surrounding jungle, without firing a single shot, and thus allowed this small detachment to pass their strong barriers without the least molestation. Having so far succeeded, they continued their route to the spot where these elephants were supposed to be, and arriving at the place, were given to understand by one of the prisoners taken here by surprise, that all the elephants had been carried away one hour before, to avoid being captured by the English; the horsemen were now in their turn called into play, and Lieut. Wallace without a moment's loss started after them with 140, leaving ten horsemen with Lieut. Grimshaw (who followed with his rifles) to keep open the communication. After a hard gallop of five miles, Lieut. W. overtook and captured eighteen elephants and two camels; they have arrived in camp, and been delivered over to the prize agents; they are remarkably fine animals, and their value computed at about 30,000 rupees.

From the Bombay Courier of May 16.

We have the very great satisfaction to announce the surrender of the strong and important fortress of Ryghur, to the intrepid detachment under the command of Lieut.col. Prother, on the 10th May.

The garrison held out a flag of truce on the 7th, and after three days of negotiation were allowed honorable terms, viz. to march out with their arms and private property; which they accordingly did, and Lieut.col. Prother took possession of the fort, in which he found the wife of his highness the late Peishwa, and public property to the amount of five lacs of rupees. We understand that her royal highness will be permitted to retire to any place she may fix upon.

Little has been said of the excessive exertions of the force under Gen. Smith. It will scarcely be credited that it has marched nearly 3,000 miles within the last few months, and that its efficiency is now greater, if possible, than when it first left cantonments. The troops, notwithstanding their great fatigues, and sometimes privations, are in the finest spirits and order; the cheerfulness with which they have borne their incessant labour, gives them every claim to applause and future indulgence. It would perhaps not be too much to assert, that for a continuation, nothing can equal in India the march of the light division under General Smith; and considering its perfectly effective state under such circumstances, the highest degree of praise is due to the commander who ensures such an important object in the most trying situations, and in spite of

the many obstacles he has had to surmount.

The Poona auxiliary horse, under Lieut.col. Cunningham, and the reformed horse, under Capt. Davies, have left camp upon some secret expedition.

Extract of Detachment Orders by Brig.gen. Smith, the 3d May.—"The auxiliary and reformed horse will march to-morrow morning, agreeably to instructions the commanding officers will receive from head-quarters.

"The brigadier-general takes this opportunity of thanking Col. Cunningham and Capt. Davies, and their officers, for their exertions and attentions in supporting and enforcing his orders, against the scandalous and oppressive practice of seizing forage, which is in fact a cloak for every other species of robbery and plunder. The complaints against these troops, unaccustomed as they have been to the wholesome restraints of discipline, have been very trifling, and were always anxiously remedied by their officers as soon as known, and which reflects the highest credit on their officers for the regard they pay to orders, and the honorable desire they have shewn to protect the inhabitants from injustice and robbery."

We can afford no better evidence of the judgment which dictated the arrangements made by Brig.gen. Smith for the purpose of intercepting Bajee Row, than the communication which we have now the satisfaction to make of the submission of his highness Chinnajee Appa, and of Appah Dessay, of Nepaone. It fell to the immediate lot of Capt. Davies, of the Nizam's reformed horse, to receive the submission of those chiefs; that gallant officer having come in sight of the troops of Nepaunker, to the number of about 3,000 horse, stationed on a rising ground, immediately formed and advanced to charge the enemy; but on approaching within four hundred yards, a flag of truce was sent out with offers of surrender. We hear nothing of Bajee Row, but a report is current of the death of Trimbockjee Dalagla, the consequence of a fever, which attacked and terminated his existence, it is said, in Candesh, a short time since.

Another private account, dated the 7th May, camp at Jellum, mentions that

"A spy came in to us at Beer from Nepaunker's camp; he was on the Godavery, and proceeding southward; we marched at ten o'clock on the morning of the 7th, with a view of intercepting him. After getting over about thirty miles, we came in full view of his line of march. As we approached his left flank, he formed on a rising ground. A river lay between us, after crossing which we also formed line, and advanced in beautiful

order, till nearly within charging distance; at this critical moment a flag of truce advanced from the enemy, and Capt. Davies returned with it to meet Nepaunker; he submitted to the terms imposed. Chimuajee Rao Appa, Bajee Rao's youngest brother, was with him. The terms granted them are, that they shall with their whole force accompany us to Ahmednugger, and there await the pleasure of Mr. Elphinstone.

"They have hardly 3,000 men. I never saw our men to so much advantage. We had about 1,200 men in the field, who were in the highest spirits, and advanced in beautiful order; in two minutes more the charge would have been given, and in half an hour we should literally have cut them to pieces. I much doubted whether the enemy, even under Nepaunker, would have stood our charge.

"Although we had not an opportunity of using our sabres, the above affair closes a harassing campaign; for Nepaunker is, I believe, reckoned the first sirdar in the Poona state. It is said in Nepaunker's camp that Trimbackjee is positively dead, and that Bajee Row is at Boorhampore, where he will remain till he receives a reply to a reference made to Mr. Elphinstone."

FORTS SOUTH OF THE NERBODA.

Bombay Gazette, April 8.—Out of the three hundred and sixty-five strong holds that by the native accounts are in the Deccan, we may already reckon fifty of them in our possession, and calculate that when another fifty surrender, we may call the whole our own; such is the numerical exaggeration of our Hindoo friends.

Bombay Courier, April 16th.—"In consequence of intelligence from Poona, that the killedar of Gheiriah had received a summons to surrender, a party under Capt. Pearson was embarked the 15th inst. on board the Hon. Company's cruisers Prince of Wales and Sylph, to take possession; but the treacherous killedar, after some frivolous excuse and delay, suddenly opened so heavy a fire upon the cruisers lying at anchor, that they were under the necessity of cutting their cables, and putting to sea as expeditiously as possible. On their return to Dewghur, where the detachment disembarked, it was found the enemy had taken advantage of their absence to strengthen the stockade on the opposite bank of the river, from which they fired with jingalls and matchlocks on every boat that attempted to cross the harbour.

"On the evening of the 18th, Capt. Pearson determined on dislodging them; for which purpose he sent out a detachment under Capt. Hughes, consisting of two officers, Lieut. Thomson, of his Ma-

jesty's 89th regiment, Lieut. Campbell, of the 11th regiment of Native Infantry, with 54 rank and file, which crossing over on the morning of the 19th, completely surprised the enemy, killing and wounding about 25 and taking nine prisoners, two of whom were desperately wounded. Whilst Capt. Hughes and his party gallantly carried the stockade on shore, Captains Robson and Dominicetti nobly contributed to the success of the undertaking, by pulling up the river with a party of 53 seamen and marines, and attacking the enemy in front.

"The force of the enemy opposed to this small party was between 200 and 250 matchlock men. Their stockades were completely destroyed, and about eight jingalls, with a number of matchlocks, &c. taken."

From the Bombay Courier, April 18.—"The fort of Bhagwantghur has been taken by the force under the command of Lieut. Col. Imlack. After the fall of Seedghur, preparations were made to reduce the former; the fort is situate on a steep rocky hill, close to the Massoora river, and great difficulties were experienced in making a road through the country, which was also rocky and hilly. The batteries for two twelve-pounders and a howitzer were constructed on this side (below Bhurrughur, owing to the difficulties of the ford in crossing the breaching guns), and having been completed by six o'clock on the morning of the 29th, opened at sun-rise, which the enemy answered with a number of guns from the different towers, many of which were soon silenced by the superiority of our fire. About nine o'clock five or six hundred of the enemy were seen strongly posted on the opposite bank. Col. Imlack determined to cross and attack them under cover of our batteries, and of a six-pounder detached under Lieut. Lyons about a mile to the right. He immediately formed two columns, each consisting of 40 of his Majesty's 89th regt., and 100 of the 2d regiment N. I., under the command of Capt. Pearson and Gray; both moving off to the two fords at the same period to await a signal to cross, which was performed in a most gallant and spirited manner, under a heavy fire on the right column from a stockade, in which several jingalls were planted, and on the left from a strong post occupied by about four hundred of the enemy, and from the fire of the fort; the river being about four hundred yards wide, with a deep and muddy bottom, was a difficult undertaking, but surmounted by the determined gallantry of the detachment, which formed on the opposite bank, and immediately charged towards the enemy, who, panic-struck, fled in every direction. The garrison observing the rapid move-

ment of the column and the flight of their advanced post, precipitately evacuated the fort, which was immediately entered by the heads of the columns, and without a single casualty on our part.

The reduction of Bhugwantghur was followed by our occupation of the town of Atchera,* an important sea-port, and by the capitulation of Ramghur; and it was expected that Daghur, the only remaining hold the enemy possessed in the province of Salsee, would be abandoned. The sirdar, Sahajee Sawant, had come in to Lieut.col. Imlack; and it was expected that the rest would follow his example. The authority of the Peshwa is thus completely excluded from Salsee, a district about 120 miles in circumference.

From the Bombay Gazette, April 22.—The force under Gen. Munro, in the southern part of the Deccan, have taken Belgaum, and were marching to the attack of Nepansee, one of their strongest holds, after reducing which they would march further east, in the direction of Punderpoore, where many forts are still in possession of the enemy. Our correspondent informs us that the country hereabout is most delightful, being an extensive plain, rich beyond description, the villages large and populous, surrounded with trees, and many situate on the bank of rivers; forage is in plenty, and provisions abundant, as this part of the country has not before been the seat of war.

Extract of Brigade Orders by Lieut.col. Prother, dated Camp Indapore, 17th April, 1818:—

"The commanding officer, with sentiments of satisfaction, publishes to the force for general information, the following particulars of the attack of the stockades, under Capt. Rose, of his Majesty's 89th regiment:

"There were three stockades on a range of hills, in shape somewhat like a half crescent; Capt. Rose divided his detachment into three parts:—one under Capt. Hutchinson and Lieut. Crosby; another with Lieut. Bellasis and Lieut. Dowdall; the third under his personal command with Lieut. Phelan, (the enemy were in number 500, under the superintendence of a Dewan, with rocket batteries and two small guns), the detachment of Poona auxiliary horse supported the infantry. The attack on the flank stockades commenced nearly at the same

time, under a heavy fire of rockets and musketry; they were carried in a very gallant style, by Capt. Hutchinson and Lieut. Bellasis, the enemy abandoning the post immediately; on perceiving which, Capt. Rose, who had maintained the centre for the purpose of supporting the parties, gallantly pushed on, and carried the main stockade, capturing two guns.

"The Poona auxiliary horse, under Brigade Major Moore, perceiving the enemy making off, ascended the hill with difficulty, and finding a road, got up to a party of the enemy under the Dewan, killed many of them, and took the Dewan and others prisoners.

"The commanding officer tenders his thanks to Capt. Rose for his judicious arrangements, and to all the officers and men who had the honour to share in the success of the morning.

"Lieut.col. Prother is pleased to express his approbation of Brigade Major Moore's conduct, and of the Poona auxiliary horse.

"Lieut.col. Prother conceives this affair to be worthy of representation to his Exc. the commander-in-chief; it is his pride, and ever will be, to bring to notice the conduct of any part of his gallant force, from whom in the present campaign he has received such general support."

From the Bombay Courier, May 16.—We have the pleasure of announcing the surrender of the strong forts of Trim-buck, Nassuck, and Juneer, to the force under Lieut.col. Macdowall.

Extract from Detachment Orders.—Camp at Trim-buck, 26th April.

"Lieut.col. Macdowall congratulates the detachment he has the honour to command, in gaining, in so short a time, the possession of the impregnable fortress of Trim-buck."

He then attributes this fortunate occurrence, in a great degree, to the abilities and active exertions of the commanding engineer, Lieut. Davis, in completing the battery in ten hours; and to Lieut.col. Crosskill, for the excellent practice of the guns and mortars brought into this battery, from day-break till dark, on the 24th; and he begs that the officers and men of both these detachments will accept of his warmest thanks for their cheerful and soldier-like exertions. The conduct of the little body of sappers and miners during the whole of the operations, and the willingness and alacrity with which they performed their duty, without being once relieved, were particularly observed, and shew what benefit might be expected to the public service from these men, when the corps may be completed.

"Lieut.col. Macdowall is happy to

* The town of Atchera is of large extent, and its appearance from seaward imposing. It lies in lat. 16. 14. N. and can be approached within two miles; where the anchorage is in five fathoms, rocky bottom. From the number of red flags displayed (signals of victory) when ships approach, it was supposed to be a place of peculiar safety, where all the pirates of the coast deposited their trophies.

find that the wounds Major M'Bean and Ensign Lake received in occupying the old village near the bottom of the precipice of the mountain, are not likely to deprive him long of their services, and he begs leave to offer his best acknowledgments to all the officers and men employed on that occasion; he also requests that Lieut. Gordon of the 2d 13th will convey to the artillerymen with the two 6-pounders, the officer and men of the party of his Majesty's Royal Scots, and the party of the 2d 13th who were employed opposite the southgate, his approbation of their cordial and manly exertions for getting the guns so soon into battery upon the hill. The laborious work which falls to the lot of the pioneers on these occasions was most ably and cheerfully performed, and entitles Lieut. Frew and his detachment to the commanding officer's highest satisfaction and best thanks."

The brigade under Major Eldridge, consisting of the Bombay regiment of foot artillery, with heavy train, and supernumerary auxiliary battalion, has been remarkably successful. An intelligent correspondent informs us, in a letter dated camp Dour, May 7, that "in nine days six hill forts have been captured, each of which would have taken as many months to have reduced had they been defended by resolute garrisons."

Soonur and Hursur were abandoned previously to the arrival of the brigade; Chowan and Juodan stood a few hours' shelling, and then surrendered. Hurrychundurghur and Koonzeighur were taken possession of by a party of the auxiliary battalion under Capt. Sykes, the garrisons flying from them as the party commenced ascending the mountains on which they are respectively situated. Until these forts were captured, it was supposed the holds to the south of Poona were as strong as any in India; but Singhur, Pooruander, and Wassota, bear no comparison with Soonur. Hursur and Chowan surpass Soonur, and Juodan is absolutely impregnable, since it has bomb-proofs for its garrison to retire to, the only requisites wanting to render the other places equally impregnable.

RAJAH OF BEHAR.

From the Asiatic Mirror.

Extracts from a private Letter, dated Nagpore, March 26.

The country immediately north and south of the river Nerbuddah is to be ceded to the Company. The Madras army is to relieve our subsidiary force at Nagpore, which is destined for the ceded districts, and to be designated the army of the Nerbuddah. They are employed in besieging some forts to the south of the

Nerbuddah; and General Marshall, with a large force, is employed on the work to the north. New regiments are pretty certain, although they cannot be finally raised without permission from home. Despatches are on their way, stating that more regiments are absolutely necessary for the safety of the country; and in anticipation of the Court of Directors complying, orders have been issued for the levying of 4,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry immediately, so that by the time the Court's orders arrive, these troops will be fit for field service.

P. S. — *March 31.*—The Resident at Nagpore having conceived strong suspicions of the meditated flight of the Rajah to the Peishwa, intercepted the correspondence, from which he obtained the most convincing proofs of his treachery. Repeated messages were sent to the Rajah to invite him to an interview at the Residency, but to no purpose; when the Resident sent three companies to the palace, to force him out. He was at last seized in the midst of his women, and is now on his way to Allahabad, escorted by a battalion and some horse artillery, from whence it is supposed he will be dispatched to Calcutta, Vizier Ally's old quarters in the fort. It appears from the intercepted correspondence, that the rascal, while publicly sending people to deliver up his forts to us, had sent secret encouragement to his Killadars to hold out as long as possible. A friend of the British government, and a favourite of the Resident's, had been placed on the musnud. Sir D. Ochterlony reached this yesterday, on his return from the Marquis's camp. *From the Calcutta Government Gazette,*

April 2.

The fortress of Sangor has surrendered, and is now occupied by our troops. The city of that name is said to be very extensive and populous. Mundlah and Chouraghur are now the strongest fortresses that continue in the hands of refractory Killadars in that quarter, but they cannot long resist the force that will be brought against them. It is however not easy to say whether the delay in surrendering is justly to be attributed to the Killadars, or the turbulent fellows under their nominal command. The transactions before Mundlah, alluded to in our last, may be interpreted either way, and pretty plainly demonstrate that, as treachery is to be expected on every side, the most vigorous measures and the greatest precautions in conducting our negotiations are absolutely necessary. There is so much deceit and fraud employed by the petty chiefs and dependents of the old Rajah, to preserve the authority vested in their hands, that, finding their sovereign subdued, they make a frantic and despairing effort to establish and main-

tain their own independence. With some, however, a vague and mistaken principle of honour requires them to make an effort to preserve that which is already relinquished by treaty, but others again persevere in resistance from motives of a far less questionable nature.

Since writing the foregoing we have received strong proof that the Nagpore Rajah had influenced the conduct of the Killidar of Mundlah. On the 13th or 14th of last month, Mr. Jenkins, the Resident, suspecting the professions of the Rajah, invited him to a conference at the Residency, when, several messages to this effect having been unsuccessful, three companies of the 22d Bengal N. I. were directed to surround the palace, and Captain Browne of that corps with much difficulty got possession of the person of the Rajah, who had taken refuge in his Zeenah. The Rajah, and his two confidential ministers, Ram Chunder Bhaug and Narrain Pandit, are now in safe custody. The 22d N. I. and two squadrons of the 6th N. C. compose their guard. The Rajah was detected in correspondence with the Peishwa and Gunput Rao, and in giving secret orders to the Killidars of Chouraghur and Mundlah to resist to the last!

The admirable promptitude and decision of the Resident, has thus undoubtedly prevented a violent and perhaps sanguinary conflict.

Colonel Adams, with all his forces, was expected to arrive before Chouraghur on the 27th.

April 9.—The Rajah of Nagpore and his ministers, Ram Chunder Bhaug and Narrain Pandit, were, immediately after the detection of their secret correspondence with the Peishwa, sent off to Allahabad, under an escort of four companies of infantry and one squadron of cavalry. This second violation of good faith towards the British government affords direct proof of the hostile policy of the Rajah, even when he appeared to make a voluntary surrender of his person, and threw himself into the camp of Brig. gen. Doreton, in December last. The treacherous conduct of this infuriated prince is now sufficiently manifest, and seems to preclude the possibility of his being again restored to his original rank, or to any share in the future administration of the Nagpore state.

There was a rumour last week that the Peishwa intended to make a dash at Nagpore, and was in full march to the capital. But it was then thought probable that, if he wished, or was in a condition to make a dash at a capital at all, he would make another attempt upon Poonah. In both quarters our force is perhaps too strong to suffer by either his military tactics or temerity. His character, for the last few months, has certainly been more that of a

fugitive among the mountains of his ancient territory than a formidable invader; and it might have been reasonably calculated that the remains of his once numerous army, in consequence of the privations and hardships they must be continually exposed to, would have sometime ago abandoned him to his fate.

Our latest accounts, however, from the Nerbudda, of the 24th ultimo, state that Col. Adams, having received an express from the resident at Nagpore, had proceeded to that place with the 5th Cav., the 19th N. I., two grenadier companies and the second of the 10th N. I. Information had been received that the Peishwa was making forced marches for Nagpore, with a large army; and according to the intelligence of his movements, it was expected that he would be at that city on the 24th. The captive Rajah on the same day would be about fifty miles from the camp of Col. Macmorine. Major O'Brien, at Jubbulpore, had been ordered to move to the support of the escort, in the event of any attempt being made to rescue the Rajah.

The strong fort of Dahmonoor surrendered at discretion on the 24th of March, to the division under the command of Maj. gen. Marshall. When our troops had invested the place, the terms offered to the garrison were, the payment of ten thousand rupees, as part of the arrears due from the Nagpore government, but the garrison demanded the whole of their arrears for the period of two years and a half! Our batteries were consequently opened, and directed against the fort with great effect for about five hours, when the Killadar, Farwan Singh, finding the uselessness of resistance, sent a message to the general to signify his submission. Brig. gen. Watson proceeded to take possession of the place about midday, and the garrison were allowed to retire on delivering up their arms.

(From a subsequent number of the same.)

Bajee Rao, the late Peishwa, has now become the principal object of interest in the present posture of affairs, and indeed the only apparent obstruction to the general pacification of the centre of India. Rumour had last week magnified his force to upwards of a hundred thousand men, and represented him moving rapidly on Nagpore; but farther accounts have divested him of this formidable appearance, and reduced his followers to little more than a tenth of their reported number. Gunput Rao, one of the Sardars of the Nagpore Rajah, with nearly ten thousand Mahrattas, appears to have effected a junction with Bajee Rao, nearly at the same period that Mr. Jenkins discovered the correspondence and the treachery that

was going on for the purpose of overthrowing the British power at the court of his master. Bajee Rao himself is understood to have with him about twelve thousand horsemen and adherents of all sorts, and the supposed object of his marching in the direction of Nagpore was to emancipate the Rajah from the restraint which his former conduct had rendered it necessary to impose upon him. The period of his military operations is however now drawing to a close, and he has but little time on his hands, either to effect much of an offensive nature, or to secure his retreat from the forces in pursuit of him. The commencement of the rains will soon interrupt his exit by the Nerbudda, and confine him to a country where he can have no chance of escape. Brig-gens. Smith and Pritzel are now pushing after him to the eastward, and though he succeeded in doubling back and avoiding our troops when to the south of Poonah a short time ago, it is not likely that he will be so fortunate again. Chouraghur and Mundlah are still in the hands of refractory Killadars, and still more refractory garrisons; but if he attempts to unite with either of these places, or comes to the resolution of throwing himself into a fort, however impregnable it may be considered, his career is at an end. As a fugitive, his political existence may be prolonged, and he will probably maintain that character till he is finally overtaken and subdued.

By the last accounts Col. Adams continues at Nagpore, and it was supposed that no attack would be made upon Chouraghur or Mundlah till the *ci-devant* Peshwa is disposed of. It is said that the resident had offered the Killadar and garrison of the latter place twenty-five thousand rupees, in part payment of the arrears due to them from the Rajah's government, but no definitive answer had been received.

We have no intelligence respecting the progress of the Rajah to Allahabad.

Happily all the hill-forts and strong places, about sixteen in number, which were dependent on Sangur, have surrendered without firing a shot, and all the country north of the Nerbuddah is now in a state of tranquillity.

(From the Asiatic Mirror.)

The following is a slight sketch of the movements of Gen. Marshall's division. On the 3d of March the division reached Khimlassa, where the general himself two days afterwards arrived in camp, and assumed the command. He brought with him two battalions of infantry, the 14th and 28th, two 24-pounders, several light guns, and some troops of Baldeley's irregulars, besides a number of Scindiah's men, about four thousand, supplied by that so-

vereign as his contingent. Mr. Wanchoop, political agent for the Governor-General, arrived on the following day; and on the 7th the division moved towards Sangur. They passed Moltana Pass with very little difficulty, but suffered much more on their march from Estaw to Sindwaho, in consequence of heavy rains, which rendered the roads almost impassable. On the 10th of March they came near Sangur, which is a pretty large place, but the houses, like those of most native cities, are straggling and mean; and the fort is not calculated for making any serious resistance against an European army. On the last-mentioned day (the 10th) some vakels having previously passed between the chief of Sangur and Gen. Marshall, the chief himself came to welcome our troops to their encamping ground, about three or four miles from the city. He had three elephants in his train, and great numbers of fighting men, both infantry and cavalry. At first he made some objection to the terms proposed to him, and it was not till after orders had been given to the British force to move ground, and some of them had actually commenced their march towards the fort, that he made unreserved submission to our arms, and agreed to give up Sangur, as well as a number of smaller fortresses, on being himself taken under British protection, and allowed an annual pension of 50,000 rupees. On the 13th of March, two battalions of the 14th and 26th, with some guns, and a troop of irregular horse, marched from before Sangur to reduce the fortresses of Huttah and Lawergong, at which latter place some treasure was expected to be obtained. These two battalions were then to rejoin the division, and go against a strong fortress at no great distance. One battalion, however, it was expected, would be ultimately stationed at Sangur, another at Huttah, and a third at Lawergong.

HOLKAR, AND THE REGENT.

(From the Oriental Star, March 14.)

The report of the deposition from the regency and murder of the mother of Holkar by the rebellious ministers, is corroborated by late accounts from the west of India. Her highness is said to have been beheaded in the most public manner, on the 19th of December.

There was a rumour in town yesterday that an engagement had taken place between the troops under the command of Sir William Keir, and a body of Maharrattas who had recently abandoned the cause of Holkar, and formed under one of his rebellious sardars. The report states that one of the sisters of Holkar had headed the force, like an Amazon, and with a boldness equal to that of her unfortunate mother, when she marched

to the assistance of the Peshwa! Rumour has invested this young Bharee, seventeen years of age, with extraordinary beauty and valour. She appears to have been wounded in the conflict, and compelled to retire. This disastrous event is said to have had such a dispiriting effect on her followers, that they instantly fled in confusion and despair.

From the Nerbudda we hear that H.M. 17th foot commenced their march towards Ghareepore on the morning of the 20th of February, from Jabhulpore, and that Brig. Gen. Hardyman followed them the next day, leaving Maj. O'Brien, in command of the 8th cavalry, four six-pounders under Lieut. D'Oyly of artillery, and the 2d battalion 8th N. I. under Maj. Manley. The fort of Mundela is not likely to be given up soon, as this Killadar is aware that we have not the means of taking it by force. It remained unknown at the date of our letters what would be the future destination of either of the two corps at Jabhulpore. It is however imagined that the cavalry would not be kept there, as during the rains their situation would be insulated, and they could not move more than thirty miles in any direction where their services might be necessary. We have the pleasure to add a very important piece of intelligence. The provisional government established at Jabhulpore by Gen. Hardyman has already made collections of revenue, to the amount of sixty thousand rupees. From those parts, however, of the ceded territories south of the Nerbudda, viz. Mundela, Chupura, and Sennee, nothing has yet been collected.—*Gov. Gaz.*

THE PINDARIES.

(From the *Bombay Courier*, Feb. 21.)

We are sorry that we have mislaid an account which had been sent to us of the irruptions of a body of Pindarees into the Mysore, but the following we recollect to be some part of the particulars:—

A party of about 1200, crowded from Holkar's, had succeeded in passing unresisted from the Nerbudda to the south of the Tumbadra, and thence into Mysore, in about twenty-eight days. They appear to have plundered Harpanoolly and two or three of the subordinate treasuries to the ceded districts. The total absence of cavalry for the Mysore division left them the means of plundering with more success, but fortunately they have twice been intercepted by bodies of infantry yet in pursuit. On the latter occasion they were surprised and totally routed by a party under the command of Capt. Hurdle, who took from them 100 horses and a great portion of their booty. They have since been dispersed in small bodies, and we understand are endeavouring to secure a retreat to the northward, through the

extensive jungles which skirt the Bednore and Soonda countries.

(From the *Bombay Courier*, April 11.)

By private accounts, dated camp Ongeln, 29th March, we are informed that Cheetoo, after going to Bopaul to make conditions with Capt. Headly for delivering himself up, suddenly fled, and has, it is reported, gone back to his old haunts near Badlee and Bagoolkur, in consequence of which the force at Ongeln was to march that day towards Indore and send out detachments after him; the battalion at Hindia would also furnish a detachment towards Oonchole. The latter further states that the troops of Jean Baptiste having mutinied and deposed that leader, had elected Arratoon, the Armenian, in his stead. We are happy to learn from the same source, that every thing was perfectly quiet in Malwa.

PRIVATE ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF 16TH DEC.

A letter from Nagpore of the 19th of Jan. gives the following account, which is more detailed than any that has yet appeared, of the operations of the force under the command of Col. Gahan, and of the action of the 16th of December.

Col. Gahan arrived at Seykerah, on his route from Hasingabad to Nagpore, on the 23d November, where he received an express from Mr. Jenkins, the resident, expressing his apprehensions of an attack from the Rajah. Col. Gahan in consequence made a forced march, the 26th, of twenty-four miles, to the Wortah, crossed that river, and descended the jungle Ghant. Marched the 27th to Pandoomah, twenty-six miles, where he arrived at noon that day; no part of his baggage or supplies had come up that evening.

At this place he received another express, stating that the troops had quitted their cantonments and taken post at the Residency, and that every appearance indicated an immediate attack. Col. Gahan therefore made his arrangements for acting under the critical circumstances of his situation, and resolved at all hazard to relieve the residency if possible. For this purpose he ordered four companies to remain with the battalion guns in charge of the supplies and baggage of every description, each man carrying two days provisions. His detachment was now reduced to three troops of his regiment and gallopers, and six companies of the 22d Bengal regiment. He marched again that evening at eight o'clock, arrived the next morning at nine o'clock at Omree, distance twenty-six miles, still thirty-four miles from Nagpore. Here he received another express from Mr. Jenkins, saying that he had been attacked, and that the contest still continued. He also

apprised the Lieut.col. that a body of 2,000 horse and 2,000 infantry, with guns, had taken post within a few miles of Nagpore, on the direct road by which he must pass, in order to oppose his progress, and that he must be prepared to cut his way through them at every risk. The Hurkara who carried this express stated that he left Nagpore late in the evening of the 26th, that the attack then continued, and that he heard the cannonade until noon the next day, when it ceased. Col. Gahan halted four hours at this place, to allow his men and horses to take some refreshment, and to make his arrangements for approaching the capital. Marched at one o'clock p. m. and reached the residency between three and four o'clock a. m. the 29th, and most providentially secured the Residency from the danger of a second attack, marching a distance of one hundred and twelve miles in three days, over a most difficult country; the two first days with battalion guns and Bungary bullocks. Lieut. Anquetil with the guns and baggage reached Nagpore four days after him.

Major Pittman arrived on the 5th December, with two battalions and 600 horse of the Nizam's. Gen. Darnley arrived on the 12th with a large force. From the 12th to the 15th was taken up in making arrangements for the attack of the enemy's encampments. The infantry formed into three divisions under Brigadiers McLeod, Scott, and McKellen. The whole of the cavalry, 12th Bengal regt. 6th Madras regt. 600 Nizam's horse, horse artillery, and rifle corps, formed the right division under Brig. Gahan. The plan of attack being explained to the Brigadiers, the whole moved out of their lines on the evening of the 15th, and lay on their arms that night; moved out at sun-rise, and took up a position in front of the enemy's horse, where they remained until noon. During this interval the Rajah and his prime minister came into the residency, and said the guns would be given up. The line advanced at noon: after marching about a koss, the right division came within about five or six hundred yards of a large body of the enemy, drawn up on a rising ground, with guns; at this moment Col. Gahan received orders not to attack unless we were attacked. The two bodies were, however, now so close to each other, that a very few minutes must bring matters to a crisis. The Bengal and Madras regts. of cavalry were at this time in open column of squadrons right in front, with one hundred men in each corps, and their gallopers in rear of each as a reserve, with the horse artillery immediately on their right. The enemy still drawn up, and no communication coming from them regarding the guns,

Col. Gahan concluded they were hostilely inclined.

He therefore ordered the squadrons to move into line and to draw swords. The enemy observing this, immediately opened a battery of nine guns. The two regiments being in charging order, the word "forward, charge!" was given, when the whole dashed on, and in the course of a very few minutes was in possession of the battery and in pursuit of the fugitives, when another battery of seven guns opened on them from the left. The line was formed as speedily as possible, and the word "right shoulders forward!" given, which brought them into immediate contact with this battery also, which was carried in the same decisive manner. While pursuing the enemy, on coming to a rising ground discovered the main body of the enemy, perhaps from 12 to 15,000 men, horse and foot, without guns, covered by forty or fifty elephants, most of them with howdahs and full of men. This was certainly unexpected, and placed us in a critical situation for the moment, no corps of infantry in sight, the horse artillery thrown in the rear, owing to the rapidity of our movements, and our line much broken after two charges. The line was ordered to halt, for the purpose of getting into order, and to allow the artillery coming up. The enemy no sooner saw this than they made a forward movement, which compelled us to advance on the elephants. It was some time before we could make our way: during this time the artillery came up and opened their guns, which broke the enemy's line. The cavalry then charged sword in hand, and continued the route for about six miles, until scarcely any body appeared; and thus the affair ended, leaving us in possession of eighty-five guns, sixty elephants, and three standing encampments.

We saw nothing of the infantry columns which moved between us and the town, no part of them were engaged. The head of Brig. McLeod's division suffered from the second battery that we attacked, which flanked it as it came up.

One thousand Arabs and about two thousand Hindoostances kept possession of the town, though we cannonaded it for six days. Three separate attacks were made on it on the 24th December, neither of which succeeded, and we lost about two hundred men in the affair. Three days after they went off of their own accord, having saved their honour they said. The Rajah took possession of his palace on the 9th current, still a large force of ours in the town. He gives up all countries north of the Nerbuddah and the Wardah, besides a large sum in money. He pays a lack of rupees for the elephants

From the Bombay Courier, March 7th.—The following translations of intercepted letters, written by some of the followers of Bajee Row after his defeat at Ashta, have been sent to us from a quarter on whose fidelity we can rely for the authenticity of the original and the accuracy of the translation.

Dated from Peempulnair in the Pargunnah of Kurkan, 21st. Feb.—Yesterday morning, after the Peishwa had bathed and was eating, the English cavalry arrived, with an intention of seizing him; but he fortunately escaped. The Sattarah Rajah, with his mother and two brothers, fell into the hands of the enemy. Tents, elephants, colours, nagarrabs, palanquins, and elephants laden with jewels and treasure, and the palanquins of Nur Nairah, were all lost. We intended to march upon Trimboorna, and had sent off part of our baggage in that direction, but when the alarm took place the route was altered to Perinda, near which we encamped. Grains and grass were given to the horses, and it was intended to move on; however, as I had lost every thing, I quitted the army and came to this place, in my way to Meritch. Our loss has been so great, that not even a cooking pot remains with us. We had no information, which was the cause of our misfortune; but some say treachery must have existed. Gokla with a part of the troops went out to meet the enemy, and if the others of the army had charged with equal spirit such a defeat could never have occurred. The English, in gaining possession of Maharaj, have accomplished all their wishes. Where the Peishwa's army is going is known only to themselves.

The Peishwa on the first alarm mounted and rode two coss at full speed.

The elephants belonging to the Akkote Rajah, carrying the colour and nagarrabs, were taken, as were the whole of Ne-pauker's.

Some say Gokla is wounded, others that he is killed.

Dated Peempulnair, in the Pargunnah of Kurkan, 21st. February.—By B——c Jasood I wrote you at Chlochnuee, which you will have received. Yesterday morning about nine o'clock the English came from Ankloch to Ashtee, where the army was halting. Our men were eating when the first report of their being within half a coss reached us. In the confusion which followed A——m came and gave me more certain information. The army moved off, and when the guns opened upon us the flight became general. Bhjerrao went from right to left, not knowing how to act; the whole of his family was on horseback. The Sattarah Rajah, with his mother and two brothers, were also on horseback; but finding escape impossible,

dismounted, and as the English were fast approaching, sat down until their arrival, when they were surrounded and carried off. The elephant carrying the standard of the empire was taken; the flag only was saved by being put in charge of a horseman. Five elephants laden with treasure and ten hurearrab camels were captured. Two of Mahader's palanquins with the idols in them were taken, together with many others, tents, stores, Attabgeers, &c. In this manner was the wealth of the Sirkar destroyed. The mare of the Sur Lushkur, the nagarrab elephants, treasury, horsemistick department, were all lost. The Akkikoto Rajah lost two elephants carrying howdahs; it is reported, however, that part of his baggage has arrived in safety. Gokla was wounded, but he has not joined us. Poorundurie, Rastia, and some few Mahrattas came up at night. Several men of distinction to Gokla have fallen, and the troops that arrived from Nagpoor have fully shared in the misfortunes of the day. After this we halted at Kurwa Roopollee, three coss from Perinda. Soon after sunset a report of the English approaching created the greatest alarms, and becoming more so about nine o'clock, the baggage was sent off, and at midnight the whole army moved north. My people, R——o Pont, Yadoo and Gunajee began to consider that after this it would be difficult to save themselves, and as our villages were near it would be better to return home. When the last alarm took place, we quitted the army, and went off towards Panderpore. Where the Peishwa is going I know not. The whole of our property is gone: jewels, money to the value of one crore of rupees, have been lost. Let this be forwarded to our master.——What can I say more.

(From the Bombay Courier, Feb. 20.)

The following extract of a letter from Sattarah gives some account of the immense strength of that place:—

"I told you before it was a tremendous looking place, even at some miles distance, but I can hardly describe what I felt on going to the top. It was an arduous task, I assure you, to get there. The road is very narrow all the way; after a long hour's laborious march I reached the first battery, which is very strong indeed; after a few turnings more I came to a second, built so as to make it almost impossible for any force to take it. The fort is nearly the same on all sides; on looking over the wall on any part of it, it is at least thirty or forty feet perpendicular solid rock, and I am convinced that 200 men might defend it without even powder and shot. Piles of stones were placed on the edge of the rock all round, and to try the effect I

knocked down about a dozen at once, some probably weighing 30 or 40lb.; the crash was dreadful, carrying every thing before them, thundering down the hill at least a mile, making a noise like a discharge of cannon, and tearing branches off the trees below.

"There is nothing remarkable inside the large building; the palace of the Rajah is the only one of consequence."

From the Bombay Courier, April 18.

On the 30th March, after the surrender of the forts of Chundon, Wandun, Wry-runtghur, Naugour, Pandlooghar, Renzelghur, and Cuniulghur, the division marched from Sattarah to Tambal, at the foot of the the Kolghatty Ghaut, 13 miles N. W. of Sattarah; Wassota being distant 16 miles S. E. from Tambal. The further advance of the division with the park and stores not being practicable, a light detachment under Col. Hewitt, C.B., was pushed on to within four miles of the fort of Wassota on the 31st, the detachment having been dreadfully harassed during eleven hours march in forcing its way through jungle. The following day, the 1st of April, posts were secured round the fort, which completely cut off the retreat of the garrison. From the Tambal camp, the pioneers were actively employed in cutting a road over the Kolghatty Ghaut, to enable the elephants to carry over on their backs two mortars and two howitzers. The rapidity with which this arduous undertaking was effected testifies the zeal and ability of those employed in it; and by the 4th the pioneers had completed a road for elephants to the foot of Old Wassota-hill, a distance of 17 miles, and had also cut a foot-path through the forest trees and jungle to the summit; the path in its circuit up the hill extending at least a mile and a half. Up this foot-path, which in many parts was so perpendicular as to render steps cut in the hill necessary, 2 mortars and 2 howitzers were carried on men's shoulders; and by 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the indefatigable exertion of the artillery had completed a mortar and a howitzer battery. The fort of Wassota is situate at the end of an extremely narrow valley. In figure it is a triangle, the base being to the east; the other two sides run down into the Konkan, a perpendicular sheet of rock of two or three thousand feet. Old Wassota is a mountain higher than the new Wassota, connected at its base with the latter, its summit being distant about 1,000 yards. Of course it commands and completely enfilades the eastern face of Wassota, but it is over a chasm of the depth of 1,500 feet. On the 4th, the Rajah of Sattarah, escorted by a wing of the auxiliary battalion, joined Mr. Elphin-

stone in the camp before Wassota, and his presence being insufficient to ensure the submission of the Killedar, Bhasker Punt, and the surrender of the Rajah's family, who were confined in the fort, the last argument was had recourse to, and the batteries opened on the 5th, at the risk of sacrificing the lives of the families of the Sattarah Princes, and also the lives of Messrs. Hunter and Morrison, confined in the fort. From the elevated situation of the battery, almost looking down into Wassota, the effect of every shell could be observed, and it was a received opinion that the place would not be tenable two hours. Shell was thrown after shell, and the day passed away; and, from the cool manner in which some of the garrison continued to walk about the fort, the surrender of the place was despaired of without the assistance of the 12-pounders, and to have got them would have required eight days more. It must have been with some satisfaction, therefore, the authorities in camp received a tender of submission in the night of the 5th, and on the morning of the 6th the fort was in our hands. The consequences of this surrender were of great moment. Messrs. Hunter and Morrison were released from a captivity of five months. The wives of the Sattarah Princes were released and restored to their husbands, and the Rajah of Sattarah recovered family jewels to the amount of three lacs. The prize property amounted to about two lacs.

The garrison had honourable terms. It consisted of about 400 men; two men killed and fifteen wounded.—Our loss during the siege was six or seven wounded.

Two women of the Ranee's household were wounded by the explosion of shells; but the ladies themselves fortunately escaped, as well as Messrs. Hunter and Morrison, unhurt, although several burst very near them.—Messrs. Hunter and Morrison had experienced very good treatment from the Killedar in regard to diet and comforts; but so close had been their confinement, that till a shell burst over the roof of their prison, they were ignorant of the neighbourhood of an English force; nor did they know, till the Killedar had decided on surrendering, the name of the place they were confined in. Before we took possession, they were permitted to show themselves on the walls, and were greeted by the Europeans of the mortar battery with three cheers. It was a moment of feeling and interest to both parties.

On the 10th April, the division reached Sattarah; and on the afternoon of the same day, the Rajah was formally seated in the gadee of his ancestors in the crumbling palace of Sewajee's descen-

dants, under royal salutes from the camp, the city, and the fort. Sewajee himself never made a more splendid entrance into his capital.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY. *Original Correspondence.*

The MS. from which we take the following, contains a fuller account than has appeared of the operations on the 29th Jan. 1818, by the troops under Major Gen. Browne, against the fortified town and two camps of Jusswant Rao Bhaw. We have compared it with the details in our last two numbers, pp. 205, and 304, and found much that is new; but in order to avoid repeating verbal coincidences have extracted only those parts which make known some additional facts.

Jusswant Rao having had from the 25th to the 29th on the morning to determine, shewed no appearance of acceding to the articles of the treaty, but a desire to gain time, and it was known that on the night of the 28th he harangued his troops and paid them up to encourage them to fight. The maj. gen., who had every reason for suspicion, observed, that on the morning of the 29th about 10 A. M. the Bhaw's camp south of the town was moving: this being an infraction of the treaty, he ordered a squadron of the 3d cavalry to strengthen the picket, and to move rapidly down under Capt. Swindell with Lieut. Chas. C. Smyth and Cornet Hester, to remonstrate. They were received with a round from the guns, which brought down the rest of that gallant corps under Capt. Hodges, with Col. Newbery, of H. M. 24th dragoons, commanding the cavalry.

The first gun fired gave intimation in our camp, and the commanding officers without waiting for orders desired their men to get under arms, which saved much time, as when orders came from the general they were ready. The 1st batt. 1st regt. N. I. under Maj. Bellingham, the European horse artillery, under Lieut. Mattheson, and native horse artillery, Capt. Biggs, with the pioneer company, under Lieut. Earle, were directed by the maj. gen. to move down to the firing: the camp was soon cleared of the enemy who lost their guns, four in number, and were pursued and cut up by the 3d cavalry.

The 4th cavalry, under Capt. Ridge, and two Rohillah horse, under Lieut. Turner, had been ordered to move round north of the town and cut off the fugitives: pursuing them in a direction north-west of our camp they came to another camp of the Bhaw's and were immediately fired at with a round from the enemy's

guns, which determined Capt. Ridge and the Dep. Assist. Quart. Mas. Gen. Lieut. Franklin to attack the camp, which was strongly protected by a ravine outside and a lesser one within. The troops were divided into two bodies, and forming up, dashed into the camp and carried it, taking six guns, and cutting up between 4 and 500 of the enemy.

To return to the infantry; the battalion moved down towards the walls, in passing which and when they got near, they were fired at from the town, though it was understood some negotiation was going forward; but as there was no appearance of quick determination on the rajah's part, the general ordered the assault; the battalion was moved down to the walls as close as possible in a deep road which led to the Rampoorah gateway, on which to the right of the battalion one of the 12-pounders was placed; the other wing moved more to the right with two 6-pounders to enslave the gateway and adjacent works, two more 6-pounders were on the left of the battalion for a similar purpose. The 1st grenadier company, under Capt. Engleheart, afterwards reinforced, was sent to protect the 12-pounder, ordered under Lieut. Mattheson, drawn by Lieut. Earle's pioneers, to blow open the gate. The 2d grenadier company, under Capt. Tapp, was desired to move to the left of the whole to draw the attention of the enemy from the gateway, and the light company, under Lieut. Dyson, was ordered to move in front extended, and to keep up a sharp fire on the walls to cover the party with the gun. The whole of the infantry were to move down to the assault when the signal was given of the gate being blown open; which in about twenty minutes was made, and the whole dashed forward. The battalion led by its commanding officer, Major Bellingham, and instantly carried the town.

The whole of these enterprises were nearly simultaneous, and from the prompt and decisive measures of the maj. gen. seconded by the gallantry of the troops, succeeded without a check. Lieut. Patton, of the dromedary corps, who volunteered his services, received a severe wound, and his life was only saved by the intrepidity of Lieut. Paterson, the interpreter and quart. master of the 1st batt. 1st regt. N. I. who was just in time for the purpose, and had a deep cut on his cap in the exertion.

Copy of a Letter from the Adj. Gen. of the Army to Maj. Gen. Browne, commanding Detachment.

Sir,—The limited scope of a general order not admitting of that detailed notice and commendation of individuals, who may have entitled themselves to the thanks of superior authority for their gal-

lant and good conduct, which is so much better conveyed in the form of a letter; the commander-in-chief, anxious to notice with his particular thanks and applause, the several officers who were reported by you to have aided essentially in bringing about the brilliant events of the 29th Jan. has directed me to request you will notice to the undermentioned officers, the high sense of gratification with which his Exc. views their eminent services on the occasion above quoted.

Cob. Newbery of H. M. 24th dragoons appears to have ably seconded you in that part of the attack which fell to his lot, and to have rendered most essential service with the 3d cavalry in rooting and pursuing the enemy's troops.

The attack of the Bhow's camp and conduct of Capt. Ridge, Lieuts. Franklin and Turner on that occasion, have been noticed in high terms of commendation.

Nor was the gallantry of the 1st batt. 1st regt. of N. I. under Maj. Bellingham, the storming party from which a corps was led by Capt. Engleheart, less conspicuous in carrying the town by assault after the gate was blown open, by the exertions of Lieut. Matheson of the horse artillery, and Lieut. Earle of the pioneers, on which occasion those officers and the men they commanded evinced a spirit of daring determination that entitles them to the highest applause.

As connected with the foregoing, the commander-in-chief desires me to notice with commendation the zealous and successful exertions of Capt. Biggs, in command of the brigade of native horse artillery, whose efforts contributed in a main degree to ensure the general success of the day.

To Capt. Beatson, dep. assist. adj. gen. and to Lieuts. Hanbury and M'Kinley of your personal staff, the commander-in-chief desires that his thanks for their able and valuable assistance during the action may be duly conveyed.

The exultation produced by the gallant success of the action was not without its attendant alloy, in the unfeigned regret occasioned by his lordship learning the misfortune of that gallant young officer, Ensign Patton of the dromedary corps, whose conduct has more than once drawn forth the expression of high approbation. His Exc. anxiously hopes that the wound this officer has received will not prove any detriment to him, but that he will be speedily restored to the head of his young corps, and continue to give further proof of that ardour and devotedness which so eminently characterizes him.

The commander-in-chief desires me, in conclusion, to offer you his sincere congratulations on the brilliant and solid advantages acquired by our arms under your

immediate orders, in the present as well as on the recent occasion of surprising the enemy in the town of Rampoorah, which was conducted with the same ability and rapidity of execution as the former, and was equally creditable to your professional character and ability.

(Signed) J. Nicol,

Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Camp, Head Quarters,
near Khanowle, 10th Feb. 1818.

CALCUTTA.

General Orders by the Vice-President in Council.

Fort William, Dec. 9, 1817.—The Hon. the Vice-President in Council having received from the Resident at the Court of Lucknow, the melancholy intelligence of the demise of Her Highness Junab Alcenah Begum, the Mother of His Excellency the Nawaab Vizier, on the 26th ultimo; the Vice-President in Council directs, that minute guns, to the number of sixty-five, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in honour of Her Highness's memory.

Fort William, March 13, 1818.—The Hon. the Vice-President in Council having received from the agent to the Governor General at Benares, the melancholy intelligence of the demise, on the 25th ult., of His Royal Highness the Prince Mirza Khoram Bakht, Nephew of His Majesty the King of Delhi, directs that minute guns, to the number of forty-six, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in honour of His Highness's memory.

March 3, 1818.—The undermentioned officers in the hon. Company's army, who are subalterns of 15 years standing, and who had not attained the rank of Captain on 1st January 1818, are promoted in the Brevet rank of Captain from the above date, agreeably to the rule laid down in government G. O. of 14th March 1817.

Lieutenants. Season of Appointment, 1803.—John MacGregor 29th reg. N. I. Mark Carter Webber, 17th ditto; Rich. Fortescue Purves, 30th ditto; Thos. Owen, 16th ditto; Chas. Hen. Raymond, 28th ditto; Hugh Merriam, 29th ditto; Chas. Frye, 7th ditto; J. Home, 36th ditto; Fred. Buckley, 18th ditto; Jos. Wm. Loder, 16th ditto; Geo. Bolton, European Infantry; Jas. Innes Gordon, 17th reg. N. I.; J. Backhouse Pratt, 4th ditto; Thos. Uvedale Rahau, 10th ditto; Wm. Fieulleton Wilson, 5th ditto; Thos.

Maddock, 7th ditto; Champaign Hardwick, 23d ditto; J. Chas. Bliss Parke, 25th ditto; Thos. Young, 27th ditto; Phillip Simcoe Vanswinden, Europ. I. J. Dewaal, 16th reg. N. I.; J. Gordon, 20th ditto; Alex. Dick, 17th ditto; J. Elliott, 13th ditto; Peter Jeremie, 2d ditto; Thos. Sam. Oliver, 9th ditto; Chas. Dobbs, 21st ditto; Sam. Watson, 28th ditto; J. Sepplugs, 20th ditto; Wm. Decluzean, 3d ditto; Wm. Hales, 29th ditto; Geo. Wm. Bottecax, 6th ditto; Geo. Brydges Field, 4th ditto; Gardner Boyd, 25th ditto; Mathew Chas. Dunbar, 7th ditto; J. Thomas, 9th ditto; Jos. Harris, 2d ditto; Duncan Presgrove, 26th ditto; Robt. Rayner Young, 27th ditto; Ed. Fitzgerald, 30th ditto; Abraham Hardy, 28th ditto; Jas. Pearson, 18th ditto; Thos. M. Black, 29th ditto; Abraham Roberts, 13th ditto; Robt. Rich, 3d ditto; Jas. McDonagh, 19th ditto; Geo. Banks Bell, 30th ditto; Thos. J. Anquetil, 22d ditto; Sam. Swincoe, 14th ditto; Wm. Gregory, 3d ditto; Thos. Robinson, 2d ditto; Thos. Fred. Hutchinson, 5th ditto; Wm. James, 13th ditto; Wm. Percy Cook, 3d ditto; Hugh Massey Wheeler, 24th ditto; Hen. Lewis White, 18th ditto; Rob. Emily Loft, 14th ditto; Thos. Fildes, 21st ditto; Hugh O'Donnell, 7th ditto; Cornwallis Campbell, 2d ditto; Sam. Houlton, 5th ditto; Wm. Lockhart, 17th ditto; Robt. Wrendenhall Pogson, 24th ditto; Jas. Nesbitt Jackson, 23d ditto; Hen. Tipper Smith, 25th ditto; Walter Reding, 27th ditto; Wm. Bertram, 10th ditto; Hamilton Maxwell, 22d ditto; Geo. Casement, 21st ditto; Robt. Hornby, 14th ditto; Geo. Thos. Purvis, 4th ditto; Geo. Spillessey, 7th ditto; Thos. Jas. Baldwin, 2d ditto; Llewellyn Conroy, 12th ditto;

Cavalry.—*Lieutenants*. Season of Appointment, 1803.—Patrick Young Waugh, 1st reg. N. C.; David Harriott, 5th ditto; Hugh Inglis Ker, 7th ditto; Geo. Arnold, 2d ditto; Chas. Bridgeman Nield, 4th ditto.

March 3, 1818.—In consideration of the additional duties devolving upon the adj. and quarter master of Euro. invalids at Chunar, under the operation of general orders of 16th May, 1817, the hon. the Vice-president in council is pleased to permit the officer holding that situation to draw the following additional office allowances, viz.

For a Writer, per month, St. Rs.	25
Stationary,	15
A Pay Serjeant,	5

Total, 45

March 10.—An augmentation of one Duffadar is authorized to each Russala of the undermentioned corps of Irregular

horse, with retrospective effect from the 27th of May last, viz.

Capt. Robert's corps; Capt. Cunningham's ditto; Lieut. Col. Gardner's ditto.

POLITICAL, AND OCCURRENCES AT HEAD QUARTERS.

From the Calcutta Monthly Journal, Jan.—We are informed that Major Ludlow of the 6th regiment N. I. has been sent to Ajmeer, which is now the court of Bapoojee Scinderaah as resident, and Lieut. Riley has accompanied him in command of the escort.

We understand that Capt. Huthwaite, Persian interpreter to his Exc. the Governor General, is to be appointed to the command of an irregular corps, which will be henceforth on the footing of a provincial battalion.

His Exc. the Governor General remained on the 4th of April at head-quarters at Madeneah, enjoying the amusement of tiger hunting.

From the India Gazette.—Sir David Ochterlony joined head-quarters in camp at Buriarpore, on the Gogra, on the 18th, and was to remain until the 23d. On Friday the 20th, he was invested by the Marquis of Hastings with the star and riband of grand cross of the Bath, and perhaps no man ever received with more justice this honourable distinction. The life of Sir David Ochterlony has been one series of important duties. Desperately wounded in his early career, his subsequent service has been a succession of conspicuous situations, which fall to the lot of few men, and which still fewer are blessed with such commanding talent and fortune to appreciate and to support. It has been the custom to ascribe to fortunate commanders some strong or peculiar feature in personal character, whose determined energy and happy application have been marked as justifying success; and military science vindicates the results of memorable contests by tracing the system and combinations of action, and repelling the common conception of superiority of animal courage and numerical strength, necessarily dictating the events of an engagement. But there is a power more eminently required in the Indian soldier, and which has been conspicuously displayed in the happy career of Sir David Ochterlony. It is the study and knowledge of the human heart; not merely the passions common to man in our European world, where individuals have one feeling as a nation, and where nations form but one commonwealth, obeying the same principle of action, and accepting the same obligation of restraint; but also a heart bonded round with extraordinary prejudices, universal in their influence, and

tenacious of invasion, wholly foreign to all that we have imbibed in our infancy, militating with all that we consider as truth, and engendering that common weakness of our nature, contempt for opulence and practice so opposite to our own. General Ochterlony has evidently studied the material of his army; not as men to be formed according to one common standard, not as automata, according to the wretched doctrine of antiquated absurdity, but in accepting the powers of men through the channel of their prejudices, he has successfully commanded their unimpaired energies in the happy accomplishment of his own objects. The attachment of the British soldier and of the Indian sepoy to the person of this officer, appears to us indubitable testimony of what we conceive to be the commanding talent of Sir David Ochterlony. He is said to possess the entire confidence of our noble Commander-in-chief; and if in the successful execution of the Marquis of Hastings' plans in the Nepal war, Sir D. Ochterlony has now received a high accession to his former distinctions, the Indian army will associate him who planned and him who fought in their grateful and gratified feelings, for having thus "opened to them the door to the honours of the grand cross." We understand Sir David was in excellent health and spirits, had left his army at Jeypore, by Dawk, and was accompanied by medical gentlemen, and the Nawab Ahmed Buksh, a native of distinguished character, whom many of our military readers will recollect as the Vakil of the Roa Rajah, during the war of the Malhatta confederacy, and attaching himself to Lord Lake in all the engagements with the enemy. Sir David was to leave Lord Hastings' camp in a few days by Dawk, on his return to his army in Rajpootana, where it is said he will remain with a very large force, and vested with high military and political powers.

CALCUTTA.—LOCAL.

Jan.—George Twissler, Esq. has been appointed sheriff of Calcutta for the present year, and Mr. Charles G. Strettell his deputy.

ADDRESS TO MR. EDMONSTONE.

On Saturday, Jan. 3d, 1818, a general meeting of the British inhabitants was held at the town hall, for the purpose of considering of an address to Mr. Edmonstone, on the occasion of his approaching departure from India.

On the motion of Mr. Harington, seconded by Major gen. Wood, Mr. Uday took the chair, and addressed the meeting to the following effect:

"Gentlemen,—Although I am persuaded that no expression of my own

feelings, with regard to the merits of Mr. Edmonstone, can raise him in your estimation; yet as an old civil servant of the Company, who has had much opportunity of appreciating his character, I cannot be content to be silent on the occasion for which this meeting is convened.

"I have witnessed Mr. Edmonstone's entrance into the service; I have seen him rise in it from one degree of honorable distinction to another, until he attained the highest situation which that service could bestow. I am sure that I speak the general sentiment of this assembly, when I say that honors and distinctions, such as have been conferred on Mr. Edmonstone by the government here and the authorities at home, were never more justly due, than to talent and virtues such as he has displayed during a long and arduous course of public service.

"From Mr. Edmonstone's eminent and highly meritorious labours, and from his able counsels, India has derived important benefits, and this community can bear abundant testimony to the zeal and energy with which he has been forward to promote every object conducive to the public weal.

"We have seen the dignity with which Mr. Edmonstone has conducted himself in his high station. Viewing his private life, I could dwell with pleasure on the urbanity of his manners, the meekness of his deportment, and the condescending readiness with which he has abounded in acts of kindness towards his fellow-men. Whether indeed Mr. Edmonstone's character, public or private, be considered, I may emphatically style him, and I am confident with your entire concurrence, the ornament of the civil service of Bengal."

Mr. Uday concluded by moving, that a committee be appointed, to prepare an address to Mr. Edmonstone on the occasion of his departure for Europe, expressive of the high respect and esteem entertained by the British inhabitants of Calcutta for his character, with regard both to his public services and his private virtues.

Mr. Harington then rose, and seconded the motion in a short but emphatic speech. "The public and private virtues of Mr. Edmonstone, and his highly respected character, are too well known to every member of this community to need any thing that I could say in illustration of them. If to have devoted more than thirty-four years, including the whole of the prime of life, to the discharge of arduous official duties in various important situations; if to have executed the functions of those stations with a combination of eminent talents, unsullied integrity, unremitting zeal, and

indefatigable diligence; if to have deserved and obtained the honorable praise and applause of successive governments, who had the best means of knowing and appreciating the value and benefit of his useful services; and lastly, if after becoming himself a member of the government, to have fulfilled the obligations of this high trust with the same faithful and zealous regard to the national interests, and to the welfare of the people of India, which had uniformly marked the progress of his former career; if all these claims can warrant an address, as a testimonial of distinguished public merits, if all that is unobtainable and engaging in disposition and manners can give a title to esteem, the country and society which have so long enjoyed the advantages of his residence and personal intercourse have ample motives for concurring in the proposed acknowledgment."

The motion having been unanimously carried, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare the address:—Mr. Udry, Major gen. Wood, Mr. Harrington, Lieut. Col. Sherwood, Mr. Fendall, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Templer, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Pattle, Mr. Sherer, Mr. Fullarton, Mr. Jameson, Capt. Lockhart, Mr. Larkins, Rev. Mr. Thomson, Major Craigm, Rev. Mr. Parsons, Dr. Russell, Mr. Buller.

The committee accordingly withdrew, and after a short time returned with the draft of an address, which being read, was unanimously adopted by all present, and ordered to lie for signatures.

Jan. 8.—Mr. Udry, as chairman of the general meeting, having previously notified to the settlement that Mr. Edmonstone had appointed this day at ten o'clock for receiving the address, the committee, accompanied by a great number of the inhabitants of the settlement, proceeded to the town hall.

Mr. Udry presented the address in these terms:—

"Mr. Edmonstone,—The British inhabitants of Calcutta having determined that an address should be presented to you, expressive of high respect and esteem for your public services and your private virtues; it is a particular gratification to me, who have so long known and valued your character, to be chosen as the organ of conveying the sentiments with which they are impressed."

The following address was then read by Mr. Udry.

"To Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, &c. &c. &c.—Sir, On the occasion of your departure from India, we the British inhabitants of Calcutta cannot refrain from offering to you the expression of our respect for your character, and of the high sense entertained by us, in common we believe with the general body of your

countrymen in the east, of the merits of your public life.

This acknowledgment of our approbation is offered at a time when no motives of personal interest can be supposed to influence the measure, and when the whole tenor and conduct of your public and private life is fairly known and appreciated. It is the deliberate and spontaneous expression of our feelings, founded upon long experience and a thorough conviction of your merits.

A long course of eminently useful service, in high and efficient situations, placed you in rank, as well as in estimation, at the head of the respectable body to which you belong, and after experience had fully matured your judgment, and various and extensive acquisitions enlarged the resources of your mind, you were called, at an important juncture, to a share in the government of these provinces.

The period which opened to you so gratifying a career of honourable exertion, has been productive of momentous changes in the history of India. Our empire, which at your first outset in public life was confined within limits comparatively narrow, and with difficulty maintained itself amidst numerous powerful and jealous enemies, has happily outlived the dangers with which it was threatened, and, in repelling unjust aggression, has extended its own boundaries, consolidated its strength, and at length established a paramount influence, reaching to the utmost corners of Hindoostan. To you, Sir, it is a fit subject of honest pride, not only to have been an eye-witness to the progress of a revolution so striking, but by the successful application of rare and diversified ability, to have largely contributed to the measures by which it was effected. Particularly, it must be a subject of exultation to you, that from the high and confidential employments which you held under the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, your name will always be associated with the memorable transactions of that brilliant period of our annals; that whilst you more immediately shared in the direction of affairs, an insolent and formidable neighbour was repressed and humbled; and that, at the moment of your retirement, those great and beneficial plans, which are calculated to ensure the lasting security and peace of India, were upon the eve of final accomplishment.

Returning to your native land, you will, in the proud satisfaction of your own bosom, in the cheering approbation of your fellow citizens, and in the contemplation of those public benefits, to which your labours have contributed, enjoy the reward of your distinguished services.

As you retire, however, with health and

mental vigour unimpaired, we indulge the hope that this country may yet for many years derive advantage from your talents and knowledge, in a still higher and more extended sphere.

In offering to you this tribute of our respect for your public character, we must be permitted to give expression to a sentiment which still more intimately comes home to us at the moment of separation. The society, which has been so long graced by the accomplishments of your mind, and charmed with the kindness and suavity of your manners, cannot contemplate your departure without feeling most strongly how painful is the necessity which in this country occasions the abrupt dissolution of friendly and social intercourse. Our regret can only be alleviated by the hope and assurance, that in your native land, and in the bosom of your family, the remainder of your life will be passed in the enjoyment of the fullest prosperity and happiness.

(Signed) G. UPSY, &c. &c. &c.

The list includes the members of the committee, and about 300 other names of the highest respectability.

We regret that our limits will allow us to give but a few passages in Mr. Edmonstone's reply:

Gentlemen,—To have received from the British inhabitants of this presidency the public expression of approbation and applause, has ever been considered, even by those illustrious personages who have exercised the government of this empire, as a distinction of the highest order. How eminently then ought I to consider myself honored and distinguished by this public declaration of the good opinion of the community. It is a trite observation, that praise derives its value from the character and condition of the party which bestows it: tried by this criterion, how estimable is the commendation which you, gentlemen, have condescended to apply to me! For where is the society so justly celebrated as this is for every public and private virtue? What society has more conspicuously displayed the energy of patriotic zeal in support of the honor and interests of the nation? What society has ever manifested more alacrity and liberality than this list in seconding the patriotism and benevolence of the mother country, in establishing and maintaining in this quarter of the globe public institutions for moral and charitable purposes, or in contributing to the relief of individual distress? What society was ever more distinguished by a jealous regard for public principle; by a more ardent love of probity and honor; by a more marked contempt and condemnation of all that is base and dishonorable in character or conduct? What community ever comprized a greater com-

parative amount of talent, learning, scientific knowledge, and professional skill; of zeal, assiduity, and ability in the various departments of the public service? What community was ever more distinguished for refinement of manners, and for amity and benevolence in the intercourse of social life? Where will be found a greater proportion of individuals eminent for those qualities which confer a dignity on society, and render them the objects of universal respect and esteem?

Gentlemen, you have adverted to the gradual extension of the British dominion and supremacy in India, during a long and interesting period of our history, and have justly referred it to the exertion of our arms, not in the pursuit of conquest, but in the defence of our rights and possessions against unjust aggression.—Yes, Gentlemen, when we contemplate the splendid fabric of the empire which the wisdom of our counsels and the valor of our armies have raised in this quarter of the globe, we have the proud satisfaction of reflecting, that our power has resulted from the operation of principles and views bearing no affinity to those which have actuated and stigmatized the founders of Asiatic states. These have generally owed their aggrandizement to that spirit of inordinate ambition, which, in the prosecution of its object, disregards all restraints of justice and humanity, and contemns the obligation of public faith; whereas the progress of British ascendancy in India has been characterized and promoted by a scrupulous observance of the laws of equity, and a religious adherence to the faith of our engagements, and has been accelerated by the violation of them on the part of others.

As an example of this truth, I may remind you, that the first important step in the gradation of those events, which have led to the present magnitude of our dominion and political ascendancy within the period of time now referred to, was the consequence of a war, exclusively undertaken, in fulfilment of our engagements for the defence of the territory of an ally, against the unprovoked invasion of a powerful neighbour. Out of this event arose that great and memorable achievement in the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, to which you have alluded, and which added so essentially to our possessions and our power. Impatient of the penalty which his violence and treachery had so justly incurred, the usurper of Mysore, not only without a pretext of wrong, but while extolling under his own hand the faith and honor of the British government, recently manifested by the restitution of an important territory, was perfidiously engaged in organizing an extensive combination against us. His fall afforded an opportu-

nity of which the illustrious nobleman just mentioned, to the eternal honor of his name, availed himself, for rendering the rights of conquest subservient to the purposes of national generosity, justice, and humanity, by the establishment of the oppressed and incarcerated heir of Mysore on the throne of his ancestors.

A similar review of the origin of those successive occurrences and transactions, which have gradually extended the supremacy of the British empire in India, would afford additional proof of the justness of the position which I have assumed.

There is, however, another point of contrast between the principles and practice of the British government and those of Asiatic states, of which I cannot altogether omit the mention—I mean in the use which has been made of the power which has been acquired. Personal ambition, personal grandeur and enjoyment, the glory of conquest, have usually constituted the end and aim of Asiatic policy. The British nation, on the contrary, may alledge with pride, that the unsought aggrandizement of her dominion in the east, has uniformly been directed, not to the still further extension of our possessions, but to the maintenance of general tranquillity and peace; to objects conducive to the ease and happiness of mankind, to the encouragement of industry, to the security of life and property, to the protection of the weak against the oppression of the strong, to the distribution of equal justice among all classes of the people; in a word, to the cultivation of all the blessings and the arts of peace. It is in these respects that the British dominion in the east may with most propriety be designated “the brightest jewel in the crown of the United Kingdom.”

Gentlemen, it is indeed a just subject of gratifying reflexion, to have acted a part, however subordinate, in the drama of events and transactions, which have been directed to ends, and have terminated in results so conducive to the interests of humanity, and to the honor and advantage of the British nation. Mine has been but ministerial, and although I cannot claim the merit and distinction which, by associating my official labours with the counsels of the state, your partiality has ascribed to me, I should be unworthy of your good opinion if I could not feel conscious of having exerted, during the long course of my official life, whatever degree of ability I may have possessed.

Gentlemen, when I look around me, and see the number of those most respectable members of this community, by whose friendship I have been honored, by whose kindness I have been benefited, by whose society I have been delighted

and informed, I painfully feel the force of the affecting observation with which you have closed your address. The pressure of this feeling is aggravated by the accumulated marks of distinction and attention which I have had the honor to experience on the occasion of my approaching departure. It is my consolation and my pride that I have been thought deserving of them.

And now, Gentlemen, with a deep and lasting impression of obligation, attachment, and regret, I bid you—farewell.

MISCELLANIES.

From the Asiatic Mirror—April 2.

His Highness Moor-ud-deen, one of the sons of the late Tippoo Sultan, has fallen a victim to the prevailing disorder, *cholera morbus*.

From the Calcutta Monthly Recorder, Jan.—The thermometer is generally now at Calcutta, at 76 in the evening and at 82 in the day time. We had such weather in December 1816 and January 1817.

A subscription has been opened for the building of a place of worship, to be called the Union Chapel, in which the independent clergymen lately arrived in this country are to officiate.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta preached on Christmas day at St. John's Church, after which the members of the vestry made a collection for charitable purposes.

We are sorry to observe a rise in Calcutta of the price of bread, as well as many other articles of necessity. Twenty-two single loaves only are now to be had for a rupee, instead of 24, which could until now be obtained for the same money.

Our correspondent at head-quarters has favoured us with the following. “Every thing in camp has got very dear, rice is at five seers for the rupee, bread three single loaves of the first sort and six of an inferior, eggs an anna each, ducks a rupee each, fowls eight for the rupee, grain fourteen seers only.”

Four tallies, or venders of oil, were yesterday taken up by the police at Cooly Bazar, charged with having mixed castor oil with that of mustard-seed, which the generality of the natives use in dressing curry. Several deaths are stated to have been the consequence of this nefarious act; seven persons were carried off in one night, and three were recovered. The cholera morbus was first supposed to be the cause of this mortality at Cooly Bazar. Some cases have also occurred lately at Kidderpore. Note: the rhandhi, or castor, grows wild and in large quantities in these parts of Bengal, and it is not appropriated to any use by the na-

tives, consequently it is worth nothing. The late defective crops of mustard-seed, and the consequent rise in the price of its oil, afforded a temptation to the venders to compress the castor with the mustard-seed.

On Sunday the 8th of March, the new church of St. Andrew was opened by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, who preached a very appropriate and impressive sermon, from 1 Cor. i. 21.

On this occasion the organ called *Euharmonic*, on account of the true harmony it produces, was first heard by the congregation, and added much to the solemnity of the service. It has been universally allowed that the organ has hitherto been an imperfect instrument, from its containing only twelve sounds within the octave—this number not being sufficient to satisfy the ear in any one key, whereas composers have written in twenty four keys for it—and some notion may be formed of the confusion arising from such a multitude of combinations, all taken from an imperfect arrangement of sounds even in the best key. The *Euharmonic* organ produces perfect harmony and melody in thirty keys, and this, by introducing, as occasion may require, thirty-nine sounds in the octave, by means of pedals, while the key-board remains always the same. For this truly important and scientific improvement of that noble instrument, the world is indebted to the Rev. Henry Liston, of Ecclesmachan, Linlithgowshire, Scotland. This organ was built under Mr. Liston's immediate inspection, by Messrs. Flight and Robson, St. Martin's Lane, London; and the sweetness of the tone has not diminished their justly-earned celebrity in the English metropolis.

On the evening of the 8th March, Joy-narain Ghosal, the founder of the Benares charity school, gave a splendid entertainment in the Gooradhar. The whole of the front of the buildings was beautifully illuminated with variegated lamps, and decorated with wreaths, intermixed with artificial flowers. In the centre of the building was hung a transparency, encircled with lights, so as to represent a rich foliage of arches, superbly illuminated, with the following inscription:

"CHARITY SCHOOL.—In congratulation of the glorious victories obtained by the British Arms over the Native Powers, and as a token of his attachment and respect to the British Government, this Illumination is given by Joy-narain Ghosal."

From the Calcutta Monthly Journal, January.

We are gratified to observe the very flourishing state in which the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal find the concerns of that establishment. The eighteenth

half-year's dividend is advertised to be paid on Thursday the 8th, at the rate of 12. 6. 6 per cent., being the highest rate ever declared by the directors.

Calcutta, April 4.—A *Gazette Extraordinary* of Saturday, announces that subscriptions for a loan to the Honourable Company will be received in sums not less than 970 rupees, at a discount of 3 per cent. with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per ann., to the 30th of June 1819—the amount subscribed to be then brought upon the 6 per cent. loan obligations.

From the Madras Courier, May 5.

We observe from the Calcutta papers, that an unprecedented scarcity of money prevails at that Presidency. The Calcutta Government Gazette observes, that the opening of the ten per cent. loan has given rise to the speculations hazarded on this topic, and that it is more than probable that no very great scarcity of money exists, and observes, "the state of the money-market here always has been, and always will be, liable to fluctuation. In January 1817 there was a superabundance of money, in May it became scarce, and since that period more bullion has been imported than during the same space of time in any former year. The demand for money in the Upper Provinces, from causes which are evident, removed nearly the whole of the bullion so imported from Calcutta, where under other circumstances a large portion of it would have remained. But that demand having in a great measure ceased, the tide will now perhaps run as rapidly the other way; for the ebb will always be in proportion to the strength of the flood." The Madras editor adds; "It is possible that a greater proportion of Indian capital is now embarked in the Europe trade than at any antecedent period, but that trade, we conceive, must fall almost entirely on European capital. This appears to be the inevitable consequence of the difference of the value of money in India and in England, and will be the immediate result of the fall in the value of bullion to the rate at which it was approaching in England at the commencement of the winter. It is very obvious that the value of money will decrease in India, in proportion as the capital is withdrawn from the Europe trade."

From the Bombay Courier, April 11.
—Price of Corron at Mirzapore Bazar, 1st. March 1819:

Banda...	Rs. 1	12	6	per Dorrall.
Kutchoura...	1	9	9	do.
Furpah.....	1	9	3	do.
Batras.....	1	9	0	do.
Dass.....	1	8	6	do.

A correspondent at the above place informs us, there are but few purchasers

at these prices, as the increase of stock would denote; being 40,000 mds. since our last publication, making the quantity in the bazar at the above date 160,000 Mirzapore mounds, equal to 30,000 Calcutta bales of 300lbs. each.

This increase is in some measure to be ascribed to the means of transport from the interior being facilitated by the discharge from the army of a part of the conveyances lately employed by it. We may therefore look to the market being shortly filled, and a consequent reduction in the price. This the native speculators will resist for a time, but must ultimately submit to from the great accumulation of the article, and the China market not calling for a supply.

Letters from Canton of the 17th Jan. state the stock of cotton remaining in the warehouses of the merchants to be 72,000 bales. The last sale effected was at 12s. 9m. or, reduced to cash, 10 and 12s. 4m. They complain that the demand is but trifling.

The apprehensions caused by the reported failure of the country produce has much abated, which with the arrival of the following ships, will not tend to improve the market.

Duchess of Argyll sailed from	Bales.
Calcutta, 14th Dec. with	3,966
Resource	20th..... 2,165
Maria Primera.....	7th..... 400
David Clark.....	16th..... 4,700
Esmonth	29th..... 4,439
	15,670
Stock sold in China	72,000
Total of the old crop ..	Bales 93,670

From this large stock on hand we may reasonably infer, that until a considerable reduction takes place in the price of Kutchaorn here, the exports will be very trifling.

Storm at Calcutta.—On Saturday, the 29th March, Calcutta was visited by one of the most severe gales of wind experienced for a long time. It commenced about 6½ P. M. and blew from the southward with dreadful fury for nearly half an hour. We are extremely concerned to state, that Mr. Abraham, of the civil service, and Mr. Chulfield, a partner in the firm of Palmer and Co. unfortunately lost their lives in attempting to cross the river at the commencement of the gale, and Mr. M. C. Hoffman, second officer of the *Ceres*, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat. During the storm a number of ships drifted from their anchors, and considerable damage was done to their masts and rigging. Several boats also were overset, and many of the natives drowned. The lightning was particular-

ly vivid, and the thunder at one period awfully loud.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Calcutta Monthly Recorder* for January notices as an evil which requires a remedy, if it be in the power of the Company's government to apply one, that licensed ships frequently put to sea with a great proportion of the crew suffering under sickness, without having any medical officer on board. It is equally common for individual traders to arrive with the same serious deficiency in the ship's establishment.

The following letter was sent to the editor of the same journal for publication.

"It is with infinite regret that I have to inform you of the loss of the brig *Christiana*, belonging to Calcutta, on Sunday, the 19th October, 1817, at half past 10 P. M. in the Straits of Malacca, about seven miles from the *Carema*, in 19 fathoms of water.

"In consequence of this unhappy event, Capt. Robert Deans, Commander, Mrs. Deans and child, with about 30 of the crew were drowned, and Capt. Howard, late commander of the *Race Horse*, Mr. Galloway, chief officer, Mr. Vaughan, 2d. officer, Joseph Russell Finly, gunner, were saved, together with three Harbours, one first tinal, the drummer, a part of the Seapoys and crew. Some of these last were going round to join the new ship building at Java for Messrs. Deans, Scott, and Co.

"This information I have received from the gunner, who states that the accident was instantaneous. There was no appearance of a squall. The brig was under top sails hauled up. The captain, officers, and passengers were all upon deck immediately previous to this occurrence. By a sudden puff the vessel lay over on her beam ends before any exertion to save the lives or property could be made; she was found tilting rapidly, and going down stern foremost gradually righted herself.

"Mrs. Deans and child were below; at this critical period, Capt. D. jumped down the scuttle shaft the companion, in hopes of saving his child; the vessel laying over so considerably, and the cabin being full of water, he lost his own life.

"The officers, passengers, and the rest of the crew, saved themselves by floating on spars, gratings, and benches. They very fortunately, after a lapse of seven hours, was picked up by a boat belonging to an Arab vessel, lying at an anchor in the straits. They were very liberally treated, and were on board four days, when they fell in with the *Hope*, Capt. Kidd, from

China, in which ship they were received. Capt. Howard remained at Malacca; the chief and 2d officers, the gunner, 3 sea-coonies, and 26 of the crew, have come round to Calcutta."

ARRIVALS.

March 7. Ship Buxton, London, Cape, 26th Dec.

8. Marquis of Anglesea, Moorsom, London, 31st Aug.

11. Fletcher, Fletcher, Liverpool, 11th Oct.

13. John Inglis, Baillie, Newcastle, 25th Sept. Portsmouth, 11th Oct.

17. Roscoe, Bean, Liverpool, 12th Oct.

18. Friendship, Black, Mauritius, 29th Jan.

Passengers per Buxton. — Major J. Weston, H.C. service; Brigade Major R. T. Dawes, do.; Lieut. Dunbar, 21st Lt. Drag.; Wm. Monckton, Esq. civil service; Mr. Dunbar and two children.

Per Fletcher.—Mr. T. G. Townshend.

DEPARTURES.

March 9. Ship Daphne, Appleby, Cape and London; Mary, Orman, Port Jackson.

12. Hercules, Henderson, Cape and Gibraltar.

— Brig Brothers, Gordon, Malacca and Ochotak.*

MADRAS.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

In perusing the annexed Report, we were particularly impressed by the paragraphs 21—23; because they advert to the merits of Hayleybury as a preparatory college, and give the results of experience.

To the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

Right Honourable Sir,—We have the honor to report for the information of government, the result of the second examination for the year 1817, of the junior civil servants attached to the college of Fort St. George.

2. The examination commenced on Wednesday the 3d, and was continued until Saturday the 6th instant, and it was conducted in the usual manner; and as we have fully explained our mode of proceeding in our former reports, we deem it unnecessary on this occasion to trouble the government with further details on that subject.

3. The following classification exhibits our opinion of the relative merits of the respective students.

Tamil, 1st Class.
W. Harrington,
E. Bannerman,
A. Robertson,
J. C. Munro,
T. R. Wheatley,
B. Anderson,
C. R. Cotton.

2d Class.

D. Elliott,
A. E. Angelo,
J. A. Hudleston,
R. Nelson,
W. Ashton,
T. Lascelles,
D. Davis,
J. Blackburne.

3d Class.

W. H. Parry,
J. Paternoster,
F. Clementson,
C. M. Bashby.

Canarese.

Boileau,
Strombom,

Hindoostanee.

D. Bannerman,
R. A. Clive.

Maharatta.

Stonehouse.

4. Mr. J. P. Thomas, at the examination in June last, obtained the highest honours that it was in the power of the college to adjudge, and fully qualified himself for employment in the public service; he has since, at his own request, continued attached to the institution with the view of prosecuting his Sanscrit studies; and we have now great satisfaction in presenting him to the particular notice of the government, as the first student at the college who has acquired so great a knowledge of that difficult language, as to render him competent, with very little further practice, to read and explain the original law books of the Hindoos. On the occasion of Mr. Thomas's quitting the institution, of which he has been so distinguished an ornament, for employment in the more active duties of the service, the board deem it their duty to record, that no one has ever left the college whose talents and acquirements were held by them in higher estimation, or whose exemplary conduct, while under their superintendence, more fully merited their unqualified approbation.

5. The acquirements of Mr. Harrington, both in Tamil and in Telooquo, and of Mr. D. Bannerman, both in Telooquo and Hindoostanee, are of the highest order; their translations exhibit an intimate acquaintance with the structure and idiom of these languages, in which they converse with great propriety and correctness on any subject. We beg leave to report

Telooquo, 1st Class.
D. Bannerman,
W. Harrington,
T. V. Stonehouse,
J. Paternoster,
P. H. Strombom,
Thomas Boileau.

2d Class.

R. H. Clive,
W. H. Parry,
C. R. Cotton,
B. Anderson,
G. S. Hooper,
P. Grant.

3d Class.

J. Clulow,
C. P. Brown,
R. Nelson,
R. Grant,
A. Willock,
A. E. Angelo,
W. Davison,
W. Ashton.

Persian.

E. Bannerman,
Sanacrit.

J. F. Thomas,
Munro,

Mr. Wheatley.

* This is the vessel which made the voyage to Ochotz, of which an account has been given in the first part of the present number.

them qualified for employment in the public service; and in recommending them to the favourable consideration of the government, we submit that each of them has made good his claim to the honorary donation of 1,000 pagodas.

6. Mr. E. Baunerman has attained a high rank in the Tamil class, and his knowledge of Persian is also very considerable. In each of these languages he is perfectly competent to the transaction of public business, and therefore entitled to the option of quitting the institution; but the board are inclined to hope that the exigencies of the public service will not be found so urgent as to deprive this gentleman of an opportunity of obtaining the highest honours of the college, which a continuance of his present laudable exertions will soon place within his reach.

7. The assiduity evinced by Mr. Stonehouse and Mr. Paternoster in Telooگو, merits much praise; these gentlemen have now acquired a very respectable knowledge of that language. Mr. Stonehouse has also made such satisfactory progress in the Mahratta, his second language, as to entitle him to the allowance of 100 pagodas per mensem; but Mr. Paternoster's progress in Tamil is still very limited.

8. The attainments of Mr. Bollean and Mr. Strombom, both in Telooگو and Canarese, are such as to entitle them to approbation; Mr. Strombom in particular, who has evinced a most praise-worthy attention to study. Both of these gentlemen are fully qualified for employment in the active duties of the service; and on their quitting the college, we beg leave to recommend them to the favourable consideration of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

9. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Cotton not having performed the whole of the prescribed exercises in Tamil, we are precluded from any account of their proficiency in that language; but it will be in their option to apply for a special examination in two months after the present time. Their knowledge of Telooگو is considerable, but not yet such as to enable them to communicate freely with the natives in that tongue.

10. It is highly gratifying to us to state that several of the junior civil servants who have lately joined the college particularly distinguished themselves at the examination. In Tamil, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Munro, Mr. Wheatley and Mr. J. A. Huddleston; and in Telooگو, Mr. Hooper and Mr. P. Grant, have already obtained from government the first of the increased allowances; and we have great pleasure in stating, that Mr. D. Elliott has also now entitled himself to the same reward. These gentlemen continue to advance with great rapidity in the acquirement of the

languages which they have selected for study, and the generous spirit of emulation by which they are actuated affords the surest earnest of their ultimate success; we consider it due to each of them publicly to record our marked commendation of their conduct.

11. We should not however do justice to Mr. Munro and Mr. Wheatley, particularly to the former gentleman, did we omit to bring them in a special manner under the notice of government, on account of their great progress in Sanscrit, (the second language selected by them for study. Before they joined the college they had made considerable advancement in the rudiments of that difficult language, and they have since continued to study it in conjunction with the Tamil. Mr. Munro, in particular, has now acquired a knowledge of it not much inferior to that attained by Mr. Thomas, and though Mr. Wheatley's progress is not equal to Mr. Munro's, it is sufficient to enable him to translate Sanscrit composition of ordinary difficulty. We consider each of these gentlemen fully entitled to the highest allowance of one hundred pagodas per mensem; and it reflects no little credit on their assiduity and talents that they should have made good their claim to this distinction within the short period of only five months from the date of their joining the institution.

12. Mr. Clive possesses a very respectable knowledge both of Telooگو and Hindoostanee. He converses in the latter language with fluency, but his translations are not free from errors; and he does not yet speak the Telooگو so as to be always intelligible to a native.

13. Mr. Angelo and Mr. Huddleston in Tamil, and Mr. Parry in Telooگو, passed very creditable examinations; but neither Mr. Angelo nor Mr. Parry have yet made any considerable progress in a second language.

14. Mr. Nelson and Mr. Ashton have not advanced so much in their Tamil studies as might have been expected; Mr. Nelson however has commenced the study of the Telooگو; but we regret to state that Mr. Ashton has not yet acquired any knowledge of that language.

15. We were induced, on the present occasion, to excuse Mr. Orr from undergoing the usual examination, under a promise that he would endeavour to recover the time which he has lost by particular circumstances not immediately within his controul.

16. We have satisfaction in reporting to government the favorable result of our examination of Mr. Lascelles and Mr. Davis in the Tamil language; these gentlemen have now made good their claim to the increased allowance of seventy-five pagodas per mensem, and we are of opi-

nion that Mr. Davis may now be permitted to rejoin the college.

17. We cannot speak in terms of commendation of the result of Mr. Clulow's and Mr. Blackburne's examination; but we hope that these two gentlemen will enable us, in June next, to report more favorably of their progress.

18. Mr. Brown, Mr. R. Grant, Mr. Willock, and Mr. Davison, in Telooogo, and Mr. Clementson and Mr. Bashby in Tamil, have only recently commenced their studies, and we refrain from any remark respecting them.

19. Of the gentlemen who were examined in the judicial regulations, Mr. Harrington, Mr. D. Bannerman, and Mr. Strombos chiefly distinguished themselves: they are all well grounded in the principles of the code; and a short course of the practical application of its rules in actual service will soon supply what may be deficient in their present acquirements.

20. In concluding our report on this examination, which we consider to reflect much credit on the junior branch of the civil service placed under our superintendence, we beg leave to record our approbation of the general conduct of the students, and our satisfaction that it is unnecessary for us to address the government respecting their pecuniary embarrassments. Several are free from debt altogether; and although all are not equally prudent, in no case have we found debt to be incurred to an extent requiring the notice of government.

21. *In consequence of our recommendation, the study of the Sanscrit is pursued at Haileybury by those intended for the civil service of this presidency; and we cannot conclude this report without noticing particularly the great advantage which it has afforded to many of the junior civil servants who have latterly joined the institution, in the acquirement of the colloquial languages of the Coast.

22. This language, which influences every tongue from the confines of China to the western limits of Persia, and is radically connected with many of the dialects spoken in Europe, may be considered as the principal key to those of India; for though the dialects of the South† are not radically connected with it, its terms are liberally intermixed with the vernacular speech of the Tamil, Telooogo and Canarese nations. The acquisition of the latter, therefore, it is evident, must be greatly facilitated by a knowledge of the former, and it has accordingly been found that the progress made by the students at the college of

Fort St. George in the attainment of them, has been incomparably more rapid and satisfactory since they have studied the Sanscrit in England.

23. Before the operation of the regulation above alluded to was felt in this country, though there were many instances of high attainment, those of rapid progress were not frequent; the lower rate of allowance being seldom obtained before the middle or end of the second term, and the higher not until after the fourth or fifth, and often later, and few quitting the institution with its full honours before they had completed the prescribed period of residence. Since its operation the following striking instances of early proficiency have occurred:—Mr. J. F. Thomas was admitted into the college on the 24th July, received the lowest rate of allowances for his progress in Telooogo on the 21st October, the highest for his progress in Telooogo and Sanscrit on the 24th December 1816, and was reported qualified for the public service, and recommended for the reward of 1,000 pagodas at the first examination of the present year, when he had completed only two terms, and had resided in this country only eleven months. Mr. Monro was admitted into the college on the 9th July, received the lowest rate of allowance for his progress in Tamil on the 8th October, after a period of three months, and is now recommended for the highest in Tamil and Sanscrit after a period of five months. Mr. Whentley was admitted into the college on the 16th August, received the lowest rate of allowances for his progress in Tamil on the 8th October, after a period of eleven months, and is now recommended to the highest rate for his progress in Tamil and Sanscrit after a period of four months. Mr. Robertson was admitted into the college on the 9th July, and received the lowest rate of allowance for his progress in Tamil on the 24th September, a period of less than three months. Mr. Hooper was admitted into the college on the 9th July, and received the lowest rate of allowance for his progress in Telooogo on the 22d October, after a period of less than four months. Mr. Elliott was admitted into the college on the 13th August, and is now recommended for the lowest rate for his progress in Tamil after a period of four months.

We have the honour to be, &c.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 10.—Mr. Wm. Thackeray, acting collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

Mr. Robert Sherron, collector and magistrate of the northern division of Arcot.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Madras, March 21.—On receipt of the

* See part 2, sec. ix. on the text required in the Oriental languages, of the Regulations for the East-India College, printed in 1812.

† Including the people of Malabar.

mourning intelligence by the overland dispatch, which was announced in the *Extra Gazette* of Monday last, minute guns were fired from the garrison, and the fort flag was hoisted half-mast the whole of the day. Public notice has been given that the Right Honourable the Governor expects all British subjects at this presidency and its dependencies, "will immediately put themselves into mourning, on occasion of the much lamented death of her Royal Highness the late Princess Charlotte of Wales."

Madras, May 9th.—Notice has been given from the government bank, "that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the interest charged for accommodation, either on loans or discounts to the public, will be ten per cent. from the 7th inst. until further orders."

BOMBAY.

We insert the following with reluctance, as keeping alive a melancholy feeling; and yet the universal monument to august virtue can only be formed by collecting the tablets which public expression has locally inscribed.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 28.—*Abstract Minutes of Council.* The Rt. Hon. the governor in council announces, with the deepest concern, the receipt, late last night, of an official communication from Henry Willock, Esq. his Majesty's charge d'affaires at Tehran, forwarding a copy of a dispatch, dated 15th Dec. from his Exe. Sir Robt. Liston, K.C.B., his Majesty's ambassador at the Porte, conveying the afflicting intelligence of the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, in child-birth, between the 5th and 6th of Nov., when her Royal Highness was delivered of a still born male child.

The governor in council directs, that the flag at the castle be hoisted half staff high at sun-rise to-morrow morning, and that minute guns to the number of 22 be fired from Hornby's battery on the flag being hoisted; that the same ceremony be observed by the Hon. Company's cruisers in the harbour.

The flag to be hoisted half staff high, and 22 minute guns to be fired, at every station subordinate to this government.

The governor in council directs that mourning be worn for a period of six weeks by the officers of his Majesty's and the hon. Company's civil, military, and marine services at this presidency; an example which he hopes will be followed by every class of British subjects, in manifestation of feelings of mournful regret for the untimely death of a Princess whose eminent virtues had endeared her to her country, and in whose existence

the hopes and happiness of the British nation were so universally and justly reposed.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Corrigendum.—The article in our last number "Capt. C. B. Tucker, 24th Light dragoon, to a seat in the council," is a copy of an announcement which seems to involve some mistake. We apprehend that by the constitution of our Indian governments, no other military officer than the commander-in-chief can be appointed to a seat in council, and that the word "council," has been substituted for some military board.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Eleventh Regt. N. I. 2d bat.—Lieut. A. Lighton, to be adjutant.—Date of appointment, 1st Jan. 1818.

Jan. 31, 1818.—Lieut. Geo. Moor, to be brigade Maj., and Lieut. S. Powell, quartermaster to the field detachment in the Canaan.

Feb. 7th. Ordnance Dept.—Sub-conductor Wm. Ginness to be conductor, vice Rodgers, pensioned; date of rank 7th Jan. 1818.

Sub-conductor Wm. Davies to be conductor, vice Molyson, gone to Europe, 19th Jan. 1818.

Serj. Maj. D. Catrol, horse artillery, to be conductor, vice Gardner, pensioned 21st Jan. 1818.

PURLOIN.

Feb. 9th.—Lieut. J. B. Seely, Adj. of the invalid batt., to see for six months.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From the Bombay Gazette, Jan. 1818.—We are informed that orders have been received for the immediate augmentation of the marine battalion to a complete regiment, which will form the eleventh on this establishment.

From the Bombay Courier, March 21.—We understand that a golden image of the Hindoo deity Ganesha has been discovered in the fort of Siaphur. This idol had been concealed within a column or pillar of masonry, under which it was expected his go-bump would have remained secure, and would have eluded the search of the conquerors of the fort. Report enhances the value of this idol to several lacs of rupees; we have, however, been credibly informed, that for his ransom a lac and a half of rupees have already been offered.

CEYLON.

If the reader should miss some extracts from the Ceylon Gazette, derived from the Bombay Gazette of May 16, which have appeared in the London prints a few days back; our apology is, that though the articles omitted have at

first, from the date of the Bombay paper, the appearance of late intelligence, they have been already published in the numbers of this Journal for June and July. It seemed necessary to state this, lest two pieces of interesting news might appear to have been overlooked.

REVOLT IN KANDY.

Official, published in Ceylon.

Proclamation.—By his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. & K. G. C. of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon with the Dependencies thereof.
(Signed) ROBERT BROWNRIGG.

Whereas rebellion has broken out in several of the Candian provinces and districts belonging and owing allegiance to our lord the king, and martial law has been proclaimed and ordered to be executed therein; and whereas the plots and endeavours of evil-disposed and disaffected persons are daily exerted to seduce from their allegiance the inhabitants of the provinces hitherto in tranquillity, and hostile incursions have been made into the same from the provinces already declared in rebellion, and it is therefore necessary to provide more effectually for the maintenance of his majesty's government, and the protection of his loyal subjects against such evil-disposed traitors and rebels, who either have or may withdraw themselves from their lawful allegiance:

We have therefore thought proper, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in us by his majesty, to proclaim and command, and we do hereby proclaim and command, that martial law shall forthwith be administered and executed throughout the whole of the Candian provinces against all persons within the same, who shall at any time after the publication of this proclamation commit any treason, treasonable or seditious practices, robbery, or other outrage or independence whatever; and we do hereby authorise the officers commanding his majesty's forces in the respective provinces, to proceed against all and every such person or persons, and to punish the same by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient for the suppression of the present rebellion, the maintenance of his majesty's authority, and the restoration of good order in these provinces.

Provided that this our proclamation shall not be construed to suspend or destroy the authority of the ordinary magistrates and jurisdictions, where the same can be peaceably exercised, restraining the same, however, to civil actions only.

Given at Candy, this 21st day of February, 1818. By his Exc.'s command,

(Signed) GEO. LUNGMAN,

Sec. for Cand. Provs.

God save the king.

Second Proclamation.

Whereas Ellepolla, formerly Adikar, has by his flight from the town of Candy, without our permission, and by joining the rebels in arms against our lord the king, incurred the penalties of treason,

Now it is hereby ordered, that all the lands and other property of the said Ellepolla, whosoever the same may be, be, and the same are, confiscated to his majesty's use; and he, the said Ellepolla, is declared out of the protection of the law, and his life forfeited; and a reward of 1,000 rix-dollars is offered to any person or persons who shall bring and deliver him to any officer in command of his majesty's troops.

Given at Candy, this 2d day of March, 1818. By his Exc.'s command.

Private and demi-official, published in Ceylon and India.

Minute of government, published with the Proclamation of 2d March.—It appears also that it had been deemed expedient to remove for a time from Candy to Colombo, Eheylapola Maha Nilame; this has been done at his own request, and because the government considers his presence at Candy as detrimental to the public good: the chiefs of the rebels giving out, that they are in constant correspondence with him, that he is favourable to their cause, and calling upon the people in his name to join them. The Dessave of the seven Corles, whom the government knew had been in secret correspondence with the rebels and pretender, had also fled and joined them, having previously understood measures were taking for his removal to Colombo: it was intended, however, either to put him to death, or confiscate his property; and on account of his wife being the sister of the late Adikar, his life would still be spared, it appears, should he give himself up within 20 days.

The Moormen resident in the Candian provinces having, on various occasions, shown their fidelity and attachment to the British government, certain privileges have been granted to them by a proclamation issued by his Excellency General Sir Robert Brownrigg on the 2d instant; this proclamation also assures them of the fullest compensation for any injury they may sustain, by their adherence to the Government.

From the Ceylon Gazette, March 7.

Since our last publication very little change has taken place in the state of affairs in the interior; in Saffragam, under

the instructions of Lieut.col. Gother, Col. Geddes, of the 83d regiment, marched from Balangodde on the 19th ultimo to Alostonoor, and being fired at from the temple there (which is built on an elevated platform) took possession of it, killed two of the rebels occupying it, and taking one prisoner, the rest having escaped by a gate which was unobserved by the party; the village, being abandoned, was burnt, and Lieut.col. Geddes proceeded to Kalapans, where he arrived on the 22d, having on the way burnt Mook-tuganinne, which the inhabitants had deserted. On the 23d the detachment proceeded to the village belonging to a chief, appointed by the Pretender to be Dessave of Suffragan, in which they found his property, which was destroyed, together with two hand-powder-mills and a manufactory of gun-shot; on the 24th, Lieut.col. Geddes returned to Balangodde, and by subsequent letters from Lieut.col. Gother, it appears the effect of this excursion has been the return of several inhabitants who had joined in the insurrection, and who have now requested pardon.

The last accounts from Major M'Donald are from Pannegeme, dated 21st ultimo; that active officer had been continuing his attempts to surprise the rebel chief, and in one, a party he sent out succeeded in killing a Mohotrale of the Kandepalle Corle; in several excursions many of the lower orders have met the same fate.

The rebels have, since the 2d instant, prevented the Tappals coming in from Trincomalee. They shewed themselves on that day in great strength on the hills round Atgalle; but Capt. Raper, who observed them from a post he was occupying on the east of the Mahavillagunga advancing towards them, they dispersed without firing a shot. Capt. Raper's presence has also served to keep in allegiance the large population of Harrisparloo, which the chief of that district assured that officer would have been compelled to join the rebels of Doornbera, but for the appearance of his detachment.

The force in Doornbera has been increased by the arrival of Capt. Blankenberg with a detachment of 74 rank and file at Hanwelle, from which he was advancing to Hallialle. Major Hext will by this occasion be enabled to adopt the measures of severity in that province which it has been found absolutely necessary to order, those of lenity having been tried without effect.

By a minute of government published in the first sheet of this paper, it appears that it was found advisable to remove Eheylopelle Mahan Nilame from Kandy to Colombo, and to order the seizure of the Dessave of the Seven Korles, being a son of the Pillime Tallawe, so long first

Adigar; he however made his escape and has joined the rebels, in consequence of which his property has been confiscated, and his relation of the same name, the second Adigar, has been placed under restraint, as having abetted his escape.

From the Ceylon Gazette, April 25.—Our intelligence of transactions in the interior during the last week is limited to the abandonment of the positions of Hanwelle and Hallialle, in Doornbera, which became unwhalthy, and from the devastation already committed in the country around them, unnecessary to be kept up. For the same reason the removal of troops from several posts in Welasse is reported as in contemplation.

The absence of the rebel chiefs from Ouva produced a temporary tranquillity in the neighbourhood of Badulla. In the vicinity of Godagamma, the rebels had attacked our escorts with much fury, and on one of those occasions, on the 2d instant, Lieut. Barker, 2d Ceylon regt. was severely wounded; 2d Lieut. Gray, of the 1st Ceylon regt. was on similar duty between Hallialle and Hanwelle on the 12th of April, and wounded through the face, but was left at Tallesna, and reported by the medical officer to be doing well.

The addition of troops to the garrison of Kandy gave an opportunity of disturbing the rebels who had strongly entrenched themselves in the extensive villages of Arawe and Godamoone, situate in Hewahetty, about nine miles from the capital, in a rich and beautiful country, hitherto not visited by our troops. Three small divisions moved on these places; two from Kandy by different routes, under Lieutenant-col. Hardy and Capt. Fraser (of the staff), and one from Gonnegamme under Capt. Drew, 73d. On every road were numerous abettors and thoroughfares at intervals, which prevented any surprise on the inhabitants of the villages, and who consequently escaped, leaving large stores of grain and cattle to the disposal of a detachment which was posted at Godamoone under Capt. Fraser.

The rebels of the upper part of the seven Korles and Toompans are reported to be assembled in force on the borders of the Korles, but the precautions taken to guard the last valuable and faithful province have as yet prevented any irruption into it, and in the various movements of our forces in advance, the rebels have sustained considerable loss. Detachments also made from the force at Kornegalle have equally punished the presumption of such insurgents as were in its neighbourhood.

Private, received in London.

Extract of a Letter from Colombo, dated April 14.—The revolt seems to

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spread in the interior. We have received a reinforcement of about 2,000 men from the coast, who are all gone up the country, and they talk of more being required. The maritime provinces remain perfectly quiet.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Colombo, April 4.—Charles Edw. Layard, Esq. provincial judge of Colombo, to act as sitting magistrate for the town, fort, and district of Colombo; date 1st April 1818.

Henry Wright, Esq. accredited agent of government in the Kandyan province of Saffragam; date 1st April 1818.

Hen. Pennel, Esq. to act as provincial judge of Matara; date 1st April 1818.

Edward Ketwick, Esq. sitting magistrate and custom master at Mollatooe; date 1st April 1818.

SUMATRA.

BENCOCLEN.

Original Correspondence.

Extract of a Letter, dated Bencoolen, 3d April 1818.

On Friday, the 20th of March, the ship Lady Raffles anchored in Bencoolen Roads, having the Hon. Sir Stamford and Lady Raffles on board. This vessel left Falmouth on the 19th of November, and

came direct without touching at any port. She experienced uninterrupted fine weather during the voyage.

On the 21st inst. Sir Stamford landed under a salute of nineteen guns, and being conducted with the usual honors to the residence of the provisional chief authority, Mr. Jennings, who was acting for Mr. Siddons, Sir Stamford's commission as Lieut. Governor of Fort Marlborough and its dependencies was there read, on which he took charge of the government.

Bencoolen, March 27.

Auxiliary Bible Society.—At a Meeting at the Government House, convened by his Excellency Sir Stamford Raffles, an Auxiliary Bible Society was established. The following are among the resolutions, which passed.

3. That conformably to the principles of the parent institution, the bibles and testaments to be circulated by this society shall be without note or comment.

4. That all persons subscribing four dollars per annum or upwards, or seventy dollars or upwards at one time, shall be members of this society.

5. That the following officers be appointed for the ensuing year:

The Hon. Sir T. S. Raffles, Kt. President.

W. R. Jennings, Esq. Treasurer.

Rer. Chris. Winter, Sec.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday the 28th of September was published a Supplement to the Gazette of Saturday. The dispatches are from the presidency of Bombay, covering various communications from the army. The first is the general orders of the Marquis of Hastings, dated Feb. 21, of which our Asiatic Intelligence in last number contained a copy, under the head "*Official published in India.*" The third article is a short but interesting extract from a dispatch from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone to the Governor General, dated *Camp Ballaur, 5th March 1818*:

"It is only since my arrival in this camp that I have learned (what General Smith himself had suppressed) that he was wounded in the action of the 20th. He was at one time alone, surrounded by the enemy, and was in imminent danger until he could force his way to the dragoons; while in this situation he received a blow in the head from a sabre, which had nearly proved fatal, but from

the effects of which he has now almost recovered.

No. 4 gives the conditions on which the fort of Singhar surrendered. No. 5 communicates some additional facts relating to the prosecution of the war against Bajee Row. No. 6 includes the general orders of Sir Thos. Hislop, which our present number happens to contain. (See p. 402.) Nos. 9, 11, and 12, confirm the private accounts which had been received of the surrender of Chinnajee Appa Sahib, and Appa Dassy Nepaunker; the first is the youngest brother to Bajee Row, and the other one of his southern Jagheerdars. They surrendered with their troops, between two and three thousand horse, to Capt. Davies. On 7th May, Nepaunker informed Capt. Davies that Bajee Row was at Berhampore, where he will remain until an answer be received through his Vakeel to a reference made to Mr. Elphinstone. No. 16 states, that the force of Ram Deen, a chief of

Holkar's, who had revolted to join the Peishwa, is reduced to 1,500 horsemen, exhausted, and without resources. No. 13, from Brig-gen. Mauro, dated camp, Komenuul, states that in his advance through the country, he continues to occupy it "by means of seductions," for several miles on the right and left of his line of route. No. 14, from Lieut.-gen. Sir Miles Nightingall to the Presidency of Bombay, terms the reduction of the fort of Ryghur, the brilliant "*termination*," of the laborious duties that have fallen to Lieut. col. Prother, and the troops under his command. The shells thrown into the fort set the palace on fire. The report of Col. Prother, dated 10th May, states he found in the fort the wife of his Highness the late Peishwa, and public property in specie to the amount of five lacs. He intended to permit her Highness to depart the next day to any place she might fix upon, agreeably to the request sent by Mr. Elphinstone.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Sept. 2.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following ships were taken up and thus stationed, viz. —

Marquis Camden, 1200 tons, Capt. T. Larkins; Charles Grant, 1200 tons, Capt. H. Scott; Lowther Castle, 1400 tons, Capt. C. Mortlock; Inglis, 1200, Capt. T. Borrodale; and Essex, 1200, Capt. R. Nisbett; — for Bombay and China.

Atlas, 1200, Capt. E. O. Mayne; Waterloo, 1325, Capt. R. Alsager; and Streatham, 820, Capt. Haviside; for Bengal and China.

New ship, building by Messrs. Clay, 1300, Capt. J. R. Franklin; and General Kyd, 1200, Capt. A. Nairne; for Madras and China.

Bombay, 1200, Capt. A. Hamilton; and General Harris, 1200, Capt. G. Wilestead; for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

Rose, 955, Capt. T. McTaggart; Minerva, 976, Capt. G. Richardson; Carnatic, 820, Capt. J. Blanchard; and Thomas Greenville, 886, Capt. W. Manning; for Madras and Bengal.

Princess Charlotte of Wales, 978, Capt. C. B. Gribble; and Marquis of Wellington, 961, Capt. J. Wood; for Bengal direct.

Capt. W. Manning was sworn into the command of the ship Thomas Greenville.

Sept. 3.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships: Capt. J. R. Franklin, new ship, building by Messrs. Clays; Capt. Alex. Lindsay, new ship building at Northfleet. The following ships were thus timed, viz. —

Marquis Camden, Charles Grant, Lowther Castle, Inglis, and Essex, for Bombay and China; to be afloat 12th Nov. sail to Gravesend 28th Nov. and be in the Downs 3d Jan. 1819.

Bombay and General Harris, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; new ship building by Messrs. Clays, and General Kyd, for Madras and China; Atlas and Streatham, for Bengal and China; to be afloat 12th Dec. sail to Gravesend 27th Dec. and be in the Downs 2d Feb.

Rose and Minerva, for Madras and Bengal; to be afloat 25th Jan. 1819, sail to Gravesend 9th Feb. and be in the Downs 17th March.

Carnatic, for Madras and Bengal; to be afloat 23d Feb. sail to Gravesend 17th March, and be in the Downs 16th April.

Princess Charlotte of Wales and Marquis of Wellington, for Bengal direct; to be afloat 25th March, sail to Gravesend 10th April, and be in the Downs 16th May.

Waterloo for Bengal and China; to be afloat 12th Dec. sail to Gravesend 27th Dec. and be in the Downs 2d Feb.

Thomas Greenville, for Madras and Bengal; to be afloat 23d Feb. sail to Gravesend 11th March, and be in the Downs 16th April.

Sept. 23.—A General Quarterly Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held at the East-India House; a report of the business before the court and the subsequent debate is given in a former part of this number. (See p. 393.)

A Court of Directors was held, when the following ships were taken up and stationed, in addition to those already engaged for the Company's service, viz. :

Vanittart, 1200 tons, Capt. R. S. Dalrymple, for Bombay and China; William Pitt, 820 tons, Capt. G. Graham, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China; new ship, (executors of P. Bolland), 1300 tons, Capt. A. Lindsay; Bridgewater, 1200, Capt. P. Hughes; Herefordshire, 1200, Capt. J. Mooney; Warren Hastings, 1200, Capt. R. Hawes; Lord Castlereagh, 812, Capt. W. Younghusband; for China direct.

Capt. T. Borrodale was sworn into the command of the ship Inglis, consigned to Bombay and China.

MISCELLANIES.

Baron Stürmer, who was appointed Austrian commissioner at St. Helena only for two years, being recalled in order to proceed in a diplomatic situation to the United States of America, left the island the 11th of July, and arrived off Deal with the Baroness Stürmer the 29th August, on board the hon. East-India Company's ship Northumberland.

Aug. 31.—Major gen. Darling, who has been appointed to succeed Gen. Hall, as governor of the Mauritius, will take passage in the Carron.

The government of Bombay, which is about to be vacated by the resignation of Sir Evan Nepean, will, we understand, be filled by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, the present resident at Poona.

A privy council was held at Dublin Castle on 19th Sept., when the Rt. Hon. Charles Grant was sworn into office as chief secretary for Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant presided, and after the ceremony Mr. Grant took his seat at the council board.

Mr. John Barker, the English consul-general at Aleppo, arrived at Marseilles the 29th Aug. with all his family, on his way to England. He has with him eleven Arabian horses, the beauty of whose figures excites general admiration.

The late Rt. Hon. Warren Hastings.—On Sunday, 30th Aug., the remains of the Rt. Hon. Warren Hastings were conveyed from Dalesford House to Dalesford church, the place of interment, where a very impressive and affecting sermon was delivered by the Rev. Joseph Owen, from the 23d Psalm—"Thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff comfort me."

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Two Mutes.
Clergymen:
A Carriage: The Rev. Joseph Owen.
The Rev. Charles Western,
Full Bearers;
Mr. Thomas Bowles }
Mr. William Bowles } Four Tenants, House
Mr. John Bowles } Steward, and Bar-
Mr. George Bowles } riff, on Horseback.
Mr. Joshua Patrick }
Mr. Samuel Dodge }
Six Attendants on Horseback.
A Carriage: 4 Charles Haynes, Esq. and
John Haynes, Esq. Surgeons.
Two Mutes.

THE HEARSE.

First Mourning Coach:—Major-Gen. Sir Cha. Imhoff, K. G., son-in-law; the Rev. T. B. Woodman, M. A., Chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, Nephew; Sir Cha. Blunt, Bart.; Francis Penington, Esq.
Second Mourning Coach:—Gen. Nesbit Thompson, Esq.; N. B. Nalaid, Esq., the Rt. Hon. Lord Rolleston; Sir Chas. Cockerell, Esq. Bart.; Francis Penington, Jun. Esq.
Family Carriage:—The Rev. T. B. Woodman's. Mrs. Barton's.

Accidents.

1st Carriage:—Sir John Roeder, Bart., of Shilpton Court, Oxon. John Rees, Esq. of Ipsden.
2d—George Talbot, Esq. of Gilling, Edmund Chamberland, Esq.
3d—The Rev. John Hipsey, of Stow, Gloucestershire, the Rev. William Vickers.
4th—The Rev. Chris. Jefferison, the Rev. Mr. Houghton, the Rev. John Hall.
5th—James H. Langston, Esq. of Sarsden House, Charles Pole, Esq. of Wick Hill.
6th—Arthur Jones, Esq. of Chastleton, the Rev. James Adams.
7th—The Rev. Henry Dryden, L. Dryden, Esq.
8th—Henry Paxton, Esq. T. B. Evans, Esq.
9th—The Rev. William Whalley, Charles Montagu, Esq. of Kiblington, Benj. Holloway, Esq. of Lee Place, Canterbury.
Empty Carriages:—The Rt. Hon. Lord Redensdale's, the Rt. Hon. Lady Northwick's, Dowager Lady Roeder's.

INDIVIDUAL TRADERS.

The valuable cargo of the *Harmony*, the first ship that ever arrived at Hull

from the East-Indies direct, sold the last week in August in that port, nearly the whole of which was purchased for the mercantile houses of London and Liverpool.

MISCELLANIES.

The following are among the ships daily expected to arrive from foreign stations, to be paid off:—*Orlando* and *Tower*, from the East-Indies; *Eurydice* and *Grisdon*, from the Cape and St. Helena; *Albion*, *Tagus*, and *Statellite*, from the Mediterranean; *Pique* and *Pelican*, from Jamaica; *Saracen* and *Harriet*, from Halifax; *Hastings* (new 74), from Calcutta.

By an official Return from the Customs-House at Dublin to an order from the House of Commons, for an account of the number of ships, with the amount of their tonnage, which have entered inwards and cleared outwards at the several ports of Ireland, to and from the East-Indies, for ten years, ending 5th Jan. 1818; it appears that an American vessel, burthen 399 tons, which touched at Cork in the year 1817, bound to Canton in China, was the only vessel that entered inwards or cleared outwards during that period.

A dreadful calamity happened, at six o'clock on Saturday evening, Aug. 29th, in the canal near Croydon, to Nicholson Dundas Anderson (son of the late Robert Anderson, Esq. late Superintendent of the Marines of the Hon. East-India Company at Bombay), a student at the Company's College at Addiscombe, near Croydon; whilst bathing with three of his fellow-collegians he sank and was drowned. Every effort was made to restore animation, but without effect.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 13. At Sea, on board the ship *Lady Raffles*, in lat. 37. 45. S. long. 97. E. the lady of Sir T. Stamford Raffles, Lieut. Gov. of Sumatra and its Dependencies, of a daughter.
Carriages:—The date of the birth of Major Keble's daughter, announced last number, should have been "Aug. 30" instead of "July."

MARRIAGES.

April 4. James Henry Johnston, Lieut. R. N. to Eliza, third daughter of J. H. Harrington, Esq. of Calcutta.
Sept. 7. William Craggs, Esq. to Jane Ann Turner, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Roland, Bengal Artillery.
Lastly, T. J. W. Jarvis, Esq. second son of Sir J. J. W. Jarvis, Bart. of Bally Ellis, Wexfordshire, Ireland, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Edward Stretell, Esq. late Advocate-General of Bengal.

DEATHS.

March 9. At St. Helena, Edward Watson, Esq. one of the Judges of Appeal and Circuit, Calcutta, and only son of the deceased Sir James Watson, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature. He entered the Company's service at an early period of life, and was employed on various stations in Bengal, in all of

which his eminent talents were acknowledged. He had social qualities of a superior description; and a spirit of diffusive benevolence.

Aug. 9. At Barmouth, North Wales, where he went for the benefit of an bathing, John Melville, Esq. aged 65. He was Resident for many years in the Company's Civil Service at Bengal, where he filled several offices of great trust and responsibility with the strictest integrity, and endeared himself by his amiable qualities, to a numerous circle of friends.

23. At Perth, Geo. Kerr, Esq. of Millan, M.D. formerly of Bombay.

24. Mrs. Orme, aged 81, of Newby Place, Poplar, widow of Robert Orme, Esq. Historiographer to the Hon. East-India Company.

Sept. 2. At Lower Walsme, after a long and painful illness, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Capt. R. Colnett, of the Company's service.

4. At Nantes, John Shaw, LL.D. his Majesty's Judicial Assessor at Mauritius.

8. At Tunbridge Wells, Ann, the youngest daughter of Captain John Lloyd.

14. At his house in Hatton Garden, in the first year of his age, Joseph Smith, Esq. formerly commander of the Company's ship the Admiral Sir Edward Hughes.

22. At Southampton, in the 35th year of his age, Capt. Jas. Br. Ridge, of the 51st Bengal regt. of N. I.

24. At his house in Frederick's Place, Francis Pitney Martin, Esq.

Lately, at Isle Ascension, Capt. J. T. Pasley, of the Redpole, R. N.

In Cecil Street, after a short illness, Capt. Henry Halkett, of the Company's service, son of the late Sir John Halkett, Bart.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Sept. 25, 1818.

Cotton.—The extensive sale by the East-India Company, consisting of nearly 35,000 bags, took place on Friday, continued by adjournment till Monday, when it finished; about 21,000 bags out of the 35,000 were sold; the prices on Monday went a shade lower than on the Friday; the export houses and speculators were the chief purchasers of the Bengals, and as they preferred the lower descriptions, the ordinary qualities have gone off at a small decline lower than the sale of 25th June; the better qualities at the decline of 4d. per lb. The Surat Cottons, being of a desirable quality, were nearly all taken by the trade. The demand for Cotton since has been entirely suspended.

Sugar.—The market continues heavy and declining. The Refined market has been rather heavy, and the prices have receded 1s. 4d. per cwt.; the quantity of goods coming forward is considerable. Molasses are heavy and declining. The sale of East-India Sugars went rather low at the commencement, but towards the close both the request and the prices improved; no alteration can be stated in the currency; the request for Havannah and Brazil has rather given way.

Coffee.—The Coffee market continues heavy; the sales of Wednesday and yesterday went off without briskness, much about the previous currency.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 28. Deal. Sept. 1. Hull. Apollo, Tarbutt, from Bombay, Mauritius, and St. Helena.

29. Margate Roads, Orpheus, Finlay, from Bengal.

— Margate Roads, Lord Cathcart, Talbot, from Bengal and Cape.

— Deal. Sept. 1. Gravesend, Northumberland, Mitchell, from Bengal, from Benecoolen, 16th April, and St. Helena, 11th July.

23. Gravesend, Cornwallis, Huntley, from the Cape.

— Gravesend, Lord Cathcart, Talbot, from Bengal.

— Deal, Sept. 1. Gravesend, Emperor Alexander, Butler, from Bengal; from Benecoolen, 26th April, and St. Helena, 11th July.

24. Off Dover. Sept. 1. Gravesend, Caledonia, Roberts, from Bengal.

Sept. 2. Portsmouth, Orson, Johnston, from Batavia, 16th April, and St. Helena 1st July.

— Off Dartmouth, Kingston, Barlow, from Bengal.

3. Off Dover. Sept. 2. Gravesend, Combrin, Bredt, from Bengal and Cape.

— Deal. Sept. 2. Gravesend, Jupiter, Goldsmith, from Bengal, Ceylon, and St. Helena.

— Deal. Sept. 3. Gravesend, Adamant, Hutchinson, from Bombay.

4. Falmouth, Leeds, Stuart, from the Cape.

— Liverpool, Prince Blucher, Johnson, from Bengal.

— Deal. Sept. 12. Gravesend, Dick, Harrison, from Madras 11th March, and Cape 11th July.

— Deal. Sept. 2. Gravesend, George, Atlee, from Bengal.

— Kingston, Barlow, from Bengal 26th Feb. and Cape 7th June.

6. Gravesend, Kingston, Barlow, from Bengal.

— Falmouth. Sept. 15. Bristol, Queen Elizabeth, Ann, from Cape 26th May.

7. Deal. Sept. 16. Gravesend, Metcalfe, Harvar, from Bengal 24th March.

8. Grenada, Scott, from Bombay 2nd April.

9. Gravesend, Grenada, Grant, from Bombay.

10. Gravesend, Leeds, Stewart, from Cape.

— Deal. Sept. 12. Gravesend, Admiral Cockburn, Briggs, from Bengal 25th April, Madras 11th May, and Cape 14th July.

11. Gravesend, Hottentot, Taylor, from Rio Janeiro and Cape.

12. Gravesend, Sarah and Ann, from Cape.

— Liverpool, Brampton, McKellar, from Bombay.

— Deal. Sept. 17. Gravesend, Waterloo, Hunt, from Bengal.

13. Liverpool, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Johnston, from Bombay 17th May.

— Deal, Long, Clark, from Bombay.

16. Gravesend, Northumberland, Lawson, from Madras, &c.

17. Deal, Union, Johnson, from Bengal 31st Jan., Madras 21st March, Ceylon 13th April, Cape 24th June, St. Helena 27th July.

— Deal. Sept. 19. Gravesend, Nestor, Thacker, from Bengal 27th April, and St. Helena 20th July.

— Deal, Sent. 19. Gravesend, Layton, Taylor, from Bengal.

19. Gravesend, Sappho, Grieve, from Bengal.

— Deal, British Army, Campbell, from Batavia, on 5th months.

23. Gravesend, Cape Pocket, Agnew, from Cape.

Departures.

Sept. 2. Gravesend, City of Bordeaux, Hollett, for the Cape.

9. Gravesend, Harrier, Jones, for New South Wales.

11. Gravesend, Hottentot, Taylor, for Rio Janeiro and the Cape.

13. Gravesend, Same day, Deal, Thalia, Herbert, for Fort St. George.

16. Gravesend, Iris, Herbert, for Bombay.

— Gravesend, Northumberland, Cotnam, for Cape.

23. Deal, Lord Sidmouth, Gummer, for New South Wales.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Ship's Names. Tons. Probable Time of Sailing.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cornwallis . . . 176 Oct. 3.

Sarah Ann . . . 600 Oct. 23.

Bombay.

John Taylor . . . 400 Oct. 1.

Lady Dorrington . . . 390 Oct. 1.

Elizabeth . . . 215 Oct. 19.

Calcutta.

Bounty Hall . . . 360 Oct. 1.

Ceylon and Calcutta.

Aberdeen . . . 422 Oct. 8.

Isle of France and Batavia.

Lord Wellington . . . 501 Oct. 10.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1818-19.

When started.	Ships.	Tons.	Masted Captains.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Parapets.	Consignments.	To be offset.	To be in Days.
4	Marquis Camden ..	1000	{ Executors of J.P. Locking deceased }	Thos. Larkins ..							Bombay & China	1819.	
5	Charles Grant	1000	William Mindal ..	Hugh Scott							Bombay & China	1819.	
6	Leather Castle	1000	J. Worsworth ..	Chas. Mortlock ..							Bombay & China	18 Nov.	3 Jan.
7	Exeter	1000	Rich. Burdett ..	Thos. Berridale ..							Bombay & China	18 Dec.	8 Feb.
8	General Harris	1000	Henry Bonham ..	Richard Nisbet ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
9	General Kipl	1000	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
10	General Walker	1000	James Sims	George Weir							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
11	General Kipl	1000	F. and G. Clay ..	Alex. Naime							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
12	General Kipl	1000	Company's Ship	Richard Alsager ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
13	General Kipl	1000	John Stanforth ..	C. Olway Mayne ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
14	General Kipl	1000	Rich. Burdett ..	Thos. McTaggart ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
15	General Kipl	1000	Rich. Burdett ..	Geo. Richardson ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
16	General Kipl	1000	Kennard Smith ..	John Ransford ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
17	General Kipl	1000	William Agnew ..	Wm. Manning ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
18	General Kipl	1000	Company's Ship	C. B. Gribbles ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
19	General Kipl	1000	Mitken Craig ..	John Wood							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
20	General Kipl	1000	Henry Bonham ..	R. S. Dalrymple ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
21	General Kipl	1000	James Mangley ..	Alex. Lindsay ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
22	General Kipl	1000	P. Redford ..	Philip Hogbin ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
23	General Kipl	1000	Secured	John Money							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
24	General Kipl	1000	John Card	Richard Rawes ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
25	General Kipl	1000	William Sims ..	Charles Graham ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.
26	General Kipl	1000	Charles Graham ..	W. Youngusband ..							Bombay & China	Do.	Do.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Bochimal	0 5 0	to 0 6 0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Codex, Java	7 10 0	— 8 10 0	Alcay, Baticas	5 5 0	— 8 4 0
— Cheribon	7 10 0	— 8 0 0	Amberseed, Star	5 17 0	— 0 1 0
— Bourbon	7 10 0	— 8 1 0	— Unrefined, or Tincal		
— Mucha	8 4 0	— 8 10 0	Campfire unrefined	19 0 0	
Cotton, Surat			Cardamom, Malabar	0 4 0	— 0 8 0
— Extra Sea			— Ceylon	0 3 0	
— Bengal			Castia Buda	19 0 0	— 10 10 0
— Bourbon			— Ligaea	11 10 0	— 13 0 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Caster Oil	0 1 11	— 0 3 10
Alcay, Baticas	5 5 0	— 8 4 0	China Root	1 10 0	— 1 15 0
Amberseed, Star	5 17 0	— 0 1 0	Coculus Indicus	9 8 0	— 9 15 0
— Unrefined, or Tincal			Columbo Root	2 15 0	— 3 5 0
Campfire unrefined	19 0 0		Dragon's Blood	35 0 0	— 37 0 0
Cardamom, Malabar	0 4 0	— 0 8 0	Gain Ammoniac, lump	10 0 0	
— Ceylon	0 3 0		— Arabic	4 3 0	— 6 0 0
Castia Buda	19 0 0	— 10 10 0	— Asafoetida	11 0 0	— 13 0 0
— Ligaea	11 10 0	— 13 0 0	— Benjamin	8 0 0	— 10 0 0
Caster Oil	0 1 11	— 0 3 10	— Anisal	3 0 0	
China Root	1 10 0	— 1 15 0	— Galbanum	34 0 0	— 35 0 0
Coculus Indicus	9 8 0	— 9 15 0	— Gambogium	15 0 0	— 19 0 0
Columbo Root	2 15 0	— 3 5 0	— Myrrh	6 10 0	— 7 0 0
Dragon's Blood	35 0 0	— 37 0 0	— Olibanum	7 0 0	— 8 0 0
Gain Ammoniac, lump	10 0 0		— Olibanum	0 1 5	— 0 3 0
— Arabic	4 3 0	— 6 0 0	Lac Lake	0 1 5	— 0 7 0
— Asafoetida	11 0 0	— 13 0 0	— Dyed	0 3 0	— 7 0 0
— Benjamin	8 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Shell, Black	4 10 0	— 5 0 0
— Anisal	3 0 0		— Shivered	0 0 0	— 5 0 0
— Galbanum	34 0 0	— 35 0 0	— Stick	1 10 0	— 1 10 0
— Gambogium	15 0 0	— 19 0 0	Musk, China	1 3 0	— 1 10 0
— Myrrh	6 10 0	— 7 0 0	Nux Vomica	0 8 0	— 0 9 0
— Olibanum	7 0 0	— 8 0 0	Oil Cassia	0 15 0	
Lac Lake	0 1 5	— 0 7 0	— Cloves	0 1 0	— 0 1 5
— Dyed	0 3 0	— 7 0 0	— Mace	0 1 0	— 0 1 5
— Shell, Black	4 10 0	— 5 0 0	— Nutmegs	0 10 0	— 0 11 0
— Shivered	0 0 0	— 5 0 0	Rhubarb	0 4 0	— 0 5 0
— Stick	1 10 0	— 1 10 0	Sai Ammoniac	4 0 0	
Musk, China	1 3 0	— 1 10 0	Senna	0 1 5	— 0 2 5
Nux Vomica	0 8 0	— 0 9 0	— Turmeric, Java	1 5 0	
Oil Cassia	0 15 0				
— Cloves	0 1 0	— 0 1 5			
— Mace	0 1 0	— 0 1 5			
— Nutmegs	0 10 0	— 0 11 0			
Rhubarb	0 4 0	— 0 5 0			
Sai Ammoniac	4 0 0				
Senna	0 1 5	— 0 2 5			
— Turmeric, Java	1 5 0				

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 8 October—Prompt 15 January 1819.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Indigo.

The Consignees of Indigo imported from India have agreed, that they will bring forward at the East-India Company's ensuing September Sale, only one-half the quantity already arrived, and consigned to them respectively. And also, that if any further parcels of Indigo consigned to them should yet arrive in time for the Company's September Sale, that they will not bring forward more than one-half thereof at that Sale.

For Sale 10 October—Prompt 20 January.

Company's.—Bengal and China Raw Silk.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Bengal and China Raw Silk, and Bengal Chassam Silk.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that in consequence of a request from the Buyers of Raw Silk, and also from several of the principal houses of the East-India Agency, they have determined to hold Three Sales of Raw Silk in each year (instead of Four, as at present), viz. in the months of March, July, and November respectively; but that this regulation will not take effect until the month of July 1819, as it is proposed by the Court to hold a Sale of Raw Silk in February next.

For Sale 3 November—Prompt 10 January.

Private-Trade. — Nalmoolah—Terrindams—Deyan—Malindi.

For Sale 10 November—Prompt 5 February.

Company's. — Cinnamon — Nutmegs — Mace — Cloves—Oil of Mace—Black Pepper.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the Northumberland.

Company's. — Saltpetre—White and Black Pepper.

CARGOES of the Neutr and Union.

Company's.—Bengal and Colat Piece Goods—Saltpetre—Cinnamon—Pepper.

Private-Trade and Licensed.—Piece Goods—Indigo—Prang Cante—Madeira Wine.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Letters from Calcutta, dated the 1st May, state the Company's six per Cent. Paper to be at 15 per Cent. discount.—The exchange on London was at 2s. 7d. per 100s. Hope for Bills at six Months' sight.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of August to the 25th of September 1818.

[illegible]

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
NOVEMBER 1818.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Considerations of delicacy have imposed a longer and more rigid exercise of patience than many of my friends have deemed expedient, but the period seems to have arrived when silence would be no longer proper; and this letter will appear when it cannot be misrepresented into an attempt to influence an enquiry—which will have terminated—into charges never made.

I have been accused of assailing "private reputation;" of "having at once traduced the living and the dead," and of "calumny," a term which involves not only defamation, but malicious falsehood. If these charges had merely appeared in the Quarterly Review, I might safely have left them to repose with an abundant mass of similar matter: but they have been adopted (evidently on a perusal of the review, and not of the book) in a place where their influence on my character cannot be treated with disregard; and they have been reiterated under such various forms, that, like other fictions rendered familiar by repetition, they may at length begin to be believed. In bringing back these borrowed ac-

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cusations to the test of reason and of truth, I must therefore, however reluctantly, descend to the impure foundation on which they have been raised.

It may be doubtful whether I ought to deem it fortunate or otherwise, that I was not present to exercise my right of taking a part in the discussion of the 18th of March. I might possibly have induced some of the speakers to consider, whether, in their highly laudable anxiety for the character of one individual, that of other individuals might not also claim some slight incidental recollection. But the disadvantage might also have ensued, of saying what I have now to say in a less temperate manner. On this subject however, it is incumbent on me to notice, that Mr. R. Jackson, a gentleman to whom I have not the honour of being personally known, had taken the trouble to examine the question in its true bearings, and on the 17th June discussed it with his accustomed candour and ability.

Before entering on the main subject, I would willingly draw some attention to the *prima facie* probability of my intending to assail the

"private reputation" of a member of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. If I were on this occasion to cite from their own records the numerous testimonies of public approbation which I have received, it might seem like the idle vanity of a weak man, seeking to be the hero of his own tale; but adverting to the single circumstance of their distinguished kindness, collectively and individually, on my last return from abroad, I would appeal to every member of that honorable body, whether it be probable, that I should, for no intelligible purpose, seek to forfeit a similar gratification, whenever a visit of business or of respect should lead me to the India-House. Is it credible that Sir Thomas Dallas, one of the noblest minded and best tempered men alive, who has established claims so much higher than mine, to public distinction, and to the individual respect of all who know him, should not only do all this, but should give the sanction of his authority to a tale intended for the personal debasement of his friend?

In proceeding, however, to divest of misrepresentation the true character of the narrative which has been published, I disclaim all benefit to be derived from many important facts that have since come to my knowledge; and I shall abstain from all discussion of the facts (as such) which have been denied. *The published narrative ought to stand or fall, on the ground of historical belief which I possessed at the time it was written.* But incidental reference to the disputed facts as then before me, will be unavoidable.

The first material passage is an extract (vol. 2, p. 514) from an official dispatch from Brigadier-Gen. Macleod, commanding the forces on the western coast, to the government of Bombay; in which, among other documents officially before him, he incloses some correspondence between the commis-

sioners and the officer commanding the East-India Company's ship. One of these enclosures (a letter from the commissioners) directs the stationing of a patamar vessel in a particular direction, as close in shore as possible, accompanied by one of the ship's boats, with an intelligent European on board, and he was to attempt bringing her to the beach, on seeing a gentleman on horseback holding as a signal a white handkerchief in his hand. The words of the extract from General Macleod's letter are these:—"The adventure of the white handkerchief was an intended escape of the commissioners from Tippoo, leaving behind their baggage, retinue, &c." The critic of the Quarterly Review is pleased to stigmatize this statement of General Macleod as an "unwarrantable and unjustifiable assertion;" but he does not condescend to assign a reason for this coarse attack on that officer's veracity. In an ordinary writer this would be "trading the 'dead!'" it is only the *Fateva** of this Tippoo Sultaun of criticism. Certainly it never did occur to my imagination, that an officer of an honourable family, and of high rank in His Majesty's army, had stated a deliberate falsehood in a public dispatch. The directly opposite quality is among the proudest distinctions of that army in the estimation of the whole world: the personal character of Gen. Macleod made him peculiarly alive to this appropriate honor of his country and of his profession; and if a fact thus broadly stated, in an official dispatch, from an officer of rank and high command, does not constitute historical evidence, I am yet to learn where historical evidence is to be sought.

It may be well to pause at this point, and to reflect, whether, with this and no other evidence before me, the moral duties of an histo-

* Decree of a Mohammedan Judge.

rian would or would not have been compromised by the suppression of so material a fact? and whether farther research was or was not exacted by the same duties? These moral obligations appear to have gone for nothing in the past discussions of the subject.

I need not estimate the degrees of surprise which the different readers of the Quarterly Review will experience on learning that I possessed any authority from the records. "Colonel Wilks (says the critic) finds no intimation on the official records of any such intention on the part of the commissioners." By the skilful substitution of the plural for the singular, of "official records" generally for "the official record of the proceedings of the commissioners,"† which is a particular record resembling a journal, a statement is framed in direct opposition to the fact; and the public is left to infer, that I had made a loose quotation from a private letter of General Macleod, written perhaps in an idle hour, to some idle acquaintance. Truth is too strong for such practices. Authority does exist in the records of Bombay: it does not exist in those of Madras.

The next passage to which I would draw attention is the following in the same page. "*It is not so much the question of propriety as of apparent mystery that has induced the author to institute farther enquiry.*" It did not suit the purposes of the reviewer to notice this passage; but when a writer, before entering on the narrative of an intended measure, declines to question its propriety, it is rather too much to infer, that he is meditating its transformation into an atrocious crime.

It remains to examine the manner in which the reviewer has supported the atrociousness of the plan imputed to the two commissioners. (With regard to their other col-

league, I find that there was a stronger reason than that to which I before alluded, for abstaining from any conference with him on measures requiring secrecy.)

The motives for the adoption of any plan constitute the essence of its good or evil. "*Two of the three (says the reviewer) afraid for their personal safety, are accused by Colonel Wilks, &c.;*" a motive which certainly involves a very serious attack on private reputation. I answer, with the mildest epithet I can adopt, that the assertion is grossly unfounded. I have no where accused them of any such thing as fear for their personal safety. That the words *personal safety* occur in the report given by the native servant regarding the conversation of the commissioners, is quite sufficient for a left-handed inference; but no honest construction of the passage in which it occurs can make it amount to more or less than this; that the commissioners are represented by the native in question as reckoning *personal safety* in conducting the negotiations among the least of the advantages they proposed to themselves by removing on shipboard. We may infer, without much risk of error, that a satisfactory conclusion of those negotiations was the greater advantage implied. I will request of those who doubt the probability of this consequence of their removal to suspend their judgment for a few minutes.

In the event of the embarkation or escape of the commissioners, it is a self-evident proposition that the remainder of the party would have been left to their fate: "*a fate (says the reviewer) which could not be doubtful.*" If the critic had said that their fate must necessarily have been doubtful, we might have thanked him for a truism; for every thing must be doubtful that depends on the caprice of a tyrant: but if this summary judgment be intended to

† The words of the History.

convey the impression that they would undoubtedly have been destroyed, I venture to hold a different opinion; and I will support it by an exactly parallel case which occurred some months afterwards. It is not in my notes; but it is on record at the India House; and I do not apprehend that memory will mislead me with regard to any of the material facts. It belongs rather to provincial details than to the scope of a general narrative; but it is so remarkable, that if it had occurred to my recollection at the time, I should certainly have given it a place, for the express purpose of illustrating the probable consequences of a plan which has certainly been calumniated, but not by me.

Very soon after the peace of Mangalore, Lord Macartney deputed Mr. Francis Lind, of the civil service, and the late Sir Barry (then captain) Close, to adjust some points of disputed frontier between the territory of the Rajà of Vencatigherry, dependent on the English government, and Tippoo Sultaun's province of Kurpa (or Cuddapa), then under the government of Kummer u Deen. These gentlemen proceeded on their mission to Vencatigherry; and after some preliminary correspondence, it was deemed expedient that Mr. Lind should remain to communicate with the Rajà, and that Capt. Close should proceed to the camp of Kummer u Deen, then in the interior of the province of Kurpa. He exposed, with his unequalled ability and address, the futility of the claims advanced on behalf of the Sultaun; and his opponents, failing in argument, had recourse to indirect insult and obscure threats. These were borne with dignity and temper, so long as a prospect remained of ultimate success; but when he conceived his presence to be no longer useful to the public service, he demanded his dismissal, which was indirectly re-

fused. He smiled; but the refusal was civilly, but intelligibly repeated. He then loudly and solemnly protested against this violation of the liberty of a public envoy: but in vain. He put it to the test whether his baggage and guard would be impeded in their preparations for departure. They were stopped. Every form of private insinuation was employed to alarm him into a compliance with Tippoo's pretensions; but fortunately it had not occurred to the Sultaun's governor to interfere with his usual exercise on horseback—alone—and before the dawn, from which he usually returned about ten or eleven. He suffered a few days to elapse in their ordinary routine, and one morning, at his customary hour, mounted a tried horse, and turned his head to the east. To ride at considerable speed, which was his habit, attracted no observation: by eleven o'clock he was beyond the possible reach of pursuit, and slackened his pace. An impediment, insuperable to an ordinary man, was still before him—the guard at the frontier pass. Every thing (he said) was concluded with the governor, he had out-riden his escort and baggage, and would wait for them. He entered into familiar conversation on the news of the day, and the length of the stages before him; and skilfully led to a suggestion from themselves, that the sun being near down, he would be late in arriving at the next stage; that the woods were infested with tigers, that he had better ride on, and they would expedite his retinue. He thanked them for their good advice, and proceeded; and after a journey of extraordinary length, arrived, with his animal quite exhausted, at a town belonging to Vencatigherry, where he reposed for the night. The rage and disappointment of the Sultaun and his governor may be readily conceived.

After some days, the guard and baggage were suffered to depart unmolested; the escape was effected, and the fugitive was in safety. The negotiations were renewed, and were brought to a satisfactory issue.

The writer who affirms that I have calumniated the commissioners, may add, with as little fatigue to his pen, that I have slandered the revered memory of that friend to whom, in the first page of my book, I have rendered the homage usually paid to greatness. But no sophistry can make the escape disgraceful, or the safety dishonourable; and no perversion of facts can make that improbable at Mangalore which was true on the other side of the peninsula. Impressions such as these, the result of experience and observation, were so familiar to my own mind that I may have miscalculated the degree in which they ought to be present to the general reader; but it were in miserably bad taste to pretend that the dignity of either of these commissioners would be lowered by that which was deemed worthy of such a man as Sir Barry Close.

The proposition has been repeated more frequently and triumphantly than any other; that the narrative I have given *relies* on native evidence, which is described as unworthy of belief; and of course, that I stand convicted, not only of slander, but of imbecility. To an assertion so utterly unfounded in itself, and so plainly disproved by the context, I will stoop to make no answer, excepting that I can afford to make them a present of the gratuitous assumption, that the native in question was unworthy of belief.

Any adequate notice of the charge so much relied on, that an assertion confessedly on record, and at least accessible to every director from 1784 till 1818, had been pent up for some vicious purpose, and unheard of for thirty-

four years, would lead so directly to one of the facts * discovered since the publication of the book, that I shall dismiss it without farther remark.

Some magnanimity is always requisite in revising, and still more in retracting an opinion once delivered. I believe some of the persons to whom I allude to be capable of this magnanimity; but in every event I am satisfied that all other persons will have anticipated the conclusion, that if the Quarterly Review had not existed Mr. Hudleston would have suffered no injury; and that he who has accused me of calumny is himself the calumniator.

I am not among those who would decry anonymous writings on account of the cover which they afford for wanton injustice. Where malignity is vented from behind a mask, the virulence of the invective generally betrays the design, and more than neutralizes the poison. The reviewers, whether of long standing or more recent origin, who best preserve their title to public esteem, have in the infliction of the keenest chastisement on offending authors, uniformly sustained the principles, the tone, and the language of gentlemen; and among the first of these principles, a rigid adherence to truth. The facts of a professional critic are *ex officio* unquestionable; and they are generally so mixed up with opinion as to be scarcely separable: a fact may therefore be of peculiar value, as a test, however unimportant in itself, if it happens to be clearly insulated, and not only absolutely independent of opinion, but resting on the naked elements of arithmetic. "The two reigns of" "the house of Mysoor occupy" " (says the critic) nearly as much

* I find p. 458 of the copy which I possessed in India of *Memoirs of the War in Asia*, marked in pencil for reference, but not transferred to my notes. If this unfortunate oversight had not occurred I should not now have to regret the unnecessary trouble and uneasiness I have given to my friend Sir T. Daltou.

"space as Hume's History of England;" a statement extremely well calculated to deter his readers from asking for so tiresome a book, and detecting the state of the fact. Every one who has been in communication with printers knows the technical process by which they ascertain, with great accuracy, not merely the number of lines, but the number of letters in a book; and the subjoined calculation,* by a printer of the first eminence, shews that the whole work bears to Hume's history the proportion of nearly one to two and a half: and that the two reigns, compared with Hume's history, occupy less space than the proportion of one to three and a half. So much for the facts of the censor. *Ex pede Herculem!*

I shall be brief in paying my respects to Mr. Hudleston. He has taken some pains, in No. 32 of the Asiatic Journal, to absolve me from the observance of any peculiar civility to him: but he cannot cancel the obligations I owe to myself. I am willing to be indebted for historical information even to Mr. Hudleston, and his profusion of dates and incidents will probably enable me, on further investigation, to rectify some dates and facts of secondary importance in another edition.

Mr. Hudleston thinks that the nature of my application to him for information regarding the transactions at Mangalore, as stated in Sir Thomas Dallas's letter, may be misapprehended. Some ground of misapprehension seems still to remain, and I will endeavour to remove it.

It is well known to my friends,

* I have examined the quantity of letter press contained in Colonel Wilks's History and Hume's History of England, and find that the proportion which the whole of the former bears to the latter is nearly as thirteen to thirty-two, and that of the two reigns of the house of Mysore in Colonel Wilks's history (beginning after the words "and from this moment his usurpation was complete," p. 433, vol. i.) to the whole of Hume's history, nine to thirty-two. In this calculation I have included the notes, appendices, and heads of chapters.

Andrew Spence-Wood.

New Street, June 20th 1812.

that I have sought every respectable person (to whom I could with propriety apply) of whom I had any thing peculiar to relate, or who was likely to give any useful direction to my researches. I sought Mr. Hudleston; I told him that some matters connected with transactions on the western coast, and with the embassy in question, appeared to be imperfectly stated on the records, and solicited an appointment for a long conversation, for the purpose of being better informed. This single point was one of many (of which I had prepared a memorandum) in which I thought that, exclusively of direct information, I might obtain a clue to farther enquiry, and thus save myself much unnecessary labour. I had not then found General Macleod's challenge to Tipoo. I thought it possible that the Sultaun had misstated the time; and that the incident might have occurred while the commissioners were at Mangalore.† I mentioned this as an example of one among a variety of questions I wished to trouble him with; and if the intended embarkation had just occurred to my mind, I should first have proposed that question, and with just as little apprehension of making an offensive enquiry. He said he had some faint idea, but no distinct recollection of General Macleod's challenge: and excused himself from the requested appointment with great politeness: said that he should be happy to meet my wishes; but that "his memory was so very bad he

† Mr. H. says "he finds from the records of the embassy that such was the fact: the commissioners disapproved of the letter and detained it." I have before me the notices of this letter which I found in the records (not the contents, for those I did not find) "It may be useful that we should know the contents of it before it be delivered," are the words of the commissioners addressed to General Macleod. This letter not forwarded is the same mentioned vol. 2. p. 514, first line. But Tipoo could not know, or answer, the contents of a letter which he had not received; and I afterwards found in the records of Bombay (see vol. 2. p. 474-b), that the challenge was sent in November 1763. The commissioners arrived at Mangalore in Feb. 1764.

"could not hope to supply any omissions in the records;" and recommended my applying to Mr. Jackson, secretary to that mission, whose memory he stated to be excellent. If this bad memory were to be deemed real, and not a civil form of rejection, it were childish to have asked another question: and whether it were or were not so, it amounted in its effects to a courteous refusal, which I was bound to receive, and he had a right to give, without any reason being assigned. I had taken the most direct and ingenuous means to obtain information from Mr. Hudleston himself; and I could not again obtrude myself without gross impropriety. It was neither convenient nor agreeable to me to apply to Mr. Jackson, and I knew the memory of my friend Sir T. Dallas to be peculiarly retentive and correct.

Mr. Hudleston's historical criticisms are not very formidable.—1st. I find marked as quotations from my book passages which I cannot find in the book itself.—2d. Triumphant reference is made to the treaty of peace, to disprove concessions made at the threshold of negotiation, as thus described vol. 2. p. 507: "Unconditionally to abandon, without any investigation, the fruits of such hostilities, appeared like gratuitous

thously throwing away at the commencement of a negotiation the best materials for bringing it to a successful conclusion."—3d. Tippoo's own account of his long detention at Mangalore is combated as a serious misrepresentation of mine, in opposition not only to the plain context, but to the express words which declare it to be a *fiction*. These are a few out of many examples in which I hope I have not been equally unintelligible to my other readers.

In the midst of so many misrepresentations it may be requisite, before concluding, to guard against one more, of an opposite description to those which I have already experienced. In repeating, therefore, the unequivocal disavowal, of having imputed, or of having intended to impute, any thing personally base or unworthy to either of the commissioners, I deem it necessary to notice, that I have no where retracted any of the opinions I have published, regarding the political origin, progress, and result of their mission.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
M. WILKS.

*Kirby, Isle of Man,
20th August 1818.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Southampton, Oct. 5th, 1818.

SIR,—On the perusal of your last number, I felt much satisfaction in observing the very high encomia which the students in the college of Fort St. George had received for their oriental acquirements; and the subject has induced me to offer, through the medium of your valuable journal, a few suggestions, which I hope may meet with becoming atten-

tion from the zealous advocates of literary reputation.

The voice of gratitude will long reverberate the high praise which is due to that enlightened statesman, Marquis Wellesley, who first established the college at Fort William; and, to which institution, we now owe some of the most accomplished characters that ever gave celebrity to our Indian empire.

When that excellent seminary

was first erected, it embraced the admission of students from the three presidencies; but subsequent arrangements connected with plans of economy, abolished, or rather, modified the establishment; so as to exclude all those, except the civil servants immediately under the Bengal government; although a similar one, upon a more limited scale, has ever since been maintained at Madras, and with what advantage, is evident from the gradual progress of improvement which is so repeatedly recorded.

Under the presidency of Bombay alone, are the Company's servants deprived of these laudable means of obtaining literary eminence; at that place, there is no public institution for the purpose, no pecuniary allowance for entertaining preceptors, nor any honorary rewards held out to those who may, by mere labour and assiduity, distinguish themselves in Oriental attainments.

This want of encouragement not only damps the ardour and enterprise which may naturally be looked for in the youthful mind, but also prevents the resort to that settlement, of native tutors who are properly qualified to afford instruction. The few who now profess themselves to be so, are deplorably deficient in those accomplishments which ought to be accompanied by great learning, by good manners, and by good language; while, the small stipend which the student can afford to pay from his own allowances, is too inadequate to become an object worthy the consideration of natives, whose talents and education might fit them for the task.

When we consider that the gentlemen who are appointed writers on the Bombay establishment, are equal, in point of character, connections, and education, to those nominated for Bengal and Madras, it would appear extraordinary and inconsistent, that they should be denied, on their arrival in India, the same privileges which are enjoyed by their cotemporaries at the other presidencies, and which so materially facilitate that road to oriental learning so desirable for genius to explore, if fostered by encouragement and stimulated by reward.

The liberality of the East-India Company is proverbial; and I feel confident that all their servants justly appreciate it; it is therefore to be hoped that if this subject comes under the eye of that respectable body, some measures may be adopted to remove a distinction, which certainly appears an invidious one.

The late extension of territory annexed to the Bombay government by the successful termination of a brilliant warfare, renders the arrangement I have presumed to suggest, the more necessary, and affords an eligible opportunity of introducing at that presidency, a system in unison with the one already in practice at the others: and, from which I can, with confidence, anticipate the most essential benefits to the service at large; and, for which, I am equally sure, that the junior part, in particular, will evince the sincerest gratitude.—I am, Sir,

Yours most obediently,

A RETIRED CIVIL SERVANT.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—As the English language has taken root in Asia, I trust that you will admit a few observations upon some nice and difficult points

belonging to the theory of English grammar. Not that the points to be discussed are entirely idiomatic; they cannot be adjusted with-

out referring to the principles of universal grammar. Nevertheless I offer this essay rather by way of apology for some peculiarities in my own style, which, if not explained, may be deemed irregularities, than with the desire or expectation of inducing other persons to accept my remarks as rules. I have no literary eminence to embolden me to say, with Horace, that I despise the scoffs of pedants; but I despise the perspicacity which can see to the verge of its own attainments in philology, and not beyond it. When a reviewer does me the honour to give a quotation from my writings, I sometimes see one of the terms I have used followed by a crotchet of his own, interposed as a correction. This is mortifying enough; but I console myself with recollecting that I had not entrusted the manuscript to his correction. I frequently find an interjected "*ly*", added to a word, which I am ready to contend is a proper adverb without that supplement. Indeed I consider that though the greater proportion of our English adverbs are generated by virtue of this simple affix to the adjective, yet that this mode of conversion is only proper when the adverb is to qualify an adjective, or mark the manner of an action: but that when the adverb expresses a minor but positive relation the rule is superseded, and the exception takes temporary rank by a brevet from propriety. I will illustrate the rule by the word "*elegantly*," and the exception by the word "*near*." "*He rides elegantly; he lives near.*" I know, indeed, that for the sake of euphony, or to distinguish an adverb from an adjective, the affix is frequently used where the omission of it would be seen to be more correct, were the relations of the primary and subordinate ideas surveyed with a philological eye. Where custom coincides with the common rules of gram-

mar, it is better to satisfy the ear than the mind; all that I contend for is, that if an adjective in orthography can be used adverbially, so as to be easily distinguishable from an adjective in sense, while at the same time it sounds better to the ear, that a writer is released from pedantic restraints. When Horace says *candidus imperti*, I consider *candidus* to relate not to the verb, but to the person addressed, therefore, it is both in sense and termination an adjective; *be candid, impart those better rules*. Your learned correspondent GULCHIN, in the number for August, pp. 119, 120, has some remarks upon the conversion of adjectives into adverbs, which vindicate the occasional omission of the affix "*ly*," on the ground of right, not of indulgence.

Another reproof which critics sometimes bestow upon my supposed inadvertencies is to substitute for *more perfect*, as I had deliberately chosen to write, the terms *less imperfect*; as if the diminution of defect were the same thing as addition to excellence. If grammarians would adhere to their province, they would never make this objection, for grammar has nothing to do with sense: but philology sits in a higher chair, and when a master of philology tells me that *perfect* is an adjective, and will not admit of comparison, because the idea of perfection cannot be augmented, though I would not servilely obey, I would respectfully dissent. The idea of perfection cannot be augmented when the idea is metaphysical, and relates purely to quality; but when it relates to physical objects, and to the relative perfection of different works of art, I think the notion of what may be deemed perfect is susceptible of progress. Suppose a knife to be formed, the handle of horn, and the blade of steel, wrought so as just to serve a particular purpose; it may be perfect as a knife,

though not as a piece of workmanship; one of higher finish is more perfect. If we look at the etymon of perfect, *perficio*, what does it imply? to *finish working*, to *do a work thoroughly*; and when one man supposes he has produced a perfect work, another may add improvements. Indeed the world, according to the taste of the age, may agree in pronouncing a picture or statue perfect as a *chef d'œuvre*; and the next generation may be called justly to admire the more perfect treatment of the same subject. To say in the latter case "less imperfect," is going to the antipodes, to fetch expressions. There is no correspondence in such a mode of thought with the progress of art; it is driving the car of excellence backwards.

In the metaphysical comparison of pure qualities, it is not consistent with precision of thought to say *more perfect*, *more positive*, or *more absolute*. But "*less imperfect*" is a sottish epithet to apply to the nearer approach to perfection; and fortunately no pedant has yet presented us with the words *impositive* or *inabsolute*, so that the retrograde mode of expressing proficiency has a very poor vocabulary. Should I have occasion to compare the degrees of approximation to metaphysical qualities beyond which transcendancy is impossible, I should say *nearer perfect*, *nearer positive*, *nearer absolute*. And I request the rational philologist to consider, whether *nearer* and *nearest* may not be the proper signs of comparison where *more* and *most* would indicate an augmentation which cannot be conceived. After all, there are very few adjectives which philosophically examined on the same principle in which *more perfect* is cast into the crucible, would admit of the comparative or superlative degree. We call a thing good in which good predominates; but if any thing be *positively good*,

what of the same kind, can be *better*? when the *best* are *good*, the idea of transcendent virtue is realized.

If, on the one hand, I have to account for departing from the given rule, and deliberately embracing the exception, on the other, it may be necessary to apologize for adhering to the elder principles of English syntax and universal grammar; principles which have been consecrated ever since the parts of speech were divided and classed under appropriate names. Reckoning in English nine, without the participle, I have a great affection for these; and think that a correspondence between the arrangement of words, and the relations of things, will be promoted by giving to each part of speech its due share in composition, letting each fill its proper office, both as to the importance of its station and the frequency of employment. Since the era of Dr. Johnson, there has been a growing tendency to make substantives the principal ministers and envoys of thought, to the exclusion of verbs, participles, and gerunds. The philological disquisitions of Horne Tooke may have contributed to this; his *Diversions of Purley* clearly shew that prepositions are substantives. As far as this establishes that prepositions have, like other words, a definite import, in opposition to a notion advanced in the *Hermes* of Harris, that their meaning is arbitrary, independent (not independently) of custom, this may have its use. But there let us stop. Supposing man to have been originally in a savage state, which is but the assumption of infidelity, did not the patriarchs of society know, or at least pursue in ignorance, the improving path opened by this discovery? When the first rude tribes engaged in a commerce of ideas, could they do otherwise than employ all words alike? While they invented names

for persons and actions, they must invent names for relations; and till language became rich enough to set apart one class of words for subordinate relations, the office of a preposition was probably performed by a clumsy substantive. But where is the use of recurring to this? The art of grammar began when the elements of speech were first perceived to have different offices. I regard every attempt to reduce the nine parts of speech to three, and to fuse the three into one gross lump of the original ore, as a retrograde step. But the high tide of civilization must have its ebb.

The writings of Addison and Dr. Johnson have often been compared. One of the chief points of contrast in their style, lies, I apprehend, in the easy and natural recurrence in the former, of the verb; and the artificial preponderance given in the latter to the noun. Since Dr. Johnson's time the substantive has been gaining ground; the infinitive mood, the gerund, and the compound participle, have been in the same proportion suppressed in many works of which the composition is highly elaborate; as far as unstudied writings can be expressed in set phrases, the usurpation has extended even to these. Perhaps it is thought that substantives give strength to composition. Will you allow me to illustrate my individual view of the degree in which they do it, by

a simile? We may regard nouns as the bones, and verbs as the muscles of language; there can be neither strength nor articulation without the former, neither motion nor grace without the latter. But those verbs which speak the vibrations of feeling have the sensibility of nerves. What shall we say of the adjectives? I think, as they indicate pleasant and painful impressions, they also may be called nerves; or rather *lovely* and *hateful* are returns of impressions on the nerves. Again, we may contemplate the etymologist as the anatomist of language. Now though anatomy is subservient to painting and sculpture as well as to the medical art, the mere dissector makes only skeletons, or stuffs mummies. A lecturer in anatomy may be lame, or labour under a paralytic affection; while a man who does not know how many bones there are in his little finger, may have the use of all his faculties. The science of the former may indirectly benefit the latter by its influence on physical education. The endowments of nature are improved by masters, when these teach ascertained principles, not speculations. Achilles owed his accomplishments to Chiron. Thé mind wants a fencing-master; this is afforded in the professor of logic. So the rhetorician is the ballet-master of thought.

ANGELICUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I am among those of your readers, who were disappointed in the tenor of Col. Sir Thomas Dallas's letter. I expected, on seeing the subject renewed, that that gentleman was rising to dismiss it, with a graceful apology. Is the discussion growing out of Colonel Wilks's statement never

to terminate? If attention could be restrained to the story of the native servant, which is in fact the sole foundation of the charge, the trial of its validity would be an easy task, and the decision so clear and direct a conclusion from the evidence as to exclude farther appeal. The most favourable view

which candour can take of the origin of the statement, is to admit, that it was in reality founded upon the *hearsay* of a drowsy listener, who was exhausted with fatigue, lurking without the tent of the commissioners, or upon his story to that effect; to admit farther, that this hearsay was faithfully, or the alleged listener's story to that effect was plausibly, retailed to Colonel Dallas; and that in passing to Colonel Wilks, the fidelity of the report was not impaired by any exaggeration, nor its plausibility marred by the mischievous deviation of innocent mistake. Admitting all this, the basis of the statement is not strengthened by two tiers having been built upon it in the utmost purity of style. The origin of the account is still no more than *hearsay*, under circumstances in which the most curious ear could not frame the words collected into an account intelligible to the understanding, without filling up some chasms by conjecture. Can that judgment which would adopt such a story as historical evidence, and build a serious allegation upon it, escape the imputation of deficiency? and will not this imputation extend its effect on the mind of the reader to other passages in the same book, which depend for their credibility on the degree of judgment with which the author has weighed the alleged authority, or the candour with which he has formed deductions from it? If this alleged authority happen to be a paper or communication to which the reader has not access, or which he has no opportunity to search or collate, how can a reader of understanding protect himself from the possible abuse of free-writing aiming at popular effect? Only by suspending his judgment as far as the point stated cannot be disengaged from the book so as to stand on external evidence. Other joint productions of credulity and gossip, which demand his belief

under the imposing name of history, may be as groundless as the statement which has been refuted. The reader, therefore, takes refuge in provisional scepticism, to prevent his memory from being filled with a treasure which has not the stamp of some better master of assay. The share of talent to construct a narrative from primary materials is distrusted; not the rectitude of intention. Thus the circumspect reader comes to regard as not published at all whatever originates with the same author—in this respect, that he has been the first person to communicate to the public any given transaction, or to describe any specific train of incidents, as long as the authorities adduced are not found, or cited in any separate publication of superior character. Even secular histories call for the exercise of some degree of faith before we can make any use of the information which they contain. This way of extending the consequences of being detected, in one instance, of building a column of history on a frail, hollow, and deceptive foundation (I apply the term *deceptive* to the materials, not to the builder), might reduce many pages and chapters in the same work to the utility of waste paper. Taking this view of the connection between impaired confidence and shaken credibility, I am not surprised that the foster-nurses of the original story should endeavour to remove an unfavourable impression, which, if left to its natural operation, would not stop at the single statement repelled. I suppose it is for this reason, Mr. Editor, that you have thought proper to admit a renewed correspondence on a subject which might otherwise have been dropped; regarding the writers not as rallied partisans renewing the charge, but as unsupported and defeated stragglers, willing to make a decent retreat.

When the production of the "high

"and incontrovertible authority" was confidently promised, the proclaimer of this boast no doubt expected that he could perform his solemn engagement. Both Sir Thomas Dallas and Col. Wilkes seem to have confounded *notoriety* with *knowledge*; as if testimony that a report had been circulated were the same thing as evidence that the subject of it had occurred in the *material* world. But the direct appeal to General Macalister has produced an honourable disavowal, which brings us back to the tale told by Cooty, and indiscreetly circulated by Colonel Dallas.

In the lives of Beaumont and Fletcher is cited a story related by Winstanley, which will illustrate the rashness of founding a charge upon the imperfect report of a conversation accidentally overheard. Perhaps the believers in Cooty's revelation will undervalue Winstanley's anecdote, as a loose tale. But the proverb says: *one story is good till another is told*. Beaumont and Fletcher, who produced by an union of their talents so many pieces for the English stage, were in close conference at a tavern in an apartment by themselves; and having concerted over a bottle of wine the rough draught of a tragedy, Fletcher said, he would undertake to *kill the king*; which words being overheard by the waiter, who had not happened to have been witness to the context of their conversation, he lodged an information of treason against them. But on their explaining that their contrivance to kill the king only related to the destruction of a dramatic monarch, their loyalty happily not being questionable, the affair ended in a jest.

An amusing account is given in the *Tatler** of another portentous piece of dialogue picked up by a casual auditor, the complexion of which tends to weaken the proba-

bility that the construction put upon words heard under such circumstances would be the correct one. If it be objected that the *Tatler* is a work of invention and embellishment, and that the first narrator may be supposed to have indulged those qualities. I answer, what is Cooty but a *tatler*? what, the editor of his tale but a *tatler*?

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick and sewers annoy the
air,

Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to
breathe

Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives
delight:

The smell of grain, or tedded grass, or
kine,

Or dairy; each rural right, each rural
sound.

"I was thinking of the foregoing beautiful simile in Milton, and applying it to myself, when I observed to the windward of me a black cloud falling to the earth in long trails of rain, which made me betake myself for shelter to a house which I saw at a little distance from the place where I was walking. As I sat in the porch, I heard the voices of two or three persons, who seemed very earnest in discourse. My curiosity was raised when I heard the names of Alexander the Great and Artaxerxes; and, as their talk seemed to run on ancient heroes, I concluded there could not be any secret in it; for which reason I thought I might very fairly listen to what they said.

"After several parallels between great men, which appeared to me altogether groundless and chimerical, I was surprised to hear one say, that he valued the Black Prince more than the Duke of Vendome. How the Duke of Vendome should become a rival to the Black Prince I could not conceive: and was more startled when I heard a second affirm with great vehemence, that if the Emperor of Germany was not going off, he should like him better than

either of them. He added, that though the season was so changeable, the Duke of Marlborough was in blooming beauty. I was wondering to myself from whence they had received this odd intelligence, especially when I heard them mention the names of several other great generals, as the Prince of Hesse and the King of Sweden, who they said were both running away: to which they added, what I entirely agreed with them in, that the crown of France was very weak, but that the Marshal Villars still kept his colours. At last one of them told the company, if they would go along with him, he would shew them a chimney-sweeper and a painted lady in the same bed, which he was sure would very much please them. The shower, which had driven them as well as myself into the house, was now over: and as they were passing by me into the garden, I asked them to let me be one of their company.

"The gentleman of the house told me, if I delighted in flowers, it would be worth my while; for that he believed he could shew me such a blow of tulips, as was not to be matched in the whole country.

"I accepted the offer, and immediately found that they had been talking in terms of gardening; and that the kings and generals they had mentioned were only so many tulips, to which the gardeners, according to their usual custom, had given such high titles and appellations of honour."

But then, in aid of the tale of Cooty, there is the corroborating incident of the white handkerchief, brought in with as striking an effect as the handkerchief in Othello. Iago makes much of the handkerchief. This, like the fact which confirms the jealousy of the Moor, is a real occurrence. A letter, dated 1st March 1784, from the *commissioners* to the naval commander, has the following pas-

sage. "The pattamar must have an intelligent European officer on board, and one of the ship's boats must accompany her, and must endeavour to come to the beach, on seeing a gentleman near it on horseback, holding as a signal a white handkerchief in his hand." This is the innocent fact. What is the criminal inference? "The adventure of the white handkerchief," says General Macleod, in his observations on this letter written on the 9th of March, "was an intended escape of the commissioners from Tippoo, leaving behind them their baggage, retinue, &c." Not to throw a gratuitous stigma on the character of a British officer, I impeach nothing but the judgment which created this inference, a conclusion engendered by a full reliance on the report of Cooty, who, if any part of his narrative is to be believed, was in his clandestine intervention, acting perfidiously. Cultivated prejudice engrafted this vagary on the wild stock of rumour.

If we examine the prodigies which in some of the ancient historians, at once stimulated and gratified a passion for the marvellous, we shall find a great proportion of the wondrous structures resting on isolated occurrences which may or may not have occurred; that is to say, the foundation is not necessarily false, but the accout as a whole is composed of an improbable, sometimes an artful, sometimes a silly, deduction from what is sufficiently credible to be admitted as a fact; the first part may as certainly consist with truth, as the conclusion does with folly.

Quintus Curtius, in the course of his history of Alexander, relates many well attested prodigies, not indeed as believing in them, for he sometimes ridicules the superstition which did. Nor did he introduce them as original matter; he found them in writers of a prior age. Of these the far great-

er proportion are not so incredible as at first view they may appear. Freinshemius cites Arrian and Plutarch. The following is a collection of omens, of which the fundamental incident is credible. "Two eagles sat, during a whole day, upon the house where the queen was delivered; a presage that Alexander should become master of the empire both of Asia and Europe."

"When the king was marking out the walls of Alexandria in Egypt, with barley paste, according to the Macedonian custom, birds in flocks came and devoured it. The soothsayers announced it to indicate, that the new mart would be the resort of strangers, and would supply several countries with provisions."

"While Alexander was asleep at mid-day, a swallow hovered about the couch. Instead of endeavouring to escape, the bird perched upon his head, and refused to be scared away until Alexander awoke. The prodigy was communicated to Aristander, who declared that a conspiracy was formed against the king by one of his officers whom he treated as a friend, but that it would not remain undiscovered, because the swallow is a domestic bird, a friend to man, and exceedingly loquacious."

Here we have credible parallels

to the white handkerchief, with inferences from each, to match the escape, which might do honour to the sagacity of a Dallas or a Wilks.

It would be easy to multiply, from the ancient histories of almost all countries, similar instances of miraculous deductions from some simple and ordinary circumstance, which, whether true or false does not signify a straw.

The spirit of free enquiry, in this age of free opinion, cannot extinguish credulity in minds naturally disposed to it: on the contrary, the propensity to collect idle stories that may serve as food for wonderment merely takes a different direction. The voices of oracles, the intelligence imparted by circumstantial dreams and glimpsing omens, those old resources for captivating the vulgar, have not been relinquished by adepts in the craft of history, without the liberal interspersions of an attractive substitute. The vagaries of superstition have been succeeded by the aberrations of prejudice, and the art of prodigy has given place to the mystery of anecdote. The ancients delivered the prediction after the fact; the moderns compose the retrospect before the occurrence.

HORTENSIVS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—In your report of the debate at the India House on the 29d of September, the few words that fell from Major General Macaulay, appear to have been but imperfectly caught by your reporter. He also omits to notice the document referred to by the Chairman, which was the sole cause of the General's rising, namely, Mr. Hudleston's letter, which is termed by its author and by the court "a defence against a charge

contained in the history of the south of India."

It was with reference to this strange title that General Macaulay "denied that the historian either had made, or had intended to make, any charge against Mr. Hudleston." And he said, "that Colonel Wilks, having met with a document recorded in the India House, which, as an historian, it was his duty to notice, had properly used it, in

“ the course of the narration of
 “ an interesting event, and he
 “ defied any person, by just in-
 “ ference, to shew that Colonel
 “ Wilks had made other than a
 “ fair use of that document.”

The rest is immaterial. To the general accuracy of your reporter I bear my willing testimony, and am, sir, &c.

Temple,

8th October 1818.

ORIGINAL MEMOIR ON BAHRAIN.

Communicated by CAPTAIN JAMES HORSBURGH, F.R.S.

Remarks on the Passage to Bahrain, on the Arabian Side of the Gulf of Persia, with a Description of the Port, &c.—By Lieutenant Thomas Tanner, Commander of the H. C. C. Psyche.

Directions for making the passage to and from Bahrain.—On taking your departure from Verdistan Bank, with the hummocks of Kenu N.E., and Barnhill east, a course by compass S. by W. 4 W. is thought to be the best, and is therefore recommended. As soon as you approach the parallel of twenty-seven degrees, keep a trusty person at the mast-head, to give information of discoloured water or shoals, which can generally be seen from aloft at a considerable distance. Your lead must also now be kept going briskly, for with the above course you will get upon the Pearl, or Bahrain Bank, in latitude $26^{\circ} 50'$ N., or thereabouts, suddenly shoaling your water from thirty and twenty-five fathoms, to fourteen, ten, and perhaps eight fathoms, sandy bottom. With a free wind, or in the night, it will be prudent to keep under reduced sail to ensure correct soundings; and the cables should at all times be ranged, so as to be able to bring up at a moment's warning, in case of meeting with shallower water than you have reason to expect. As you proceed to the southward, however, your soundings will be from nine to eight fathoms, with overfalls occasionally, from nine and a half to seven fathoms. A due attention is necessary to the tides, which on the springs run strong, particularly as you approach the Islands, and setting about E.S.E. and W.N.W.

How to proceed with a foul Wind.—With a foul wind a ship should work between the meridians of $51^{\circ} 05'$ and $50^{\circ} 45'$ east, and which indeed may be looked upon as the fair way; for on either side of these limits there are dangers whose

precise situation and extent are wholly unknown to European navigators.

His Majesty's ship, *Favourite*, in latitude $26^{\circ} 50'$ N., longitude $51^{\circ} 10'$ E., had six fathoms rocky bottom, and which was thought to be the edge of the Crescent Shoal.

The Durable Shoal.—The ship *Durable*, on her way to Bahrain, in August 1817, in latitude $26^{\circ} 56'$ N., and longitude $50^{\circ} 26'$ E. (by chronometer), was wrecked upon a very extensive and dangerous reef of sand and rocks. The shoal appearing to extend full three leagues E.S.E. and W.N.W., and in breadth two and a half, or three miles; some parts of which were nearly dry, and others with one, two, and three fathoms water on it; and so steep to was its northern side, that although their lead was hove every ten minutes, it afforded them no intimation of their approach to danger.

On making the Islands.—In the fair way, however, there appears to be no danger until you approach the Islands. In lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$ N., or $26^{\circ} 28'$ N., you will see the trees on Arad, called *Bluff Point*, from the deck, to the S.W. of you distance about three or four leagues, in soundings from eight to five and a half fathoms. If bound to the N.W. anchorage, haul up a point to the westward of Arad; but a point to the southward of it if bound to the S.E. anchorage: you will then soon raise the Island of Bahrain, which is somewhat higher than the former, and lies more to the N.W.

Arad Reefs, and their Extent.—The Island of Arad lies nearly north and south, is very low, and surrounded by the Jellia Shoals, and other reefs, which extend from it to the distance of four miles, and in some places nearly five, particularly in a N.W. direction from Bluff Point; for when this bears S.E. by S., and a Portuguese fort (in

ruins, on the western part of Bahrain) S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., you are in two and a half fathoms, on the western edge of Arad Reef, with the rocks distinctly seen under you.

A leading Mark to clear them.—To avoid these reefs, in proceeding to the N.W. anchorage you must haul up to the westward towards *Nepson Point* (the west end of Bahrain), until you get the Portuguese Fort to bear S.S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., or S.S.W., and which I look upon as an excellent leading mark to clear the dangers on either hand.

Overfalls in the fair Channel.—When Portuguese Fort bears from S.S.W. to S.W. by S., with Bluff Point from east to E. by S., you will have overfalls in the soundings from eight to three and a half fathoms; then five and four, again shoaling gradually as you come to three and a half and three and a quarter fathoms at N.W. anchorage, which is a convenient place for a short stay, and perfectly safe in the fine weather season, as well as in a south or easterly wind, from which quarters it is perfectly sheltered by the islands. But in the winter months, or during the prevalence of the hard north-westers, it is both unsafe and inconvenient, being open and exposed to both winds and sea from that quarter, and without any means of communication with the town.

Its Geographical Site, &c.—At anchor here in three and a half fathoms sand, we had the following bearings (by compass), the variation being $5^{\circ} 40'$ W., in latitude $26^{\circ} 15' 30''$ N., longitude $50^{\circ} 40' 00''$ E. Portuguese Fort, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.; Bluff Point, E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.; Meriton Rock, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.; the Water Castle, E.S.E., distant two or two and a quarter miles off Bahrain.

Port S.E.—The S.E. anchorage on the opposite side of the islands, between the Debil and Jella Shoals, lies in latitude $26^{\circ} 11'$ or $26^{\circ} 12'$ N., and which being sheltered from all winds and sea by the surrounding reefs, is certainly preferable, and should always be chosen by a ship intending to make a stay of more than three days; but it is more difficult of access, and the channel towards it between the reefs is very intricate, inasmuch that it would be imprudent for a stranger to enter it without a pilot, unless

in a case of great emergency when one cannot be procured; and this will seldom happen, for a person will come off to conduct you into the port on your making the usual signal with a gun at the edge of the reef; or the men in the pearl boats will come alongside, and offer their services for a trifling consideration of a few rupees.

Bahrain Island and its Town.—The island of Bahrain appears extremely fertile, well cultivated, and covered with plantations of date trees, &c. The northern shore runs nearly in an east and west direction. Its principal town is called Manama, and is situated on its N.E. end. It is large and populous, the buildings and habitations are comparatively well constructed, and the place has altogether a more comfortable and decent appearance than any other in the Gulf. Its bazar is good, being well supplied with fine cattle, poultry, and fish; also with grain, vegetables, and fruit.

Arad Island, its Town, &c.—The island of Arad (as before stated) runs nearly north and south, and is a low sandy island, with a narrow isthmus dividing it into two parts, and which at high springs is nearly overflowed by the sea. The northern part is called in general *Somnahee*, and the southern division, on which the town is situated, is called *Maharag*. This town, which is by no means so extensive or populous as Manama, is surrounded by a wall for matchlock defence, and there is a constant communication kept up between the two places by means of ferry-boats.

Psétine Village and Meriton Rock.—Near the isthmus which connects these two divisions of Arad is a village called *Psétine*; and about one mile to the westward, immediately fronting it, upon the bank called the *Middle Ground Shoal*, is a small flat islet, called *Meriton Rock*, or by the natives *Gusaur Sawhée*, on which there is a sort of tomb, but being low it is not very conspicuous.

Break-water Shoal.—I now sounded from the vessel in a S.S.E. direction, towards where the boats lay at anchor off the town of Manama, and I carried three and a quarter, and three, fathoms water for upwards of a mile within the vessel; when I shoaled to two fathoms sand on

the western verge of *Break-water Shoal*, which runs along in an easterly direction, parallel with the rocky bank that extends along the Bahrain shore, and with which it is connected at the *Inner Harbour*, leaving a *Bight* or *Channel* between the reefs, full three-quarters of a mile in length, E.S.E. and W.N.W., and something less than half a mile broad, with soundings of muddy bottom from three to two and a quarter fathoms, shoaling as you proceed further in towards the inner anchorage, where the bottom is again sandy. It is situated in front of the Sheikh's house at Manama, and is very convenient for their boats, where they lay in from one to two and a quarter fathoms in the coil of the bight, about three hundred yards from the rocky banks on either side, and about one-third of a mile from the shore. But they are in a great measure sheltered from the north-westers by the S.W. projection of Break-water Shoal. This anchorage has also another great convenience, which is that of a well sheltered hard, protected from the surf by a dam on each side, and between which they haul up their largest boats for repair or security. When in two fathoms sandy bottom, the Sheikh's house bore S.E. by S., distant half a mile; and Portuguese Fort, W. by S. 48.; Meriton Rock, N. by E. 4 E.; and Water Castle, E. by N. 4 N.

The Ferry Channel, or Fishers' Cut.—The distance across the ferry between the two islands is rather better than a mile; and on it (nearest to Maharag) there is a narrow channel between the rocks, which winds between the reefs to the N.W., affording a passage to Port S.E.; and as there is from three to one and a half fathoms in it, the country boats, drawing six and eight feet water, do occasionally make use of it in fine weather as a short cut; but I found the tide to set through this opening in such a rapid sluice, and the channel between the reefs altogether so intricate, that I consider it would be extremely hazardous even for a small vessel to attempt this passage.

Of the Port.—The port of Bahrain seems to carry on a very considerable trade, and appears to be a place of great resort, particularly by those tribes who inhabit the Arabian coast from Rasul Khima to Grane, in its whole extent.

Its Maritime Strength.—They possess

a great many vessels of different sorts, so constructed as to answer the purposes of war or traffic; I counted here thirty-eight boats of very large dimensions, bugalars, dows, and trankeys, besides the numerous small craft and diving boats employed upon the pearl fishery. I measured the mast and yard of a bugalar which lay on the beach, and found the former to be in length ninety-four feet, and eight feet in circumference at the heel; and the latter measured one hundred and forty-one feet six inches. There were also at this time several large boats building, and many absent from the port at sea.

Its Inhabitants; their Character and Disposition.—The people at this place are in hostility with the Imam of Muscat, and upon the most friendly footing with the Jowasnee tribes about Rasul Khima; and I suspect they are equally disposed to acts of piracy whenever they can ensure success—but I must acknowledge that they treated me with great civility and respect, and the principal merchants behaving with the greatest kindness; shewing me every mark of attention and hospitality.

Its Supplies and Fresh Water.—Plenty of cattle and fine large sheep are here procurable, but the prices they demanded for them was higher than at any other port in the Gulf. Rice being an article of importation here, is in consequence both scarce and dear. There are numerous springs of excellent water in the interior of Bahrain, but at too great a distance from Manama for a ship to be easily supplied with it. The only water used on Arad, as well as for supplying vessels, is brought up in skias by the divers from the bottom of the sea, in three fathoms, where there is a fine spring of good fresh water, with the top of a jar fitted to the mouth of it, and through which the water gushes. From this mode of procuring water, it is but natural to suppose that it can rarely be procured quite fresh; and as a small supply of this brackish water costs a large sum, it is advisable that a ship going to Bahrain should provide against the necessity of watering there.

THOMAS TANSER,

Lieut.-Com. H. C. C. *Psyche*,
H. C. C. *Psyche*, Persian Gulf,
Oct. 22, 1817.

PORTFOLIO TO THE INDIAN GAZETTEER.

SOONUR, HURSUR, CHOWAN, JODAN, HURRYCHUNDEGHUR, AND KOONZELGHUR.

UNTIL these forts were captured, it was supposed the holds to the south of Poona were as strong as any in India; but Sloughur, Poornandur, and Wasota bear no comparison with Soonur. Hursur and Chowan surpass Soonur; and Jodan is absolutely impregnable, since it has bomb-proofs for its garrison to retire to, the only requisites wanting to render the other places equally impregnable. Independent of its strength, Soonur commonly known by the name of Juneer, is interesting to the curious inquirer, from its connexion with the history of the Mussulman government in this part of India—from its being the occasional residence of Serajee—from the ruins of buildings of Mahomedan origin, and from its innumerable excavations, which, with the like productions in every part of India, are ascribed by the Hindoos to the indefatigable industry of the God Pandoo. Soonur has seven gates of masonry, one within the other. In the fort is a mausoleum to the memory of the wife of one of the Mussulman governors, an cadgah, and a musjid, all in good repair. The latter is built over an amazing reservoir for water, cut out of the solid rock: the roof of the reservoir has been cut into the resemblance of beams, and pillars of a chaste design support them at equal distances. In the fort were twenty-eight guns, many of them brass, and human ingenuity and raprice appear to have been exhausted in the forms in which five or six of them have been cut, and in their multiplied decorations. One was like a bird, and in place of trunnions had wings; another was like a fish with scales; and a third had an appearance of net-work over it.

The excavations in the face of the perpendicular rock on which the fort is situate, must have required ages and the incessant labour of the population of a province to have finished them.

The mind is lost in a labyrinth of doubt and conjecture in investigating the motives which could have occasioned the production of such surprising monuments of human industry. The general form of

the excavations is that of a monk's cell, with a stone seat round it, but many of these cells have small openings from the floor into deep square apartments. There is only one excavation in Juneer-hill, in the form of a temple, which deserves particular mention: it is about 60 feet long by 40; the ceiling appears to have been gilt or painted in compartments. The entrance of the cave has four pillars, in good taste, supporting a gallery, the front of which is cut into lattice-work; above this rises a beautiful arch. In the neighbouring hills are temples of greater extent than the above described, with colossal figures sculptured in them. The fort of Hursur, independent of its natural strength, deserves notice only from the labour which has been bestowed on its gates, and the road up to it. The latter is cut into steps out of the rock; the gates, two in number, with the connecting passage, have not a foot of masonry about them, the whole being cut out of the rock. You enter the side of the mountain, go up a passage, and through another gate to the hill, and then get in the interior of the fort, as if you were emerging from a wall.

Jodan is on the Ghauts, overlooking the Konkan. To give an idea of its strength, it will be sufficient to say, the last flight of steps by which you enter the fort consists of 240, each step of one and a half foot in height; and they are placed as perpendicularly, and are as difficult of ascent, as a ladder usually is. The view from the fort is awfully grand. In the south-west part, a stone dropped from the hand would reach the Konkan, a fall nearly perpendicular of at least 2,000 feet. Midway down the mountain, on the north-western side, a level runs out for 100 yards; the mountain then becomes as precipitous as before. From the edge of this small level rises a natural pillar of rock of at least 300 feet in height, nodding over the abyss below. At eight o'clock in the morning of the 4th instant, the Konkan was completely intercepted from our view by masses of beautiful white clouds, which only ran half-way up the neighbouring hills. I can compare it to nothing but a sea of milk, in a grand but regular swell. A

rainbow was seen on one of the clouds at our feet, and the tops of the mountain and the magnificent pillar appeared to rise in terrific majesty from the lower world; but the scene was beyond description, and I never felt more strongly than at that moment the truth of the sentiment of the poet, who says—

“ That which was formed to captivate
“ the eye,

“ The ear must coldly taste; descrip-
“ tion’s weak,

“ And the muse falters in the vain at-
“ tempt.”

Hurrychundeghur owes its strength entirely to the mountain on which it is situated: the fort is small, but the mountain is several miles in circumference, equally difficult of access on all sides. In many parts of the mountain the access is only by small holes cut for the toes and fingers to hold by in the smooth rock, and the adventurous climber often totters on eternity.

Koonzelghur is embedded in mountains, and from the south cannot be approached from the distance of eight miles, except by men on foot. The path (a foot wide only) to it, however, is romantically beautiful; it runs alternately over hills, up deep glens, and along ridges, the hills being studded with clumps of trees and shrubs, at this season always in the most brilliant verdure. In speaking of the strength of these forts, it will be sufficient to mention they owe it almost exclusively to nature, art having only put the finishing hand to what nature had left undone.—*Bombay Courier*, May 15.

WASSOTA.

The scenery in the neighbourhood of Wassota exhibits features of grandeur and romantic beauty which can scarcely be rivalled in India. Most of the mountains, whose bases run into the Koonkan, present faces of nearly perpendicular sheeted rock of from five hundred to two thousand feet. The view to the east from the fort forms a striking contrast to the bareness of the western descent. Mountain after mountain appears to rise from the foot of its neighbour in rapid succession. The narrow valleys and the slopes of the hills are covered with forest trees and thick underwood. The summits even have beautiful patches of flowering

shrubs; while along the bottoms of the valleys you catch an occasional glimpse through the trees of a clear rivulet. The productions of the soil even appear to be different from all you meet with in the range to the north of Wassota. The forests abound with the pepper-vine growing in the utmost luxuriance; the Malacca cane, of which walking-sticks are made, was very abundant; and several trees of the bastard nutmeg were seen with the fruit on them. Here also are seen the wild lime; and the numerous varieties of flowering shrubs and aromatic plants perfume the air. In short, the neighbourhood of Wassota presents an inexhaustible field to the inquiries of the botanist, and ample gratification to the admirers of nature.—*Bombay Courier*, April 18.

TERRITORY ON THE BANKS OF THE CHUM- RUL—UNIVERSITY OF SHAPOORAH.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Camp Kunkerawley, Feb. 18, 1818.

Although the division in its progress S.W. has crossed some tracts of fine rich soil, its march latterly for several successive days has been through a country presenting every where an almost unvaried scene of sterility and desolation. The whole surface has presented little else than masses of mica; while a number of villages, ruined and deserted, although their extent bespeaks them to have been once populous, have marked almost the entire line of march. The plundering hordes, who have so long infested this unhappy district, have at length reduced it to a desert. Sanganeer, where we encamped on the 6th of January, is among the few places that are still inhabited by human beings. For this it is most probably indebted to the protection afforded by a strong stone wall which surrounds it. It has at present a garrison of Sepoys belonging to the Kotah Rajah.

We halted at this place until the 12th, when we marched to Poorah, passing in our way through Bheelarah or Bheelah, now roofless and depopulated like the rest, although it must have been, at no very remote period, a place not only of opulence but of splendour, compared with the generality of towns we have seen since leaving Bhoundhee.

The whole tract we have traversed on

both sides of the Chumbal manifests the triumphant ascendancy of Hindooism over the bloodstained creed of its unsparing rival. The tombs of the Mussulman are seen here and there thinly scattered; while the summit of almost every hill, the skirts of every village, and the sides of the highways, present innumerable monuments of Brahminical devotion. Towns, that in every thing else offer only a picture of devastation, are still distinguished by a lofty Mhut or temple. The one in Bheclarah is superior, however, to the rest in dimensions as well as beauty. It is built of white marble, and is between fifty and sixty feet high. Two elephants, tolerably well executed, and nearly as large as life, guard the portal of this superb pantheon, which is filled with all that variety of symbols and personifications, in which the Hindoo mythology so much abounds. Some are formed of fine white marble, some of black, and others of green or blood stone; and of all these the sculpture, though not of the first order, far surpasses in delicacy and justness of proportion, the majority of similar figures to be met with in the temples of Bhirama. The streets too of the town are conveniently wide, many of the houses well built, and some adorned on the side near the street with open-work screens of white marble, to secure the enjoyment of *seeing unseen*, to which oriental habits have annexed so much importance.

From Poorah we marched on the 13th to Dhosar, a distance of about seventeen miles, where we halted until the 16th, when we retraced our steps back again to Poorah. On the 17th we made another retrograde movement, encamping on our old ground at Sanganeer. On the 18th we marched to Moodah, and on the 22d to Shapoorah, a distance of about fifteen miles. Here we halted until the end of the month.

During almost the whole of January, especially during the last ten days, the cold was very intense in the night time and early part of the morning. The camp followers, many of whom were but poorly provided against a degree of cold that was sensibly felt under the shelter of a hut and blankets, must have suffered great distress during this period; yet such has been the kindness of Provi-

dence, that our camp has been altogether free from any sickness that could excite a moment's alarm.

The town of Shapoorah, viewed on the outside, has an appearance of strength and importance. It is defended by a wall of solid well built masonry, strengthened by bastions at the angles and different parts of the curtain. There are but few embrasures, but there is abundance of loop-holes, as well sloping into the ditch as pointing in every direction.—The ditch itself is of considerable breadth and depth, and can be filled at pleasure from a capacious adjoining reservoir. The impression of its importance, however, vanishes on entering the town, which exhibits all the marks of poverty and decay.

A public school or college still survives the decline of its former importance. It is situated outside the walls, and is an extensive edifice, or rather a number of distinct edifices, of uniform whiteness, rising one above the other, and connected by galleries. Turrets of a variety of forms and dimensions, some terminating in a spherical cupola, others in an elliptical or pavilion roof, are distributed on the top of the principal divisions of the pile, in a taste somewhat irregular and eccentric, yet affording on the whole a *coup d'œil* not unpleasing in its general effect.

On entering this building we observed, under the superintendence of a venerable looking old man, a number of students or copyists seated in a large hall, and attentively employed in transcribing from separate volumes placed before them, making use occasionally of red ink to distinguish the emphatical words and sentences as they occurred in the text. So rigorous is the discipline or so weak the curiosity of these students, that they continued to perform their several tasks, seemingly unconscious of the presence of strangers. Neither the novelty of the European countenance, nor our military costume, had the effect of exciting any symptom of surprize, or producing any suspension of their labours.

On the 1st of February we quitted our ground at Shapoorah, and marched a distance of about seven miles over a rocky soil to Umber'ah, where we halted until the 4th. On the following day, the division

marched to Myroo, a distance of about thirteen miles, crossing in his way the bed of the river Penass or Benass. The two last marches were by many supposed to be in progress towards our respective cantonments. The near approach of the warm weather, which in this part of India is said to be peculiarly oppressive,

together with the distance we were away from our quarters, rendered this delusion extremely agreeable while it lasted. That, however, was not many hours, for on the same day (the 5th) orders were issued to march the next morning in a direction towards our old ground, at the university.—*Oriental Star*, March 14.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BIOGRAPHY.

Sketches of Illustrious Characters in India.

We derive the stamina of the following from two respectable London newspapers, the *Times* and *Courier*. Our additions are few. As far as such *Notanda* make us better acquainted with the individuals whose names are daily recurring in connection with splendid civil and military services, the public curiosity is gratified, and the tribute of spontaneous applause paid by admiration is more intelligent.

Brig.-general THOMAS MUNRO, is in talents and character a worthy competitor with individuals standing high in the first class of merit. With great powers of mind, he has practical skill in the difficult art of administering the government of large provinces in times of confusion and danger. After attracting the notice of government during Lord Cornwallis's Mysore war, he was appointed by that nobleman to be one of the assistants to Col. Read in settling and governing the provinces conquered from Tipoo. In 1799 he was selected by Lord Wellesley (to whom he was a personal stranger), to administer the government of Canara, to which the province of Malabar was afterwards annexed. After rendering important service in this situation, he was appointed by Lord Wellesley to a similar office in the extensive and valuable provinces ceded by the Nizam in 1801, in commutation of his subsidy; and his conduct in that situation not only attracted general applause, but was equally beneficial to the inhabitants and to the Company. A few years ago he returned to England, and, on the renewal of the Company's charter, was for many days consecutively examined for several hours before the House of Commons, when his evidence excited the surprise, and even admiration of all parties in the house. He then was sent to Madras (to which establishment he belongs) by the Court of Directors, on an important duty, connected with the permanent settlement of

the revenues at that presidency; and we now find him actively employed as a soldier, with his usual success, and with general satisfaction.

Sir JOHN MALCOLM's services and writings are already familiar to the public. Britain, Persia, and India attest his eminence as an historian, a diplomatist, and a general.

The hon. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, author of "the Account of Cabul, and its Dependencies," is brother of Lord Elphinstone, and nephew of Lord Keith and Mr. Elphinstone the director. He is a civil servant of the Bengal establishment, and, we believe, was a short time at the college at Calcutta. He was afterwards appointed by Lord Wellesley to be secretary to the Resident at Poona; and he attended the Duke of Wellington as interpreter and civil secretary during his campaigns against the Mahrattas, being present at every battle, and mentioned with honour on every occasion by the duke. At the peace he was appointed Resident at Nagpore with the Rajah of Berar; whence, on the resignation of Sir Barry Close, he was removed to Poona. As Resident at that court, he detected and defeated the first movements of the Mahratta confederacy. Entrusted since the war with higher powers, this great statesman, as commissioner of the Deccan, has ably seconded the Marquis of Hastings.

Major-gen. Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY is an officer whose recent services are too well known to require notice here. The first great act which formed his reputation was his memorable defence of the city of Delhi against the troops of Scindia, during Lord Wellesley's Mahratta war; on this occasion, the protection of the Great Mogal Shah Aulum was intrusted to him, and was of the utmost importance at that crisis of the war. It is needless to state that Gen. Ochterlony fulfilled every duty confided to him with signal success, and that his subsequent progress has confirm-

ed every expectation of which his earlier achievements held out the promise.

Mr. JENKINS, the resident at Nagpore, is celebrated for being perhaps the most distinguished student of the college at Calcutta, where he acquired various honours, and eminent proficiency in two, we believe three, of the Oriental languages. Having chosen the diplomatic line, Lord Wellesley nominated him to be secretary to the Residency with Scindia, in which situation he was exposed to great personal danger from the violence of Scindia; his escort was attacked, his baggage plundered, and himself imprisoned: here his firmness and courage were as equal as his academical attainments; and he was finally rewarded, after a due course of honourable service, by being appointed to succeed to the Residency at Nagpore. It will be observed, that Mr. Jenkins, as well as Mr. Elphinstone, has uniformly been foremost in every action with the enemy; both are noticed in every dispatch for their "gallant example to the troops."

Major-gen. Sir GABRIEL MARTINDALE, after acquiring high reputation in the subordinate military stations, was nominated by Lord Wellesley to the command of the province of Bundelcund, to which the civil office of first commissioner was added; the respective duties of these employments he successfully performed to the complete settlement of that valuable territory, then acquired by our arms. He also held a distinguished command in the mountains on the north-west frontier, during the late Nepal war, and is now zealously occupied in restoring tranquillity to the province of Cuttack, disturbed by the alarming incursions of a numerous banditti, connected with the predatory system of the Pindarees.

Lieut.-col. BRADSHAW is one of the oldest diplomatic servants of the East-India Company. He served some years as assistant at the court of Scindia, and was engaged, under Lord Wellesley's administration, in effecting the surrender of Vizier Ali from the Rajah of Jeypoor, a circumstance the great importance of which can be duly appreciated by those who are conversant in the politics of India. Under the wise administration of the same nobleman, he materially contributed, in his political capacity, by means of his intimate acquaintance with the native languages, in conducting the various conferences and intricate negotiations which took place at Ougain and Bourhampoor, with the heads of the Mahratta confederacy, previously to the war with them in 1803. He received the commendation of Lord Wellesley on this occasion, and

was in consequence appointed by his Lordship secretary to the residency at Lucknow. This officer, a personal favourite of the late Vizier, was selected by Lord Minto for the important office of placing the present Nabob of Rumpoor, Ahmed Ali Khan, upon the musnad of his ancestors, according to the treaty concluded between the Vizier Asoph-ad-Doulah, under the guarantee of the Company, with the Rohillas, in 1794. Much difficulty and embarrassment attended the execution of this duty, in consequence of the neglect of the affairs of the state, under the long and profuse administration of the late Regent, Nassur Ullah Khan. The supreme government, justly appreciating these circumstances, bestowed on Lieut.-col. Bradshaw its high approbation of the manner in which he accomplished the objects of that very delicate mission. Lieut.-col. Bradshaw was likewise selected to conduct our affairs, as commissioner, with the Nepalese, on the occurrence of the boundary disputes with them in 1813. He then proved the undoubted right of the Company to the territories claimed by that power; and war having ensued, in consequence of the Rajah of Nepal refusing to abide by the decision of the commissioners, this officer was appointed political agent, and invested with full powers by the Marquis of Hastings to negotiate that very advantageous treaty of peace with Nepal, which he afterwards accomplished in so able a manner, and which has been recently laid before parliament and the public. The progress of Lieut.-col. Bradshaw's employment during the Nepal war was distinguished by a brilliant military exploit, in which two standards, the only ones taken from the enemy in the course of that war, fell into our hands; and a considerable extent of territory, called the Terai, was brought under the subjection of the British government, and the administration of it intrusted to his management and superintendence. The most noble the Marquis Hastings has not been backward to acknowledge, on numerous occasions, the merits of this valuable officer.

Col. DOVETON, of the Madras establishment, is much distinguished for brilliant military and diplomatic talents. It will be in the recollection of the public, that this is the officer to whom the charge of the Mysore princes was intrusted by Lord Cornwallis, on the conclusion of the peace with Tippoo Sultan, in 1792. He was also our Resident with that prince, when the memorable war which terminated in the capture of Seringapatam, and the annihilation of his power, took place under the direction of that

eminent eastern statesman Lord Wellesley. Col. Doveton performed important services in several high military commands until the breaking out of the present war, when his conduct at the head of a division of the army completely tranquillized the territory of Berar, the details of which have been just made known by the late dispatches from India.

Lieut.-col. J. W. Adams, of whom honourable mention has frequently been made in the late despatches from India, entered the army at an early age as a

cadet on the Bengal establishment, in the year 1780. Since that period he has never once been absent from his military duty, and has served for the last thirty-three years in the 10th regiment of native infantry. His late successful surprise of Bajee Rao's army, at sunrise, on the 17th of April, after a march of upwards of thirty-one miles in a dark night, through rugged roads and jungles, places his zeal and military talents in no very ordinary point of view.

TREATMENT OF THE EPIDEMIC

IN THE

PROVINCES SUBJECT TO CALCUTTA.

THE right hon. the governor in council is pleased to give publication to the following letter from the medical officer in charge of the native field hospital with the centre division of the grand army, relative to the treatment which had been found most efficacious during the prevalence of the alarming epidemic that has lately visited the army in its course through the provinces subject to the presidency of Fort William.

My Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request to give you instructions for the treatment of the disease which prevails in camp, from the circumstance of your being frequently detached from the army without medical assistance, I give you a statement with much pleasure.

The symptoms are as follows: violent vomiting and purging of watery matter, spasmodic cramp in the extremities extending to the abdominal and muscles of the chest, a collapsed countenance, the pupil and the white of the eye covered with a thick film, a suffusion of blood and turgidity of their vessels, the eye at length sinks into its socket and immediately becomes fixed. The extremities now become cold, and the pulse is not to be felt, and indeed the energy and action of the heart are considerably diminished.

The first man I saw thus affected, was treated with three grains of calomel and a quarter of a grain of opium every two hours, with frequent draughts of brandy and water, and other stimulants; the man died and I opened him on the same evening.

I found the stomach partly filled with muddy water, the bowels were empty and considerably inflated with air, hardly

any bile in the gall bladder, none in the biliary ducts: there was general inflammation of the bowels, liver, stomach, and lungs.

These were indications to follow a directly opposite mode of treatment. Consequently, on assuming charge of the native hospital for the reception of camp followers, and public establishments, on the 16th of this month, one hundred and ten patients were admitted with the symptoms I have described.

I immediately gave to each patient fifteen grains of calomel, which I dropped on the tongue and washed it down with sixty drops of laudanum and twenty drops of peppermint in two ounces of water.

Before I go further, it will be necessary to mention to you, that laudanum in a large dose of sixty drops is not a stimulant but a sedative, whereas laudanum from fifteen drops to twenty and thirty is stimulant: the former produces sound sleep, removes spasm and irritability, whilst the latter excites considerable uneasiness and convulsive shakings.

It will appear the more remarkable to you, when I also mention that the variation of a dose of calomel has the same effects.

Calomel in a dose from five, eight, to ten grains excites lassitude, sickness, irritation of the bowels, and on account of its being a stimulant, acts as a good purgative; but calomel in a dose from fifteen grains to twenty is a sedative, allays vomiting, removes spasm, sends the patient to sleep, and produces one or two motions.

You will now observe on what principle I treated my patients; not on a plan of giving powerful stimulants, but on one which at once removes the irritability and spasm, composes the stomach and the

bowels, produces sleep and tranquillity of the mind, excites the secretion of the liver, and prevents the progress of inflammation.

On the second day it was indeed a consolatory sight to observe the wonderful change.

The vomiting and the purging had stopped, the spasms removed; with general moisture on the skin, they had experienced sound sleep, and the pulse had returned to the wrist.

I now gave thirty grains of jalap which effected one or two bilious motions. Of one hundred and ten men I only lost two, and those were decrepid aged men, in whom the vital energies were at once extinguished; the remaining one hundred and eight I had the good fortune to see all recover.

In the treatment of Europeans, however, I should strongly recommend copious bleeding, and never less than twenty grains of calomel with sixty drops of laudanum and twenty drops of peppermint in two ounces of water; and on the spasm attacking the abdomen, the application of a large blister.

Should the blister fail in drawing, and the blood not flow from the veins, immersion in the warm bath will have the most beneficial effects. Should the warm bath not be procurable, warm frictions and pots of warm water thrown over the patient will produce an equally favorable result in bringing about the reaction of the circulating system.

When the purging and vomiting are incessant, as well as violent, we ought never to be alarmed in giving as far as eighty drops of laudanum with twenty drops of peppermint and twenty grains of calomel, and injecting forty drops of laudanum in coffee by enema.

A few hours determines the safety of the patient, therefore these few hours must not be lost in an undetermined manner and by small and useless doses.

After the first shock is over, that is, after three or four hours, if there is much spasm and irritability remaining, the dose of calomel and draught must be repeated, the patient will then fall into sound sleep and awaken nearly recovered.

The after treatment will only be to keep the bowels regularly open with calomel and jalap, and to give occasionally sixty drops of laudanum to promote sleep. It is however to be remembered, that it would be an error and do considerable harm to bleed in persons who are weak, worn down by disease, and aged.

The most urgent symptoms in this disease are violent thirst and dreadful sensations of burning heat in the bowels and pit of the stomach. The frequent and lamentable calls for cold water should never

be satisfied, for I observed many unfortunate camp followers, who had died in the act of drinking. I therefore gave warm coffee, and by the means of sentries prevented any water being taken into the hospital.

Hiccough is not a dangerous symptom in this disease, for there was hardly a patient recovered without suffering this spasmodic irritability.

I am of opinion, that unless a patient takes these remedies within six hours after the attack, the case is hopeless: at least I only recovered ten patients with the regular form of the disease after a greater lapse of time; and in those the symptoms were peculiarly mild.

It is of the greatest importance to bear in mind the necessity of giving calomel in powder instead of pills, for I have known many instances where pills were passed through the patient in the same state and form they were taken into the stomach. This point therefore is of such high importance, that in fever, dysentery, but above all, in this complaint, by which a patient is carried off in twelve, at farthest thirty hours after the attack, from which circumstance it becomes necessary to affect the system immediately; otherwise if this point should be overlooked, the chief object in the operation of the medicine may be frustrated and the patient lost.

It is on this principle I recommend laudanum in preference to opium. One is directly active in its operation, but the other has to undergo the process of dissolving; or perhaps never dissolving, passes through the system in the same state it was taken into the stomach, without producing any effect whatever.

I am so convinced of what I now assert and recommend, that for these last three years I have never used any medicine in the form of pills; and I look back to the day when I first discovered this error in practice as one great improvement in the treatment of acute diseases.

Reading over the foregoing, I find I have neglected to mention the use of peppermint in co-operation with laudanum. The reason I prescribed it was, from its known good qualities in expelling air from inflated bowels and stomach, and I have always found it have that effect in the most desirable manner.

That this disease is not infectious, I am perfectly convinced. All my attendants upon the sick have escaped the disease, and I have more particularly at all hours of the day and night respired the atmosphere of a crowded hospital with impunity.

But I fancy there have been a combination of causes. Perhaps one of the principal was the sudden changes of atmospheric temperature, for I never knew the

thermometer vary so much as it has this season.

In the morning at day break it stood at 52°, and at one o'clock 96°; a variation of 44° in six hours and a half.

I must beg leave, however, to decline at present entering into the causes of this disease. From recent investigation and circumstances it has put on more the appearance of being epidemic, than it did on the commencement; but as I have leisure, I trust I shall be able to correct any

errors in this letter, which is written during the pressure of other business.

(Signed) FREDERICK CORBYN,
Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the Na-
tive Hospital, Centre Division of the
Army.

Camp Erlich, Nov. 26, 1817.

Published by order of the Right Hon.
the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH, Sec. to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th Jan. 1818.

TREATMENT OF THE EPIDEMIC,

BY A MOGUL PHYSICIAN.

This following communication appeared in the *Oriental Star*. It exhibits the practice of a native doctor in treating the epidemic, and forms a singular contrast to the course detailed in the preceding document. The prescription is an additional proof that simplicity and fancy are intimate associates. We leave its merits to the disciples of Galen.

To the Editor of the *Star*.

SIR,—Having observed in the Calcutta newspapers, for some time, various modes of treating the prevailing epidemic, *choleræ morbus*, permit me to convey, through the medium of your paper, the treatment observed by a Mogul physician, to the spontaneous success of which I have been an eye-witness at my own house, in more than one instance; and particularly when I was myself attacked with it; besides the many cures effected abroad, when applications are made in time.

The disorder is known to the Moguls and Persians by the denomination of

هَيْسِت *Heiset*, and the treatment is most simple, and as follows:

When first attacked with the disorder, Bezoar-stone or پازهر *Pazher*, and a shade black pepper, ground with the best and genuine rose-water, about the quantity of a dessert spoonfull, is given; and the same dose repeated until the retching and looseness ceases entirely. In the interim, when the patient complains of thirst, a mixture of rain and rose-water (one fourth of the latter, in a tumbler) is given as often as required; for the Moguls attribute the disorder to internal heat.—When the case is of a serious nature, water is excluded; the patient is kept cool; if the place should not be airy enough he is fanned.

When the vomiting and evacuation ceases, no food is given to the patient whatsoever, for seventy hours, or at least fifty. Until the patient feels a very chilling appetite, and then gradually in small quantities a day, nourishment is given, beginning with arrow-root and sagoo, and then broth, &c. until the patient comes round.—I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

AN ASIATIC.

May 1, 1818.

VARIETIES.

MARRIAGES IN BRITISH INDIA.

By an Act of Parliament, passed in the last sessions, marriages solemnized by ministers of the Church of Scotland in the British territories in India, has been made as legal, and of the same force as those solemnized by clergymen of the Church of England. But one, or both of the persons so married, must previously prove that they are members of the Church of Scotland.

CURIOUS MODE OF CONVIVIALITY.

In the hills of the Pachit country, in the interior of India, they have a detestable sourish liquor with which they get drunk. It is made from rice, but without sugar: it is whitish, and very different from arak. A man sits on the ground with his head hanging backwards, and his mouth open. Another man stands by his side, and with a proper kind of pot, pours a constant stream of liquor till the drink-

or has enough and falls on his back. This is the greatest entertainment of the country.

NAÏVETÉ OF A SATIRIST.

The manner in which Foote engaged to a party to take himself off, and how he kept the word of promise to the ear, is well known. There is no naïveté in equivocation: but for a wit to deliver a sally against himself without promising it, creates an agreeable surprise. A correspondent of one of the newspapers in India, who has been making some original attempts to write like Juvenal, after exhausting the vocabulary of reproach on his acquaintances, takes leave in his sixth effusion of the walks of satire, to return to those of love and friendship. This last set of characters contains this picture.

Serius is constant in his slanderous
blame,
And loudly cries upon his brethren,
shame!
Who ever heard him breathe one word
of praise,
To crown deserving merit with its bays?
Thou foul-mouth'd sland'rer, deign to
look at home;
Weigh thine own faults, thy tongue could
little roam.

As if anticipating the application, these words conclude the poem:—

————— he who wrings
The rose from stem, may feel the thorn
that stings;
But slight, indeed, the wound, where
sweetness remain,
To blush, and give a solace, for its pain.

NEW NAUTICAL INSTRUMENT.

“Mr. Hunter, of Edinburgh, has invented an instrument which is of great importance to the navigator. From two altitudes of the sun, and the interval of time between the observations, he can determine, within five minutes after the second observation, the latitude of the place, the hour from noon, and the variation of the compass. According to the common form of calculation for double altitudes, the latitude, by account, is supposed to be known, which, in the use of this instrument, is not necessary. I have tried it in several examples, and always found the results very near the

truth. If a vessel were driven from her course by storms or currents—if the reckoning was altogether lost, and the mariner could not get a meridian observation—with this instrument and a chronometer, he could, in a few minutes after the second observation, ascertain his position on the ocean with accuracy. An invention of so much utility in navigation is worthy of encouragement from those concerned in the commerce of the country.
“*Glasgow Observer*.” “J. Cross.”

GEOLOGICAL SITE OF THE GEMS OF CEYLON.

From a letter of Dr. J. Davy's, inserted in the last number of the Royal Institution Journal, it appears that gems abound in the district of Matara, situated in the south of the island of Ceylon. They are procured by the natives from alluvial soil; but the native repository of the sapphire, the ruby, the cat's eye, the different varieties of zircon, and cinnamon stone, has been ascertained by Dr. D. to be gneiss.

In an account of Adam's Peak he says:

“Geologically considered, the rock on the top, on which is the impression of the foot, is gneiss of a very fine grain. It abounds in quartz. It is hard and compact, of a grey colour, and only in mass exhibits a slaty structure. A little below, felspar predominates, and the rock is rich in garnets. Here it is in a soft state; and towards the surface rapidly decomposing. Still lower, hornblende prevails, and in so large a proportion that particular masses may be called hornblende rock. Near the bottom, felspar again predominates, and the rock contains much molybdena disseminated through it. Besides, in different places the rock exhibits other peculiarities; here abounding in quartz, in a massive form; there in mica, in large plates, and very frequently rich in iron and cinnamon-stone. Garnet, traces of the ruby, and adularia, were the only minerals which I observed; but I have no doubt more minute examination would have detected others, and particularly the corundum, all the varieties of which, including the finest blue sapphires, are found in considerable abundance in the alluvial country at the foot of the mountains.”

Dr. Davy remarks that the height of Adam's Peak has been much exaggerated, and that the estimate of 15,000 feet is evidently incorrect. From his barometrical observations, he is disposed to think that it does not exceed 6343 feet above the level of the sea; but, as the author himself acknowledges, this conclusion cannot

be regarded as more than an approximation to the truth, as there was no barometer at the bottom of the mountain to compare with the one at the top. This deficiency is, however, less important in the tropical regions, where the weight and temperature of the atmosphere are so nearly stationary.

STATUTES REGULATING EAST-INDIA TRADE.

The Official Commentary is extracted from the Bombay Gazette.

THE Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following paragraphs of a despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 30th July; together with the two Acts of Parliament therein alluded to.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 30th July 1817.

Paragraph 2.—We transmit, a number in the packet for your information and guidance, copies of two acts passed in the last session of Parliament: the one entitled, "*An act to exempt the territories within the limits of the East-India Company's charter from certain of the navigation laws*;" the other entitled, "*An act to regulate the trade to and from the places within the limits of the charter of the East-India Company, and certain possessions of His Majesty in the Mediterranean*."

3. We think it necessary to call your attention to an erroneous construction which has been put upon the third section of the last-mentioned act (chap. 36), owing, as we apprehend, to a mistake in the marginal abridgment. That section provides, in terms of the 13th section of the act 53 George III, cap. 133, that no vessel shall be admitted to enter at, or clear out from a British port, which vessel is under the burthen specified in that act, or which may hereafter be prescribed by the law; but the marginal annotation has led some persons to apprehend, that this restriction extends to the trade allowed by the act between India and the Mediterranean; whereas that trade is, like the trade carried on within the limits

of our charter (including the Cape), quite unrestricted in regard to the tonnage of vessels.

4. In respect to chapter 35th, we have to call your particular attention to the conclusion of the 3d and 4th sections. The latter provides for the trade of the Arabs, and other eastern powers, with Ceylon, or other places, under his Majesty's government; but it does not affect similar traffic carried on with our possessions, which traffic therefore continues subject to the provisions of the act 37 Geo. III, cap. 117. In order to obviate any doubts that might occur in respect of this last-mentioned traffic, we hereby, in virtue of the powers vested in us by the act of the 37th Geo. III, cap. 117, authorize you to allow the trade of all foreign nations, other than European or American states, to be carried on as heretofore.

Abstract of 57th Geo. III, cap. 36.

An Act to regulate the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East-India Company, and certain Possessions of His Majesty in the Mediterranean.

Preamble reciting that by the 33d Geo. III, cap. 133, intitled, "*An act for continuing in the East-India Company for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same, and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's charter*;"—it was enacted that it should be lawful for any of his Majesty's subjects, in common with the said United

Company, to export in ships navigated according to law, from any port within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to all ports and places within the limits referred to (except the dominions of the Emperor of China), any goods or merchandises which could then, or might thereafter, be legally exported; and also, in common with the said Company, to import in ships legally navigated, from any port within the limits aforesaid (except as aforesaid), into the said United Kingdom, any goods or merchandises, the produce or manufacture of any of the countries within the said limits, which could be legally imported; subject nevertheless to the several conditions, &c. in said act contained. And reciting that it was thereby also enacted, that nothing therein contained, should extend to prevent the sailing, during the further term thereby granted to the Company, such further provisions, by authority of parliament, as might from time to time be deemed necessary for enabling his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade, directly or circuitously, as well between all ports situate without the limits of the Company's charter, and all ports (except China) situate within those limits, as between the said United Kingdom and all the last mentioned ports.

And further reciting, that by an act passed in the 34th of his present Majesty, intitled, "*An act for the further regulation of the trade to and from the places within the limits of the charter of the East-India Company*," provision was made for enabling the Company, and all other his Majesty's subjects, to carry on a circuitous trade to, from, and between the places within such limits.

And further reciting, that it was expedient to make provision for enabling the Company, and all other his Majesty's subjects, to carry on trade between ports within the limits of the Company's charter and certain possessions of his Majesty in the Mediterranean.

Sect. 1 enacts, that it should be lawful for the Company, and also for any other of his Majesty's subjects, to carry on trade and traffic, in ships navigated according to law, directly and circuitously, between the island of Malta and its dependencies, or the port of Gibraltar, and all ports within the limits of the Company's charter, except China.

Provide, that in carrying on such trade, it should not be lawful to trade to or at any port without the limits of the Company's charter, other than those with which trade is permitted by act of 34th Geo. III.

Provide, that nothing therein contained should extend to authorise any of his Majesty's subjects, other than the said

Company, or persons properly licensed by them, to export or import from or to any such countries and ports within or without such limits, or to import into the United Kingdom any tea, or to trade in tea, between any such ports or places.

Sect. 2 enacts and provides, that his Majesty's settlement at the Cape of Good Hope should be considered to be within such limits, and that nothing in the act should be construed to prevent, or in any manner to limit any other trade which was then allowed, or thereafter might be allowed, to be carried on between the said settlement and any other country or port whitherer.

Sect. 3 enacts and provides, that it should not be lawful for any vessel trading under the provisions of this act, to clear out from, or be admitted to entry at any port in the United Kingdom, the registered measure of which vessel should be under the burden prescribed by 53d Geo. III, cap. 155, or which might be prescribed by any future act for vessels trading between the United Kingdom and the places within the limits of the Company's charter.

Sect. 4.—After reciting that by 53d Geo. III, cap. 155, it was enacted that no vessel engaged in private trade under that act should proceed to any place situate on the continent of Asia, from the river Indus to the town of Malacca inclusive, or in any island under the government of said Company, lying to the north of the equator, or to the Company's factory of Benacoolen or its dependencies, or to any other place situate to the northward of the eleventh degree of south latitude, and between the sixty-fourth and one hundred and fiftieth degrees of east longitude from London, without a license from the Court of Directors of the said Company, or from the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India;—therefore enacts, that the governors of the island of Malin and port of Gibraltar respectively, should be authorized to grant licenses to vessels proceeding as aforesaid, in the same manner, and under the same regulations and provisions touching the grant and form thereof, as under the above recited act would apply to licenses granted by the said Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners respectively; with a proviso that the said governors should not be empowered to grant any license specially authorizing any ship or vessel to proceed to any place upon the continent of Asia, from the river Indus to the said town of Malacca inclusive, except the said Company's principal settlements;—and that touching such licenses as were under the provisions of the recited act to be granted by the said Board of Commissioners, the said governors should conform themselves,

as far as the case might admit, to such regulations as might successively be framed and published by said commissioners.

Sect. 5 further enacts, that each such governor should transmit to one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state, annual lists of all such licenses as should have been granted by him, and of all licenses which he should have refused to grant, in consequence of instructions which he might have received touching licences, together with his reasons for such refusal.

Sect. 6 provides and enacts, that no vessel, other than the ships of the said Company, trading under the authority of the said act should be permitted to clear out from Malta or Gibraltar for any place under the government of His Majesty or of the said Company, situate as aforesaid, until the commander of such vessel should have exhibited to the authorized officer at the port of clearance, upon oath, a perfect list, in such form as should from time to time be settled by the said Court of Directors with the approbation of said Board of Commissioners, setting forth the names, capacities, and descriptions of all persons to be embarked on board such vessel, and all arms on board, or intended to be put on board the same; nor should any such vessel be admitted to entry at Malta or Gibraltar, until the master thereof should have exhibited to the principal officer of the customs, or other authorized person, upon oath, a perfect list, in form settled as aforesaid, specifying the names, capacities, and descriptions of all persons on board, or who should have been on board such vessel from the time of sailing to the time of arrival, of all arms on board, or which should during that time have been on board such vessel, and the several times and places at which such of the said persons as might have died or left the said vessel, had so died or left such vessel, or such of the said arms as might have been disposed of had been so disposed of.

Sect. 7 further provides and enacts, that such governors, &c. should cause every such list to be transmitted to the Court of Directors of said Company, and that all such vessels should, on their arrival at any port or place under the government of said Company in India, be subject to all the regulations, restrictions, and provisions, prescribed by the said acts of 53d and 54th Geo. III., and that all trade with all ports and places upon the continent of Asia, from the river Indus to the town of Malacca inclusive, or any island under the government of the said Company lying to the north of the equator, or with the said Company's factory at Bencoolen and its dependencies, should remain and continue subject to all such regulations, provisions, and restrictions,

as should be in force in relation to trade at any such ports and places under the authority of any of the governments of the said Company at their several presidencies in India.

Sect. 8 allows vessels to discharge cargoes at Malta and Gibraltar; subject to all the regulations, restrictions, and provisions, to which vessels trading circuitously between the United Kingdom and the limits of the Company's charter were by the said acts of the 53d and 54th Geo. III. made liable.

Sect. 9 allows goods to be re-exported from Malta or Gibraltar in vessels of such tonnage as is prescribed by the said act of 53d Geo. III.

Sect. 10 enacts that the island of Malta and its dependencies should be deemed and taken to be in Europe.

Sect. 11 provides and enacts, that nothing in the act, or in any other act, should be construed to prevent the introduction into Malta or Gibraltar of any articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the countries, between which and Malta or Gibraltar trade was allowed to be carried on, which should then, or might thereafter be imported into the United Kingdom.

Sect. 12 enacts, that it should not be lawful for any vessel engaged in any voyage under the authority of said act, from any port in the East-Indies to Malta or Gibraltar, and not destined to any port in the United Kingdom, to take, or have on board any Lascars or other Asiatic seamen; but with a proviso empowering any of the governments of the Company in India, or any governor, or lieutenant-governor of any colony, territory, or island belonging to His Majesty within the limits of the said charter; and they and he were thereby required, on application by the owner or commander of any vessel, and after having ascertained that a sufficient number of British seamen could not be procured for the crew of any vessel sailing from India, within ten days from such application, to certify the same, and license such vessel to sail with such proportion of Lascars or Asiatic seamen as might be specified in such certificate and licence; and the governor-general in council at Fort William was thereby authorized and required to make rules and regulations, that all such Asiatic sailors, &c. should be duly supplied with provisions and clothing, and other necessary accommodation while employed, and while absent from the countries or places to which they respectively belonged, and until they should be carried back to India or any other country or place to which they belonged and from whence they were respectively brought, and for the conveyance of them back within a reasonable time, to be spe-

cified in such bond or ascertained by such rules and regulations.

Sect. 13 provides and enacts, that no vessel so licensed as aforesaid, should be permitted to clear out from any port within the limits of the said Company's charter, unless and until the owner, &c. of such ship should have first given bond in manner directed by act 34th Geo. III. and subject to all the provisions of that act.

Abstract of 57th Geo. III. cap. 95.

An act to exempt the "territories within the limits of the East India Company's charter from certain of the navigation laws"

Preamble recites that by an act passed in the 12th year of Charles II. "for the encouraging and encreasing of shipping and navigation;" and by another act passed in the fifteenth year of the same reign, for the encouragement of trade; and by another act passed in the 22d and 23d of same reign, among other things for regulating the plantation trade; and by another act passed in the 25th year of the same reign, amongst other things, for the better securing the plantation trade; and by another act passed in the 7th and 8th William III. for the increase and encouragement of trades; and by another act passed 3d and 4th Queen Anne for granting to her Majesty a further subsidy on wine and merchandizes imported; and by another act passed 8th George I., amongst other things, to subject copper ore of the production of the British plantations to such regulations as other enumerated commodities of the like production are subject; divers prohibitions, regulations, and provisions had been enacted respecting the importation of goods and commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe into any lands, islands, plantations, colonies, territories, or places to his Majesty belonging or in his possession, in Asia, Africa, or America, and also respecting the transportation of certain articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of British plantations in Asia, Africa, or America. And reciting, that the said prohibitions, regulations, and provisions had been commonly supposed not to apply, and had not in practice been applied, and that it was not expedient that the same should be applied to the trade of his Majesty's subjects to and from the East Indies. And reciting, that it was reasonable and just that relief should be given to persons who might have inadvertently incurred penalties and forfeitures by offending against such prohibitions, &c.

Sect. 1 enacts that nothing contained in the said acts, or in any other act or acts passed for the like purposes, should extend to or in any way affect the importa-

tion or exportation by the United Company of merchants trading to the East Indies, or by any other of his Majesty's subjects in British registered vessels navigated according to law, or in vessels registered or trading under the provisions of the 55th Geo. III. intituled "An act to make further regulations for the registry of ships built in India of any goods, &c. at, into, or from any port or place within the limits of the charter of the said Company; or to affect the importation or exportation at, into, or from any place whatsoever, in such vessels as aforesaid, of any goods, &c. of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any place within the limits aforesaid, or to require that any bond for the exportation or importation of goods in any particular manner should be given in respect of any such vessels bound to or from any place situate within the limits aforesaid.

Sect. 2 enacts, that from the 25th December then next, no person, company, or corporation should be sued for any penalty, nor any vessel or merchandise be seized, by reason of any trading contrary to any such prohibition, regulation, or provision as aforesaid, or by reason of any such bond as aforesaid not having been given in respect of any vessel bound to or from any place within the limits aforesaid; and further, that all vessels which before the 25th of December then next should have been seized, and all penalties which before that day should have been sued for, by reason of any such offence as aforesaid, should be forthwith restored or remitted to the person, company, or corporation by whom the same might have been forfeited, upon payment to the party who should have seized or sued for the same of his reasonable costs of seizure and of suit.

Provido, that nothing therein contained should extend to prevent any person, company, or corporation from disputing the legality of any judgment or other proceeding by appeal or otherwise, in the same manner as if the abstracting act had not been passed, or to prevent any person, company, or corporation, from taking the benefit of any other mode of relief from any such forfeiture or penalty to which he or they, by any act then in force or otherwise, might be entitled.

Sect. 3 provides and enacts, that nothing in the act should extend to alter or affect the provisions of an act passed 33d George III. intituled "An act for continuing in the East-India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the

places within the limits of the said Company's charter;" and another act passed in the 54th year of the same reign, intitled "An act for the further regulation of the trade to and from the places within the limits of the charter of the East India Company; and another act passed in the fifty-fifth year of the same reign, intitled "An act to make further regulations for the registry of ships built in India; and another act passed in the then present session, intitled "An act to regulate the trade to and from the places within the limits of the charter of the East India Company and certain possessions of his Majesty in the Mediterranean;" or to alter or affect the laws then in being, relative to the trade of foreign nations in amity with his Majesty, with the said British territories under the government of the said Company in the East-Indies.

Sect. 4 provides and enacts, that the Cape of Good Hope should, for the purposes of act, be construed and taken to be within the limits of the charter of the East-India Company.

Sect. 5 enacts, that it should be lawful to import into any island or territory within the limits of said Company's charter not being under the government of said Company, in vessels which might belong to any state being in amity with his Majesty (not being an European state) and lying within said limits, any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any such state, and to export in any such vessel any goods which by virtue of that or any other act might have been legally imported into his Majesty's said islands or territories.

Sect. 6 provides and enacts, that nothing therein contained should extend to affect an act passed in the then present session of parliament, intitled "An act to continue and extend the provisions of an act of the forty-ninth year of his present Majesty for regulating the trade and commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and also for regulating the trade of the Island of Mauritius."

ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society of Bombay, from July 1816 to June 1817.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.		
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
1816.				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July	80 ^o	84 ^o	77 ^o	29-80	29-89	29-64
August	78 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	29-82	29-99	29-71
September	79 ¹ / ₂	82 ¹ / ₂	75	29-905	30-04	29-79
October	83 ¹ / ₂	87	80	30-035	30-19	29-95
November	82 ¹ / ₂	86 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	30-07	30-19	29-96
December	79 ¹ / ₂	83 ¹ / ₂	75	30-075	30-18	30-01
1817.						
January	78 ¹ / ₂	83	74	30-135	30-19	30-01
February	76 ¹ / ₂	82	70	30-10	30-22	29-96
March	79	82 ¹ / ₂	75	30-065	30-19	30-01
April	83 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	80	29-99	30-12	29-94
May	85 ¹ / ₂	90	82	29-95	30-09	29-76
June	82 ¹ / ₂	89	77	29-885	29-99	29-62

N. B. The temperature is taken at 10 A. M., 1 P. M., and 4 P. M. daily; consequently the register does not show the extreme of cold, nor the true mean, which is probably about 2° lower.

The pressure is taken at 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., daily, at the opening and closing of the rooms.

Register of the Quantity of Rain fallen at Byculis, Bombay, in the four months specified; viz.

1817. June	45-72
— July	23-87
— August	9-34
— Sept	24-87

Total for the four months... 103-80

POETRY.

VISIONS IN PALESTINE.

Extracted from JERUSALEM, a Poem.

By Chasney Hare Townsend, Esq.

Fellow-Chapman of Trinity Hall.

*My Spirit come transporting Church Teels
To beat me where the towers of Salem tell.*

Milton's Ode on the Passion.

"Hear,* O ye Hear'ns, and thou, O
"earth, give ear,

"And trembling shrink the awful sounds
"to hear!

"The Lord—the Lord hath spoken from
"on high,

"Whose voice in fate, whose will is
"destiny.

"I see!† I see! the dread avengers
"come,

"Fierce as despair, insatiate as the
"tomb.

"Hear ye their wheels, like whirlwinds,
"sweep around?

"Hear ye their thundering counters beat
"the ground?

"Mark ye their spears move on in long
"array,

"And shield on shield flash back the
"beam of day?

"O'er Salem's‡ walls Destruction sternly
"low's,

"And eyes impatient her devoted towers
"bow'd to the dust; she mourns for

"slaughter'd bands,

"And strives in vain to lift her fetter'd
"hands;§

"O days divine! if you may mortal sing,
When God himself was Israel's Guard

and King?

To know Creation's Monarch ever nigh,
A staff in sorrow, and a friend in joy;

To see Hear'd's glories visibly display'd,
And all its Seraphim in light array'd;

These were thy rights, O land, that thy
"loast,

These the high joys, thy disobedience
"lost.

Bear witness, Hermon, thou whose dewy
"rod

Hast felt the footsteps of a present God;

And Carmel, thou, whose gales, with
"incense fraught,

The murmurs of a voice divine have
"caught;

What dreams extatic o'er the votary stole,
How sweet'd the phans transport in his

soul!

Even now, when o'er your long-forenaken
"sweets

The Pilgrim Rogers, in your loved re-
"treats,

Steal visionary forms along the vale,
And more than music whispers on the

gale.

Where o'er the waste, in rude disorder
"thrown,

Neglected lie yon crumbling heaps of
"stone,

O who (and change!) the blest abode
"could tell,

Where God's own glory once vouchsafed
"to dwell?

Yet Fancy still the ruin'd fane can raise
Bright with the glories of departed days.

Even as I gaze,* the sudden spires ascend,
With graceful sweep the long row'd arches

bend;

Aspiring shafts the hearing dome sustain,
And lift the growing fabric from the

plain.

See, as it rises, all the world combine
His various gifts to deck the work divine:

Nature no more her secret treasures
"hides,

The mine unclothes, and the deep divides—
Mild o'er the wave the far-ling breezes

play,

And wait the Tyrian purple in its way.
Her purest marble rocky Paros lends;

Her sweetest colours soft Idume blends;
On Carmel's heights the sturdy cedar

And Ophe listens on the polish'd walls.
See, while the slow-expanding gates un-

close,
How rich within the boundlessastre
"glows!

* Isai. l. c. † Isai. v. 20, Ac. and xix. 6.
‡ Isai. xlix. 3. § Idem. 4th verse.

* 1 Kings, ch. vi. passage.

Here the tall palm for ever lives in gold,
There sculptur'd flowers their fretted
leaves unfold;

Thro' the long aisles bright lamps incessant
beams,

And burnish'd censers roll the spicy
stream.

But far within retires the dread abode,
Jehovah's throne—the Oracle of God;
Two cherubs there, with mimic glories
bright,

High o'er the Ark their guardian wings
unite.

Beneath that shade no earthly treasures lie,
No emblems frail of human majesty.

But there enshrin'd the Holy Tablets rest,
By God ordain'd, by God himself impress.

Thine were these mighty works, by
their design'd,

Belov'd of God, and wisest of mankind.
What * to thy Sire the will of Heav'n
denied

To thee it gave, propitious, to provide.
Yet, while thy temple in the dust decays,
Lives the full splendor of his sacred lays:
O skill'd to wake the ever-varying lyre,
With all a Prophet's—all a Poet's fire,
What breast, that does not quail at thy
strain?

What heart, that melts not, when thy
strings complain?

Changed is their tone; th' impetuous
measures sweep,

Like the fierce storm conflicting with the
deep.

Now all th' angelic host at once combine
Their golden harps in unison with thine.
Extatic favors seize the trembling soul,
And Halleluiahs ring from pole to pole.

Swift into light th' expected years roll
on,

Th' Almighty Father sends his promised
Son.

Not as when Sinai view'd the law re-
veal'd

In fearful lightning, and in thunder seal'd,
Hush'd was the world in darkness and in
sleep,

The wakeful shepherds watch'd their
folded sheep.

Clad in the radiant glory of the skies,
A form angelic burst upon their eyes.

" Joy to the world! ye nations cease to
" mourn,

" Now is the Christ, the promis'd Saviour
" born!"

Behold, descending, the celestial train
Swell the full chorus of the greeting
strain;

Till on the gale the notes departing die,
And the bright vision melts into the sky.

Did ye not, Judah's sons, with trans-
port raise

The loud hosannah of exulting praise?
With trembling homage round his cradle
bend,

Watch every look, and every smile at-
tend;

And all Creation's noblest gifts combine
To form an off'ring for the Babe divine?

Or, when, his mortal part matured to
man,

His earthly ministry at length began,
Did ye not crowd his heav'nly words to
hear,

And drink instruction with delighted ear?
No—harden'd still your stubborn souls
remain,

As sterile rocks resist the softening rain.
Tho' to the blind unwonted day returns,
And pale Disease with health's new ardor
burns;

Tho', deaf to other voice, th' obedient tomb,
For him revers'd her universal doom;

More fell than sickness, colder than the
grave,

Ye shar'd his gifts, yet spurn'd at him
who gave.

Driv'n* thro' the world, unknowing
where to lie,

Despised, rejected, and condemn'd to die,
Before his foes behold Messiah stand,
Meek † as a lamb beneath the shearer's
hand.

O turn on yonder faded form your eyes,
Oppress'd with sorrow, and consumed in
sighs!

Mark that pale brow, with streaming
blood embrown'd,

Where Resignation blends with Forti-
tude;

Those lips in inward prayer that gently
more,

Those eyes, yet beaming with uncon-
quer'd love;

The meek composure which those looks
declare,

That holy calm; and say if guilt be there?

O love unbounded, more than words
can tell

Tho' hymning angels on the theme should
dwell:

* & Sam. vii. 4.

† Isai. liii. 7.

† Idem, cth verse.

Not to one people, not one age confined,
But flowing ever on to all mankind !
See, on the cross those limbs in torture
hang,

Convulsed, and quivering with the death-
ful pang !

A deeper sorrow dwells upon that face,
Than Pain's severest agony could trace;
Ev'n now his spirit mourns Creation's
woes,

And breathes compassion for his cruel
foes.

See, by a world's united crimes oppress'd,
He bows his head submissive on his
breast.

Now fades the light from those expiring
eyes,

And Judah's King—her Lord—her Sa-
viour dies !

Can this be He before whose awful nod
Ev'n seraphs shrink ? Is this the Son of
God ?

Heir of the world, and Monarch of the sky ?
—The voice of Nature shall itself reply.

Else why, O Son, conceal thy face in
dread,

Why tremble, Earth,* and why give up
thy dead ?

Why rends the temple's mystic veil in
twain,

And fearful thunders shake th' affrighted
plain ?

Yet, blind to truth, say, wretched out-
casts, say,

Wait ye the Saviour of a future day ?

Lo, he has lived to bless, has died to
save,

And burst the brazen fetters of the grave !

What fearful omens heralded the hour,
That gave Judaea to a tyrant's power !

As sank the sun, amid the western blaze
Terrific visions burst upon the gaze.

Uncarthly spears reflect the setting beams,
Swords wave, helms glitter, hostile stan-
dards stream ;

And thronging chariots, hurrying swiftly
by,

Sweep the wide air, 'till darkness veils
the sky.

Nor ceased the portents then ; a lurid light
Shot a fierce splendor from the clouds of
night ;

Its own sad hue o'erall the temple spread,
And on each fear-struck face a ghastlier
paleness shed.

See ! see untouch'd by any human
hand,

The temple's gates—her massy gates—
expand !

No earthly sound is that within I hear,
As waters bursting on the deafen'd ear,
Proclaiming, as it's awful thunders swell,
" The Lord no more in Israel deigns to
" dwell :"

No mortal foot th' affrighted threshold
trod—

'Tis God's own voice, the parting step of
God !

Yes, thou art now abandon'd to thy
fate ;

Vain is regret, repentance comes too late.
Already onward rush thy angry foes,
Already thy devoted walls enclose.

Darker, and darker still thy doom ap-
pears,

And sorrow's face a blacker aspect wears.
In vain with equal hand does Justice deal
To each the stinted, and unjoyous meal ;
With looks despairing, as they ask for food
Breaks one shrill shriek from all the mul-
titude :

Ev'n the fond mother, seized with mad-
ness wild,

While in her arms th' unconscious infant
smiled,

Drove to its heart the unrelenting steel,
And quench'd her fury on th' accursed
meal.

Yet, worn by hunger, and oppress'd with
ill,

Thy hardy sons remain unconquer'd still.
Weakness, and strength alike their wea-
pons wield,

And they, who cannot conquer, scorn to
yield.

Hark, how without the deafening tu-
mult grows,

How swell the shouts of thy victorious
foes !

Behold, ten thousand torches, hurl'd on
high,

Gleam o'er the walls, and seem to fire the
sky.

Now, Salem, now, the spreading flame
detours

Thy homes, thy temple, and thy head-
long towers :

Now vengeance smiling scours th' ensan-
guined plain,

And waves her plumes o'er thy countless
slain.

* MATH. XXIV. 29, 30.

† Josephi Hist. et Geogr. lib. v. c. 13.

'Tis done; proud Salem smokes along
the ground,
Her pow'r a dream, her name an empty
sound.

To other realms, from Sion far away,
In mute despair, her last sad remnant
stray;

While all the malice of relentless hate,
From trampling foes, her captive sons
await.

Yet say, base outcasts of offended
Heav'n,

Rebelling still as often as forgiv'n,

How oft your God has turn'd his wrath
away,

How oft in mercy has forbore to slay!

How long* by gentle chastisement he strove

To win once more his people to his love!

Ah, call to mind, when in a distant land

Forlorn ye bow'd beneath a stranger's
hand,

His hot displeasure on your haughty foes

Pour'd the full tempest of un-parling woes.

Then, as his flock the tender shepherd
leads

To softer herbage, and more fertile meads,

He led his chosen people far away,

Their guide in darkness, their defence by
day.

Lo, at his word th' obedient depths divide,

And whelm th' Egyptian in their reflux
tide;

While rescued Israel, free from every care,

Gains the wish'd bank, and pours the
vocal prayer.

From the cleft rock see sudden rills re-
bound,

And spread fresh verdure o'er the thirsty
ground!

Yet still anew your disobedience sprung,

And discontent still murmur'd on your
tongue;

To graven idols still the knee ye bow'd,

And join'd in Baal's courts th' incestuous
crowd.

Still in your pride ye mock'd the threat-
ening Scer,

As the deaf adder shuts her reckless ear;

Plung'd in the Prophet's breast th' unhal-
low'd sword,

And dared to slay the chosen of the Lord.

O greatly-fall'n, how humbled is thy
state!

Thy fields how bare, thy courts how deso-
late!

Where Joy was wont the nightly dance to
lead,

Shrieks the lone bat, and hungry vultures
feed;

There the fierce dragon finds a place of
rest,

And hoiling screech-owls build their secret
nest.

No more, Bethesda, o'er thy desert springs

Descending Seraphs wave their healing
wings;

No more sweet sounds, at morn, or eve,
declare

That harts angelic hover on the air:

All—all is fled; and Desolation reigns,

Without a rival, o'er thy ravaged plains.

Awake, redeem'd Jerusalem,* awake,
And from the dust thy soiled garments
shake!

From thy gall'd neck unloose the servile
bands,

And cast the fetters from thy captive
hands.

Break forth, ye mountains, into joyful
song!

Ye barren wilds, the rapt'rous strain pro-
long!

Barren no more; unwonted verdure grows,
And the dry desert blossoms as the rose.

Behold, all Nature proves a second birth,

New skies embrace a new-created earth:

From the glad scene for ever Woe retires,

Pain is no more, and Death himself ex-
pires.

Ye angels, strike the full-resounding lyre,

Swell the glad chorus, all ye heavenly
choir!

She comes!† she comes! descending from
on high

The Holy City meets the ravish'd eye!

Bride of the Lamb, without a spot or
stain,

Cleas'd of her crimes, and ransom'd of
her chain.

Look at her gates, her glorious tow'rs
behold,

More clear than crystal, and more fair
than gold.

There dwell the Lord's Redeem'd in glory
bright,

Gaze on his face, and live amidst his
light:

Haste the delights, that time can ne'er
destroy,

Eternal fulness of unfading joy.

* Psalm. cv. and cvi. passim.

* Isa. lili. 1, 2, 3. † Rev. xxi. 1, 2, &c.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, edited from Manuscript Journals; by Robert Walpole, M.A. Pp. 608. Maps and Plates. London. 1818.

SEVERAL branches of knowledge have been better illustrated by literary societies than by any other means. Many a point of history, antiquities, and philology, has been examined, which were unnoticed in the great collections of the historian, the antiquarian, and the philologist; and many a dissertation has been published which otherwise would have mouldered away in the portfolio of the learned. A steady pursuit of truth, without any flattery of existing prejudices or literary fashion, may be made by an author, when his labours are sanctioned and his expences are indemnified by an Institution. The volume, too, in which his learning appears, has not that risk of perdition which a detached essay incurs, and a literary man may write with full certainty of meeting with attention. The reputation of the society is a motive to diligence superadded to general incentives; and as a single stone can be brightened when no labour of any individual could polish a quarry, so, as the several parts of the transactions of literary societies are written by different individuals, much higher excellence may be expected than if they were the work of one hand. The volume before us is a collection of treatises by various observers of Turkey, on the arts, antiquities, natural history, and political economy of that country. Nubia and Egypt are included, and therefore the expression in the title page, "European and Asiatic Turkey," does not give an adequate notion of the contents of the volume. The general benefits to literature by this mode of

publication will be great. In future, should travellers make any discoveries, the result may be printed in this sort of way. Editors will always be at hand, and the miscellaneous character of the volume will make it agreeable. Antiquarians will have no apology for meddling with natural history, or political economists with subjects of taste and genius. Journals full of personal detail need no longer be transcribed, in order to make a goodly volume, and the plague of book-making will be stayed. After perusing Mr. Walpole's collection of treatises, we confess that we were somewhat in doubt which we should select for analysis and criticism. As the din of war has ceased in the west, and we are allowed once more to reflect on the battles of the olden time, we had some thoughts of examining the remarks of Col. Squire on the military architecture of ancient Greece. In days of paper currency we were refreshed by the speculations of Lord Aberdeen, and Mr. Walpole, on the money and coins of Attica. We would write on the *Troad*, for,

*Juvat lex et Dorles castra
Desertaque videre locos, lituque re-
lictum :
Hic Delopum manus, hic sacrus tendebat
Achilles.*

But Troy, like Hindu mythology, presents ideas of infinity to the mind; and having some respect for the time of our readers, we will pass to subjects of shorter discussion.

The volume opens with a discourse, by the editor, on the causes of the weakness and decline of the Turkish monarchy, and with remarks on the nature of the Turkish system of government. The chief of these causes originated in the discovery of the maritime passage to India; "a

discovery," says Mr. Carwithen, (Bampton Lectures, p. 17), "which not only opened a new direction to European commerce, but which, as Raynal has remarked, with a warmth of expression not exceeding the soberness of truth, preserved the liberties of mankind." When the navigation to India by the Cape was discovered, the throne of Turkey was filled by sovereigns of great ability and enterprize, and the power of the state arose in proportion to its wealth. But the taxes declined, and the sinews of war were lost. Indian merchandise ceased to be conveyed to Europe by way of the Persian gulph and the Red Sea; and the people of the West employed their own men and ships in the traffic. The Turkish government has existed five hundred years, but we do not argue, with Mr. Walpole, from that fact, that the empire could not have been placed on weak foundations. The Ottoman monarchy, like that of the Seljukian and Zingishanidan Tartars, was formed by men of great ability in overawing and controlling the world. Every thing was done by the sword. The dynasties of the east seldom expired of degeneracy and decay, because new candidates for empire quickly appeared on the theatre of ambition; and energy and military enterprise again prevailed. But during the whole existence of the Turkish government, the tempest of Tartarian desolation has never arisen; and freed from Pagan and Mohammedan foes, she exists by the sufferance of the Christian states. Yet when we talk of the existence of the Turkish empire, how sadly dismembered does she stand. Egypt, it is true, has been torn from the grasp of the Mamelukes and restored to the empire. But the bands of hardy mountaineers, who so often insulted the majesty of the Purple, still defy the Turkish crescent. And has the Porte the

sovereignty over the northern states of Africa? As long as the work of conquest is advancing, whether by Turks or by Romans, the country is firm. But when military fanaticism has expired, by reason of the termination of its object, the empire will be no more, unless it should be preserved by principles different from those which formed it. Commerce was long an active principle of support. The Turks did not found their monarchy on an identity of interests between the sovereign and subject, justice, or an equality of rights. The consequence has been, that, for ages past, the Turkish empire has been in a state of decline. Governors have become independent, provinces have rebelled, and perpetual internal war has desolated the fairest part of the globe. Russell and Mr. Walpole are correct in ascribing such increase of misery, as the Turks for two centuries have suffered, to a change in the description of governors of provinces. Formerly they were mere slaves, who had been educated in the Seraglio; they had no wish of sovereignty independent of their masters, and were disposed to return to obscurity; but when the governorships began to be sold at Constantinople by the Sultan and his ministers, those who were appointed thought of nothing but wealth, and the scale of extortion from the people was regulated by the rapacity of the court. The people are dependent for happiness or misery on the personal character of the Pashas. The love of power or avarice must be the general motives of soliciting an expensive office; it is natural, therefore, that the governors should tax and oppress the country as much as it can bear, in order to answer their own ends, and to indemnify themselves for that purchase money which they have paid to the ministers. In cases, indeed, when a Pasha has lived many years

in a province, and his family have become established in his neighbourhood, there springs up an identity of interest between him and his people, and mutual happiness is the consequence. But again, the scene may become changed; and as that very intelligent, but very much neglected traveller, Mr. Browne, observes, "the succession of a new governor may defeat all the plans of improvement suggested or carried into effect by a former one."—Speaking generally, the Turkish Pasha is as destructive an animal as was the Roman Proconsul. A monster, of whom Tully says, "Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exterarum nationes, propter eorum, quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus, injurias ac libidines. Quod enim sanum putatis in illis terris nostris magistratibus religiosum, quam civitatem sanctam, quam domum antis clausam ac munitam fuisse? urbes jam locupletes ac copiosæ requiruntur, quibus causa belli propter diripiendi cupiditatem inferatur.—Cicero. *Pro lege Manilia*. 22.

Under that very imperfect establishment of order and law, which prevails in some part of the European, as well as Asiatic provinces of the empire, the peasants are so depressed and interrupted in the exercise of their occupations, that the country is almost desolate. Five hundred villages are not found in the district of Mesopotamia belonging to Mardin, which once possessed sixteen hundred. Cyprus, before the conquest of the Turks, contained fourteen thousand villages; in two insurrectionary great numbers of the inhabitants were slain; a dreadful mortality was occasioned by the plague in 1624, and in less than fifty years from that time, seven hundred villages only could be found. Three hundred were once comprehended in a part of the Pashalik of Aleppo, now containing less than one-third of that number. Many towns are mentioned in the history of the Caliphs, which no longer exist; the site of others may be traced on the route from Bagdad to Mosul. In consequence of the decrease of agriculture and manufacturing industry, the sums formerly paid to the government by some of its officers of revenue are diminished. The land through-

out the empire is charged with a rent paid either to the Sultan himself, to the governors of provinces, or to those who farm the territorial impost; and other taxes: the amount of that levied on the Mussulman is a seventh or tenth of the produce; the Greeks on the continent and islanders pay a fifth. But this tribute is not collected by any fixed regulations, and the inequality of exactious, and the want of just and proportioned impositions, are the great political impediments to all improvements in Turkey. Great *agualas* are levied occasionally on the villages of Asia Minor and Syria, and as the land owners or renters defray that part of the assessment laid on the peasants and labourers, who cannot themselves pay it, from the small portion of the fruits of the earth which they receive, a heavy debt is always due from the latter to the former. In some parts, the Agas, from improvident and extravagant habits of life, have been unable to pay the Miri, or territorial tax, and have been obliged to quit the lands which they had hired. A long interval of time elapses before they are again occupied, and the peasants are forced to seek in the larger towns the means of support. The great cities are filled in this manner, because they afford a certain supply of provisions, as the governors are unwilling to expose themselves to those tumults which would arise in cases of famine, or dearth of corn. In the meantime, large tracts of country are deserted. A melancholy illustration of the depopulated state of them is afforded by the view of those extensive cemeteries so frequently passed by the traveller in his route.—P. 10.

Want of encouragement to industry, and bad government, have depopulated Turkey; and highly favoured as that country is by nature, its population cannot be estimated beyond twenty-five millions. The power and resources of the empire were in former ages maintained by commerce, and the same cause still diffuses blessings, which would be abundantly increased if property was secure. The government, too, should put in order and guard the canals which were made by the Saracenian Caliphs; for when the country is in a disturbed state, land carriage is slow, difficult, and expensive. Commerce mitigates the evils of Turkish despotism, and causes, what little there is, of industry among the people. If the duties on goods be harshly

exacted, the district is injured, because the merchant directs his caravans to take another route. Some thousands of persons are constantly employed in carrying on the internal trade of Turkey. Egypt sends flax and rice to Syria, and receives cotton and silk in return. In all the commercial towns there is a strong spirit of industry, and a general course of fair dealing. Merchants who have made fortunes in trade become rivals to the Pashas, and in the alteration for power the people are benefitted. A rich man is generally the prey of the court; but commerce sets the minds of men at work; boldness and independence of thinking succeed; considerations are made for the sake of security, and the Porte dares not fix its rapacious talons on a rich merchant. The great evil of Turkish commerce is, that much of it consists in the exportation of unwrought articles. The employment and wealth consequent on manufactories are not, therefore, known. The amalgamation between Muselmans and Christians is difficult; but what little there is has taken place from commerce. The Turkish merchants traffic with Europe, and are the most honorable traders in the world.

The improved state, and increased intelligence of the Greeks of the present day, may be ascribed to their commerce and communication with the various countries of Europe. The extension of trade has been the instrument of much benefit to the nation; it furnishes employment to many thousand sailors, distinguished for activity and industry. The Turkish governors are induced, from motives of interest, to protect the Greek merchants; and these, again, by their wealth, are enabled to defray more easily the demands made upon them. The weight of that yoke, "which neither they nor their fathers have been able to bear," is in some degree lightened; and they have the power of promoting a great and valuable object, the institution of schools for the instruction of their countrymen.—P. 29.

Toderini, in his *Leteratura Turchesca*, not only assures us that the library of the Seraglio at

Constantinople contains valuable Greek manuscripts, but he gives us a catalogue of them, procured, as he says, from a slave belonging to the palace. Other persons have endeavoured to corroborate the same facts, but the Turks have always denied the existence of any Greek manuscripts in the Seraglio; and on being pressed upon the subject, they insinuate that there are such manuscripts in a building near St. Sophia, which have been locked up ever since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks from the Greeks. When the late lamented Professor Carlyle went into the east with Lord Elgin, for the purpose of literary research, he was particularly desired by Mr. Pitt and the Bishop of Lincoln to get some satisfactory information on the subject. The mode and result of his labours are detailed in Mr. Carlyle's letters to the Bishops of Lincoln and Durham, and are contained in Mr. Walpole's book. The question of the existence of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin manuscripts has been determined in the negative. The Syriac Bible, and the Arabic Bible, in Cufic characters, are not in the Seraglio. The whole number of MSS. in the library is twelve hundred and ninety-four. Most of them are in Arabic; either originals, or translations from the Turkish and Persian. Their subjects are—theology, jurisprudence, logic, philosophy, physics, grammar, the belles lettres, history and philology. The two first of these classes greatly preponderate. The library was founded by Sultan Mustapha, in 1767. It is in the form of a Greek cross: one of the arms of the cross serves as the anti-room; and the remaining three arms, together with the centre, constitute the library itself. The door between the anti-room and the library bears an inscription, in Arabic characters, "Enter in peace;" now, since literature has not made much pro-

gress at Constantinople, the Latin phrase might be added, "requiescat in pace." Certainly, libraries, like churches, are often dormitories for the living as well as for the dead. The library of the Seraglio is extremely small; from no one extremity to the opposite does it measure twelve yards. The cupola over the central part of the cross, the marble pillars, and numerous windows, give the room a cheerful appearance. There are twelve bookcases, four in each of the recesses, furnished with folding wire-work doors. The books are laid on their sides one above another, with the ends outwards, and having their names written on the edge of the leaves. The form and shape of this private library, and the position of the books, appear to be the same as the arrangement of the public collections, of which D'Ohsson has given a beautiful engraving. From the extreme difficulty of visiting this bibliothecam literarum, from the declarations of the Turks, and the contradictory statements of the Franks, Mr. Carlyle thinks that he was the first Christian who ever examined its contents.

But although it does not appear that there are in these days any Greek manuscripts in the Seraglio, yet, in the seventeenth century, undoubtedly there were a great many. M. Girardin, the French ambassador in Turkey, in 1685, purchased, through the agency of Besnier the Jesuit, fifteen, which the Jesuit and M. Marcel, another man of letters, considered to be the best. The remainder, about a hundred and eighty, were sold in Constantinople for a hundred livres each. If they exist in any library, the seal and imperial arms will identify them. The fifteen were carried to Paris. One of them is a copy on vellum of the whole works of Plutarch. Wyttenbach collated it, and found it of the highest use. Another was a transcript of Herodotus, and was con-

sulted by Larcher, who says of it, "lui a fourni des leçons précieuses, et qu'il conserve un nombre prodigieux d'ionismes." The plunder of the library began at least as early as 1638, for our countryman, Greaves, procured several MSS. stolen, as he was informed, out of the king's library in the Seraglio. In connexion with this subject, it may be observed, that in the year 1678 there existed at Constantinople an Arabic translation of a lost work of Aristotle. The Arabians have transmitted to us some of the commentaries of Galen on Hippocrates, and some of the works of Apollonius Pergams. We should be glad to add to our obligations to them for any part of Aristotle. Mr. Carlyle made several attempts to examine the contents of the other royal libraries; but his requests were refused, because, if granted, the Sultan was afraid that he must shew the same courtesy to other people. This argument for ill nature is not, by the bye, peculiarly Turkish. There is no reason to think that the inferior libraries are richer than the principal one. There certainly are no books in the treasury of the Seraglio; for the Capudan Pacha assured Mr. Carlyle, that none were mentioned in the inventory of its contents which he made on entering into his office. The Patriarch of Jerusalem, a very respectable authority, was of opinion, that if any had existed, the modern Greeks would have procured them: for the Greeks are not, as some people imagine, dead to the glory of their ancestors, and their influence is great with the ministers of the Porte.

In the hope of finding Greek MSS. the libraries of St. Saba near Jerusalem, that of the Patriarch of Jerusalem at Constantinople, those in the islands of the Sea of Marmora, were examined by Mr. Carlyle and Dr. Hunt, and in vain. Such was the

issue, too, of a search into the thirteen monasteries of Tricca in Thessaly, by Bionstaal; and into several monasteries in the Morea, by the late Abbé Fourmant. Vilvoisin has inspected the library in the isle of Patmos. According to him, it does not contain any MS. older than the tenth century. Two or three thousand of the volumes were some years ago much injured by the damp; and they were burnt by the Turks, lest any of them, on which might be written the name of God, should be thought of no value, and be applied to common purposes. This reason makes the Turks, throughout the Levant, destroy all mutilated marbles which bear Greek religious inscriptions. But Dr. Clarke procured from the same library a copy of the poems of Gregory of Nazianzus, written upon vellum; and from the redness of the ink, and other circumstances, it is evidently as old as the ninth century. The twenty-four first dialogues of Plato, beautifully written on vellum of the same age, were also there; and several other MSS. which the French had overlooked.

When the learned Greeks fled from Constantinople, in 1453, they took with them their most valuable MSS., and others were secreted in Mount Athos. The libraries of the twenty-two convents on that holy mountain are not so interesting as that of the Scraglio, because no mystery hangs about them. There is no blue chamber which Christians dare not enter. Most of these libraries have been searched, and every European collection possesses a part of their treasures. The Codex, commonly called the Codex Alexandrinus, is of Egyptian origin; at least the style of the writing is Coptic. There seems good reason to think that it was for a long time concealed in Mount Athos; and was procured from that manufactory and repo-

sitory of manuscripts, by Cyril, Patriarch of Constantinople, who gave it to our King Charles the First. (Wetstenii Proleg. in Nov. Test. p. 28, &c. ed. Semler.) Mr. Carlyle and Dr. Hunt examined every library and every manuscript on this mountain. The number of MSS. is thirteen thousand, but they will not be of service to sacred or profane literature. No hitherto unpublished piece of any classical author was found. The Hebrew Gospel of St. Mathew, the Decades of Livy, and the fragments of Menander, must be sought for elsewhere. Such of the MSS. of the New Testament as Mr. Carlyle and Dr. Hunt saw, were not in their opinion so old, by some centuries, as the Codex Alexandrinus, or the Codex Cantabrigiensis. This mode of stating subjects is much too general; for the age of the former of these two MSS. is fixed, by Woide, to be of the fourth century; and by Semler and Michaelis, of the seventh century; and the age of the latter is stated by some collators to be of the second century, and by others of the fifth century. One of the MSS. which Dr. Hunt and Mr. Carlyle looked at in the convent of Dionysio was written in uncial letters, and ought to have been collated by them in the verses 1 John, c. 5, v. 7. 1 Tim. c. 3, v. 16, and a few more passages of like import. We do not think that more than twenty MSS. of the New Testament in uncial letters have ever been collated. Every addition to their number is of importance, on account of their antiquity, which varies from the fourth to the ninth or tenth century, at which last mentioned period the cursive hand became common. The Monks on Mount Athos continue to exercise the office of Calligraphs, and the pilgrims who frequent the holy mountain at Easter, prefer the purchase of a psalter copied by a hermit to the best printed book.

If fine air and beautiful scenery are more conducive to a disposition for study than the smoke and bricks of a metropolis, the monks on Mount Athos ought to be the most erudite personages in the world. Scarcely any two of the convents are on the same sites: their situations are either picturesque or romantic, 'and each seems designed either to soothe the tedium of solitude, or to awaken the fervours of devotion.' But, except his animal wants, man is independent of place and situation; or rather, as Milton says, "The mind is its own place." Proud of its possessions, and confident in its abilities, genius has its inspirations in the crowded city and the naked solitude. The beauties of nature are apt to tranquillize the mind too much, and to sink it into a species of luxurious indulgence. If life and its bustle sometimes confuse an author, they make him also collect his powers, and the example of industry in the world produces corresponding industry in the closet. Gibbon never wrote so well as during a stormy parliamentary session: *Paradise Lost* and the *Castle of Indolence* were written in London. The good fathers on Mount Athos have advantages of a much higher kind than those which arise from a contemplation of the sublime and beautiful. The voice of women and the cries of children are never heard by them. No female animal, from the woman down to the hen, is to be met with on the peninsula. The Turkish resident is so polite as to live *en bachelier* during all the period of his government. The people of Mount Athos are the *gens æterna in qua nemo nascitur*. This circumstance is mentioned by Nicephorus Gregoras, who wrote his history of the Greek empire in the fourteenth century. The exclusive love of every thing of a masculine gender produces a few inconveniences

on Mount Athos: milk, butter, cheese, and eggs are brought from a distance, and the supply of them is not always certain.

The monks are active controversialists. Mr. Carlyle had one specimen of their polemics, and never repeated the experiment. They were not very well pleased that the English church keeps Easter at the time fixed by the Romish calendar, nor at the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father. Priests of the Greek church are allowed to marry; but if they change the heavenly for the holy state, they do it with a generous disdain for ecclesiastical honours. No priest who has married ever rises to dignity in the Greek church: the bishops and patriarchs are all celibitaries *par excellence*. On the merit of the establishment on Mount Athos, Dr. Hunt remarks:

Even in its present oppressed and degraded state the establishment is a useful one. It contributes to preserve the language of Greece from being corrupted or superseded by that of its conquerors; it checks, or rather entirely prevents the defection of Christians to Mahometanism, not only in European, but Asiatic Turkey; almost all the Greek *Didascopoi*, schoolmasters, and the higher orders of their clergy, are selected from this place. If it sometimes hides a culprit who has fled from public justice, yet that criminal most probably reforms: his life is a residence so well calculated to bring his mind to reflection. The oath of a person who becomes caloyer on Mount Athos is very solemn and simple; it implies an absolute renunciation of the world, enjoining the person who makes it to consider himself as quite dead to its concerns. Some are so conscientiously observant of this vow, that they never afterwards use their family name, never correspond with any of their relatives or former friends, and decline informing strangers from what country or situation of life they have retired.—P. 222.

The monks on Mount Athos are for the most part hospitable: individual exceptions occur.

A beggar passing some months ago by the door of the convent of *Constanzaoneta*, asked the accustomed alms of bread and

wise, on which the porter told him that the Abbot had strictly forbidden him to distribute any more, as the convent was poor, and scarcely able to support its own members. In the course of conversation the beggar asked how the convent became so poor, and on the porter's not being able to give a satisfactory answer, he replied, "I will inform you. There were two brothers who dwell in this convent at its first foundation, and on them its happiness solely depended. Your tyrannical Abbot forced one of them into exile; the other soon fled, and with them your prosperity. But, be assured, that until you recall your eldest brother, you will continue poor." "What were their names?" said the wondering enquirer. "The expelled brother," replied the beggar, "was called *Διδωτα*, and the name of him who followed was *Δοδωτα*." (Give, and it shall be given unto you. Luke, vi. 38).—P. 217.

Mr. Carlyle's objects were religious as well as literary. Some years before he went into the east, many copies of a common Arabic translation of the Sacred Scriptures were sent from England, and their destination was Alexandria. It does not appear that they ever reached Egypt, for neither the Patriarch of Jerusalem nor the Patriarch of Constantinople ever heard of their arrival. The loss was not considered great; for the Arabic version was thought to be strongly tinctured with the errors of the Latin Vulgate, and the Patriarch of Jerusalem held it in small esteem: he, however, was rejoiced to find that another translation was projected. In a conversation with Mr. Carlyle he poured out a most pathetic benediction on the name of the Bishop of Durham, the patron of the work, and in the most lively manner expressed his joy that his brother bishop was treading in the steps of the apostles. Every sect of Christians expressed themselves in similar terms. This translation was published at Newcastle, in the year 1811, and we sincerely hope that all the copies are in circulation in the east. Of the Christians in Turkey it is difficult to

ascertain the number. In Constantinople there are not more than forty thousand Latins. The Armenians are numerous; but the Greeks exceed them. In European Turkey the Greeks are thrice as numerous as the Mussulmans; the whole Greek population is perhaps about three millions and a half. No estimate can be made of the Greeks in Asia. We are aware of the difficulty of fixing the Armenian population of Turkey; for the Armenians are scattered, and are scarcely distinguishable in person from the Turks. The Armenian Patriarch, however, who told Mr. Carlyle that the Armenians in Persia constitute a very large part of the inhabitants of the country, told him what was not true: the good old churchman was inflamed by that vanity of aggrandising his own sect, which makes all conjectures on the subject so loose and unsatisfactory. There are not more than thirteen thousand Armenians in Persia, and the number daily diminishes. It seems probable that two millions and a half of people went with Moses into Palestine. There is good reason to think that in the present day there are nine thousand Mohammedans; three thousand Jews; two thousand Greeks; six hundred Latins; three hundred Armenians; one hundred Jacobites or Syrians, and two or three Maronite families in Jerusalem. Mr. Carlyle's remarks on the appearance of the holy city are interesting.

I shall not attempt to describe scenes that have been described so often, but I cannot help saying that the city of Jerusalem is utterly unlike any other place I have ever seen. Its situation upon an immense rock, surrounded with valleys that seem cut out by the chisel; the contrast exhibited between the extremest degree of barrenness, and the extremest degree of fertility, which border upon each other here almost every yard, without one shade of mitigated character on either side; the structure of the walls, many of the stones in which are fifteen or sixteen feet

long, by four high and four deep; the very size mentioned, by the way, of the *heaven stones* of Solomon; (1 Kings, vii. 10) the houses, where almost every one is a fortress; and the streets, where almost every one is a covered way; all together formed an appearance totally dissimilar from that of any other town I have met with either in Europe or Asia.—P. 162.

Mr. Carlyle was in Egypt at the time that France was endeavouring to realize one of the boldest projects of ambition that the destroyers of mankind ever imagined. He tells us that Buonaparte's wild manifesto, as well as his subsequent conduct, incensed the Christians, and did not cajole the Muslims. From Mr. Carlyle's letters we will select one passage, and happy we are at seeing a question of great moment for ever set at rest. Man cannot be better employed than in displaying virtue and in exposing vice; in marking the revolutions of the political world, and in tracing their connection with morals. For many years certain discontented and ambitious spirits, in espying the faults of their own country, have, in order to concentrate the powers of their mental vision, been blind to the horrors and crimes of other lands; but, for our part, we have not been so much dazzled by the gewgaws of mock royalty as to admire successful flagitiousness. Our contempt for the accumulated wisdom of ages is not so excessive as to make us invent falsehood, and apologise for the crimes of tyranny. Having no great talent for metaphysics, we could not confound the distinctions between right and wrong: we could not think, with the sage critics of the north, that the poisoning at Acre was only owing to "a mistaken judgment," and not to "a bad heart:" that Buonaparte's apostacy in Egypt could not be regarded "in a more serious light than the feigned Mohammedism of Horneman in Africa;" or that "on the mas-

sacre of the Turks at Jaffa depended the reputation of Henry the fifth at Agincourt, and of Lord Anson in the South Seas." We think that the virtues of a conqueror are the bitterest foes to human nature. We will deify the good, but not the viciously great. Respect and honor, whether in the bended knee or the sculptured marble, must never be paid to folly or crime.

I myself saw under the walls of Jaffa the mangled and half-buried remains of five thousand Turks, and near five hundred Christians, whom Buonaparte massacred upon the shore. The putrid smell was scarcely dissipated after the intervention of a year. Kleber (as did several of the other officers) refused to have any hand in so shocking a transaction, but miscreants were not waiting to put in execution (with every aggravation of cruelty that could have been practised by a negro, as I was repeatedly told by *eye-witnesses*), the commands of the First Consul. In consequence of all this, the English are every where in Syria looked up to as preservers. When we returned to Jerusalem after a little excursion in the neighbourhood, we were met by a company of Christian women, who sang in Arabic a kind of gratulatory song, the burden of which was, "the English are going to the holy city, and they are the Christians after all."—P. 123.

Some extracts from the late Mr. Davison's papers, relating to the antiquities of Egypt, are not the least interesting articles of Mr. Walpole's volume. The following anecdote of literary villainy respecting them, is stated on the authority of Mr. Meadley, author of the life of Paley, and an intimate friend of Mr. Davison.

During his stay in Egypt, he (Mr. D.) made some excursions in the vicinity of Alexandria with the Duke de Chaulnes; they afterwards embarked together on board of the same vessel for Europe. While they were performing quarantine in the Lazaretto at Leghorn, the duke contrived by means of a false key to obtain and copy Mr. Davidson's papers and drawings. Coming afterwards to London, he advertised a publication of his own researches, with drawings by Mr. Davison, whom he called his secretary. The design of the work was laid aside, in con-

sequence of a strong remonstrance on the part of Mr. Davison, conveyed in a letter, to the duke, Sept. 9, 1783, the very day on which the latter expected an engraver to wait upon him. A proposal of a joint publication was then made to Mr. D., which he declined. Two plates from Mr. Davidson's drawings are engraved in Sonniol's travels, and must have been communicated by the duke.—P. xx. preface.

If there be a pleasure in doing what no other modern has done, Mr. Davison had an abundant source of felicity. Pliny speaks of a well in the great pyramid: Mr. Wood, the discoverer of Palmyra, descended some way into it, but Mr. Davison went down a hundred and fifty-five feet. No increase of knowledge was gained by this exploration; but Mr. Davison was as "worthy a pioneer" as the ghost of Hamlet's father: *Hic et ubique*. Maillet, who had been forty times in the great Pyramid, had never seen a particular chamber which Mr. Davison discovered: neither did Niebuhr observe it. It is immediately over the chamber in which is contained the sarcophagus. The room above is four feet longer than the one below; the breadth of both is the same, and the covering is a beautiful granite. The age in which the pyramids were built is still a subject of controversy. Their purpose has long been decided. Strabo, Diodorus, and the Arabian writers expressly affirm that they were sepulchres; and as Greaves says, "if none of these authorities were extant, yet the tomb found in the great pyramid puts it out of controversy." The catacombs of Alexandria were more completely inspected by Mr. Davison than by any other traveller. They are in some places no less than three stories one below another; but they are now so much filled with earth, that there is no way of going into them but upon one's face. The quarries from which cities were built, were

afterwards converted into sepulchres. After the time of Theodosius, the custom of burning the dead declined; but probably in countries like Egypt, which are scarce of wood, inhuming was in all ages more common than cremation. There are several paintings on the walls of the catacombs of Alexandria: the custom of painting sarcophagi was common throughout the east. Pausanias tells us of a tomb near Tritæa in Achaia, and of another near Sicyon remarkable for their paintings. There are coloured ornaments on the soffit of the Lacunaria of the temple of Theseus. In some of the excavations made near Athens, Mr. Fauvel discovered the tiles or coverings of tombs painted with ornaments. The raised mound was a form of honouring the dead common both to Greece and Asia; but in the former country we see none of those great excavations in rocks which arrest the traveller's attention in Asia and Syria; but many of them were executed by the later inhabitants of Asia Minor. These tombs in the rocks frequently present, as we learn from the plates in Choiseul's *Voyage Pittoresque*, in their outward forms, pediments, Ionic pillars, and architectural ornaments resembling those in the Grecian buildings. The wealthy and magnificent Athenians raised more sumptuous monuments to the dead than could be made out of mere excavations from a rock. In a catalogue of the plants of Greece, and a description of their medicinal and economical uses, Dr. Sibthorp notes the *ainaryllis lutea* as growing abundantly on Anchesmus and the mountain of Attica. It is planted by the Turks over the graves of their friends: the asphodel and myrtle were the favorite plants for the same melancholy purpose of the ancient Greeks. The myrtle is still used by the Turks.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ANOTHER communication from the Marquis of Hastings exhibits the late proprietor of the fort of Patna in a new and unexpected light. The *Soul-Sar*, a commentary on the Brahminical doctrine, emanated from the inquisitive spirit and original genius of a military chieftain.

A note on the report of the society by the Editor of the Calcutta Government Gazette, adverts to a promised work on the site of Palibothra, by M. Walckenaer.

The M. Walckenaer alluded to, is a learned member of the French Institute. In 1814 a report of that society prepared the literary world to expect, and in 1817 M. Walckenaer published, a series of five *Memoirs*, containing researches to elucidate the old Itineraries of Persia and India, and the marches of Alexander and Seleucus Nicator. The 4th and 5th of these memoirs were dedicated to the Itineraries given by Pliny, and that which the Peutingerian table furnishes. These comprehended a disquisition on the site of Palibothra. But Col. Franklin's inquiry has perhaps unsettled Mr. Walckenaer's former conclusions.

The *Asiatic Journal* has been the channel of some letters on the site of Palibothra discussing the divergent opinions of Sir John Malcolm, Dr. Robertson, and Major Rennell, as principals; and of Sir William Jones, Dr. Vincent, and Mr. Young, as auxiliaries, in support of the respective claims of CANOGE, ALLAHABAD, and PATNA. [See Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, & 29.]

The still different conclusions of Major Wilford and Lieut.col. Francklin remain to be considered; on which we have been promised two original essays. The recent *Inquiry* of the latter has excited a growing interest. The surveys commenced and prosecuted by him and Dr. Tytler give the reviewer of their discoveries many advantages over previous writers.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chourahghee on Wednesday evening, the 1st of April, at which Mr. Harlinton presided.

The Rev. Mr. J. Hawtayne and Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, proposed at the last

meeting, were unanimously elected members.

A letter from the most noble the president was read, forwarding some account of Takoor Dyaram's religious tenets, illustrative of the treatise termed *Soul-Sar*, presented at a former meeting. The enquiry respecting the theological opinions and competency of Dyaram was made by Major Gough, who through the medium of intelligent and learned natives, has ascertained that the late proprietor of Patna, being convinced that a vast portion of Hindoos had for many ages deviated from the original purity of their own faith, was anxious to remove the corruptions and idolatry that had become universal, and substitute a simple mode of worship. For this purpose he engaged some of the most learned Pandits to assist him in collecting, reading, and explaining the Hindoo scriptures, both old and new, which he obtained with much difficulty and at great expense. The result was the treatise above mentioned. It appears that Dyaram was accustomed to hold discussions with the Pandits, and often displayed surprising sagacity and adroitness, in detecting errors of doctrine, sufficient to puzzle the sage expounders of the Brahminical religion.

The Marquis of Hastings transmitted another paper, written by Captain J. A. Hodgson, of the 10th regiment Bengal N. L., in which an extensive list of latitudes of places in Hindoostan and the northern mountains is given, with observations of longitudes in the mountains, according to immersions and emersions of Jupiter's satellite. This list is accompanied by interesting and important geographical and historical remarks, and bears honorable testimony to the ability and scientific skill of Captain Hodgson.

A letter was also read from Dr. Tytler, transmitting a considerable collection of antiquities for the Museum; several of them were found in the vicinity of Bhagulpore. Dr. Tytler seems to think, that Patergotta appears from its ruins to have been the site of a magnificent city, and according to Lieut. Colonel Francklin, part of Palibothra.* Broken sculptures

* A work has just been put into our hands, entitled *Notice des Travaux Littéraires des Asiatiques de Patna dans l'Inde par L. Langlet*, published at Paris in 1817. We shall only transcribe at present a note, contained in this publication which refers to the site of Palibothra. "An officer in the Company's service, says M. Langlet, already known by his excellent works on the geography and history of Asia, has lately endeavored to demonstrate that Palibothra was situated in the modern district of Jungleterry, very near the town of Bhagulpore, about 120, to 130

enter into the foundations and walls of the huts which are erected near the modern temple dedicated to *Sera* and *Kali*, and along the foot of a hill formed of limestone, where he also discovered many other fragments of antiquity, such as shafts of granite columns, capitals, &c. In the hill are several caves, some of which are accessible by steps apparently cut at a remote period into the solid rock. One of these caverns, situated a little below the modern temple alluded to, has an entrance, regularly formed into a square door-way, with the remains of pilasters carved on each side in the calcareous strata. Some of the caverns are said to contain small chambers, which seem to be artificially excavated, and now serve for the habitations of the devotees, who dwell upon the hill, and under pretence of superior sanctity, levy contributions upon passing strangers.

The excavated chambers have been described by Lieutenant Colonel Franklin, who supposes the ruins south-east of Patnagotta to be the remains of a fort and city erected by *Rajah Gund Merdan* about four hundred years ago, and have no relation whatever to Palibothra. He is however of opinion that on the site of these ruins were the *Kiedhastulee* and the *Royal Gardens of Ellan*, which, according to that author, formed the eastern boundary of Palibothra General.

A copy of *Calila-o-Dinnan*, in Arabic, edited by Mons. de Sacy of Paris, was presented in the name of the Editor, by Captain Lockett.

A letter from Major Farquhar was read, presenting to the society, drawings, descriptions, and stuffed specimens, of several rare and curious animals, found at Malacca.

Major Dawes presented, in the name of Major Gall, a quiver, containing poisoned arrows, such as are used by the Booschuern of Southern Africa, and an elephant's tusk from the same quarter.

The proposal submitted at the last meeting, respecting private meetings of the members at the society's apartments, once a fortnight, was adopted with the following modifications. The meetings

shall be held on the 2d and 4th Wednesdays of every month.

The general attention of the meetings shall be confined to the promotion of those studies and enquiries, which were originally contemplated on the institution of the Asiatic Society.

The first meeting was held last night.

It has been erroneously stated that these meetings are "for the accommodation of all members wishing for FREE conversation on subjects tending to promote the objects of the society." They are simply intended to be less formal than the regular meetings, at which there has never been any restraint on the FREEDOM of discussion.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Our last number contained a notice of the address of M. Belzoni in opening the pyramid of Chefred. That report came from Egypt by the way of Rome and Paris. The following is M. Belzoni's own account of his operations.

"On my return to Cairo, I again went to visit the celebrated pyramids of Ghiza; and on viewing that of Cephrenes, I could not help reflecting how many travellers of different nations, who had visited this spot, contented themselves with looking at the outside of this pyramid, and went away without inquiring whether any, and what chambers exist within it; satisfied, perhaps, with the report of the Egyptian priests, 'that the pyramid of Cheops only contained chambers in its interior.' I then began to consider about the possibility of opening this pyramid. The attempt was perhaps presumptuous; and the risk of undertaking such an immense work without success deterred me in some degree from the enterprise. I am not certain whether love for antiquity, an ardent curiosity, or ambition, spurred me on most in spite of every obstacle, but I determined at length to commence the operation. I soon discovered the same indications which had led to the development of the six tombs of the kings in Thebes, and which induced me to begin the operation on the north side. It is true, the situations of the tombs at Thebes, their form and apertures, are so very different from those of the pyramids, that many points of observation made with regard to the former, could not apply to the latter; yet I perceived enough to urge me to the enterprise. I accordingly set out from Cairo on the 6th of February 1816, under pretence of going in quest of some antiquities at a village not far off, in order that I might not be disturbed in my work by the people of Cairo. I then

Major Franklin has developed this conjecture in an important work, published in London in two parts, in 1815 and 1817, under the title of *Enquiry concerning the Site of Ancient Palibothra*, conjectured to lie within the limits of the modern district of Bhaugulpore, according to Researches made on the spot in 1811 and 1812. This Memoir is accompanied by Sanscrit texts, printed in the Dutch society character under the superintendence of M. Wilkins, and translated into English by the same learned person. I ought not to conclude this note without observing that one of the most able Geographers, M. Wulkenauer, proposes to discuss the opinions of M. Kinnel and M. Franklin, respecting the site of Palibothra. A similar work upon this important point of geography may therefore be expected.—Gen. Gaz.

repaired to the Kalya Bey, and asked permission to work at the pyramid of Ghiza in search of antiquities. He made no objection, but said that he wished to know if there was any ground about the pyramid fit for tillage; I informed him that it was all stones, and at a considerable distance from any tilled ground. He nevertheless persisted in inquiring of the Cachaier of the province, if there was any good ground near the pyramids; and, after receiving the necessary information, granted my request.

"Having thus acquired permission, I began my labours on the 16th of February, at a point on the north side in a vertical section at right angles to that side of the base. I saw many reasons against my beginning there, but certain indications told me that there was an entrance at that spot. I employed sixty labouring men, and began to cut through the mass of stones and cement which had fallen from the upper part of the pyramid, but it was so hard joined together, that the men spoiled several of their hammers in the operation; the stones which had fallen down along with the cement having formed themselves into one solid and almost impenetrable mass. I succeeded, however, in making an opening of fifteen feet wide, and continued working downwards in uncovering the face of the pyramid; the work took up several days, without the least prospect of meeting with any thing interesting. Meantime, I began to fear that some of the Europeans residing at Cairo might pay a visit to the pyramids, which they do very often, and thus discover my retreat, and interrupt my proceedings.

"On the 17th of the same month we had made a considerable advance downwards, when an Arab workman called out, making a great noise, and saying that he had found the entrance. He had discovered a hole in the pyramid into which he could just thrust his arm and a deferid of six feet long. Towards the evening we discovered a larger aperture, about three feet square, which had been closed in irregularly, by a heavy stone; this stone I caused to be removed, and then came to an opening larger than the preceding, but filled up with those stones and sand. This satisfied me that it was not the real but a forced passage, which I found to lead inwards and towards the south; the next day we succeeded in entering fifteen feet from the outside, when we reached a place where the sand and stones began to fall from above. I caused the rubbish to be taken out, but it still continued to fall in great quantities; at last, after some days' labour I discovered an upper forced entrance, communicating with the outside from above, and which had evidently been cut

by some one who was in search of the true passage. Having cleared this passage I perceived another opening below, which apparently ran towards the centre of the pyramid. In a few hours I was able to enter this passage, and found it to be a continuation of the lower forced passage, which runs horizontally towards the centre of the pyramid, nearly all choked up with stones and sand. These obstructions I caused to be taken out; and at half-way from the entrance I found a descent, which also had been forced, and which ended at the distance of forty feet. I afterwards continued the work in the horizontal passage above, in hopes that it might lead to the centre; but I was disappointed, and at last was convinced that it ended there, and that to attempt to advance in that way would only incur the risk of sacrificing some of my workmen; as it was really astonishing to see how the stones hung suspended over their heads, resting, perhaps, by a single point. Indeed one of these stones did fall, and had nearly killed one of the men. I, therefore, retired from the forced passage, with great regret and disappointment.

"Notwithstanding the discouragements I met with, I recommenced my researches on the following day, depending upon my indications. I directed the ground to be cleared way to the eastward of the false entrance; the stones, incrustated and bound together with cement, were equally hard as the former, and we had as many large stones to remove as before. By this time my retreat had been discovered, which occasioned me many interruptions from visitors, among others was the Abbé de Forbin.

"On February 26, we discovered a block of granite in an inclined direction towards the centre of the pyramid, and I perceived that the inclination was the same as that of the passage of the first pyramid or that of Cheops; consequently I began to hope that I was near the true entrance. On the 1st of March we observed three large blocks of stone one upon the other, all inclined towards the centre; these large stones we had to remove as well as others much larger as we advanced, which considerably retarded our approach to the desired spot. I perceived, however, that I was near the true entrance, and in fact, the next day, about noon, on the 2d of March, was the epoch at which the grand pyramid of Cephrenes was at last opened, after being closed up for so many centuries, that it remained an uncertainty whether any interior chambers did or did not exist. The passage I discovered was a square opening of four feet high and three and a half wide, formed by four blocks of granite; and continued sloping downwards at the same inclination as that of

the pyramid of Cheops, which is an angle of 26 deg. It runs to the length of 104 feet 5 inches, lined the whole way with granite. I had much to do to remove and draw up the stones, which filled the passage down to the porticulis or door of granite, which is fitted into a niche also made of granite. I found this door supported by small stones within 8 inches of the floor, and in consequence of the narrowness of the place, it took up the whole of that day and part of the next to raise it sufficiently to afford an entrance; this door is 1 foot 3 inches thick, and together with the work of the niche, occupies 6 feet 11 inches, where the granite work ends; then commences a short passage, gradually ascending towards the centre, 22 feet 7 inches at the end, on which is a perpendicular of 15 feet; on the left is a small forced passage cut in the rock, and also above, on the right, is another forced passage, which runs upwards and turns to the north 30 feet, just over the porticulis. There is no doubt that this passage was made by the same persons who forced the other, in order to ascertain if there were any others which might ascend above, in conformity to that of the pyramid of Cheops. I descended the perpendicular by means of a rope, and found a large quantity of stones and earth accumulated beneath, which very nearly filled up the entrance into the passage below which inclines towards the north. I next proceeded towards the channel that leads to the centre, and soon reached the horizontal passage. This passage is 5 feet 11 inches high, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and the whole length, from the above mentioned perpendicular to the great chamber, is 153 feet 8 inches. These passages are partly cut out of the living rock, and at half-way there is some mason's work, probably to fill up some vacancy in the rock; the walls of this passage are in several parts covered with incrustations of salts.

"On entering the great chamber, I found it to be 46 feet 3 inches long, 16 feet 3 inches wide, and 23 feet 4 inches high; for the most part cut out of the rock, except that part of the roof towards the western end. In the midst we observed a sarcophagus of granite, partly buried in the ground to the level of the floor, 8 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 2 feet 3 inches deep inside, surrounded by large blocks of granite, being placed apparently to guard it from being taken away, which could not be effected without great labour; the lid of it had been opened; I found in it only a few bones of a human skeleton, which merit preservation as curious relics, they being, in all probability, those of Cephrenes, the reported builder of this pyramid. On the

wall of the western side of the chamber is an Arabic inscription, a translation of which has been sent to the British Museum.* It testifies that "this pyramid was opened by the Master Mahomet El Aghar and Osman, and that it was inspected in presence of the Sultan Ali Mahomet the first, Ugluck."† There are also several other inscriptions on the walls supposed to be Coptic. Part of the floor of this chamber had been removed in different places, evidently in search of treasure, by some of those who had found their way into it. Under one of the stones I found a piece of metal something like the thick part of an axe, but it is so rusty and decayed that it is almost impossible to form a just idea of its form. High up and near the centre there are two small square holes, one on the north and the other on the south, each one foot square; they enter into the wall like those in the great chamber of the first pyramid. I returned to the before-mentioned perpendicular, and found a passage to the north in the same inclination of 26 deg. as that above: this descends 48 feet 6 inches, where the horizontal passage commences, which keeps the same direction north 55 feet, and half-way along it there is on the east a recess of 11 feet deep. On the west side there is a passage 20 feet long, which descends into a chamber 32 feet long and 9 feet 9 inches wide, 8 and 6 feet high: this chamber contains a quantity of small square blocks of stone, and some unknown inscriptions written on the walls. Returning to the original passage, and advancing north, near the end of it is a niche to receive a porticulis like that above. Fragments of granite, of which it was made, are lying near the spot. Advancing still to the north I entered a passage which runs in the same inclination as that before mentioned, and at 47 feet six inches from the niche it is filled up with some large blocks of stone put there to close the entrance which issues out precisely at the base of the pyramid. According to the measurements, it is to be observed that all the works below the base are cut into the living rock, as well as part of the passages and chambers before mentioned. Before I conclude, I have to mention that I caused a range of steps to be built, from the upper part of the perpendicular in the passage below, for the accommodation of visitors.

"It may be mentioned, that at the time I excavated on the north side of the pyramid, I caused the ground to be removed to the eastward, between the pyramid and the remaining porticulis which lies nearly on a line with the pyramid

* We cannot find that this inscription has yet reached its destination.—*Quarterly Review*.

† A Tartaric title, as Ugluck Bey, &c.

and the sphinx. I opened the ground in several places, and, in particular, at the base of the pyramid; and in a few days I came to the foundation and walls of an extensive temple, which stood before the pyramid at the distance of only 40 feet. The whole of this space is covered with a fine platform, which no doubt runs all round the pyramid. The pavement of this temple, where I uncovered it, consists of five blocks of calcareous stone, some of which are beautifully cut and in fine preservation. The blocks of stone that form the foundation are of an immense size. I measured one of 21 feet long, 10 feet high, and eight in breadth (120 tons weight each); there are some others above ground in the porticoes, which measured 24 feet in length, but not so broad nor so thick."

It has been observed by the *Quarterly Review*, that Herodotus was informed that this pyramid had no subterraneous chambers; and his information, being found in latter ages to be generally correct, may be supposed to have operated in preventing that curiosity which prompted the opening of the great pyramid of Cheops.

Mr. Salt, the British consul-general at Calro, in a letter to England, makes the following remarks upon this achievement in science. "After the discovery, with great labour, of the forced entrance, it required great perseverance in M. Belzoni, and confidence in his own views, to induce him to continue the operation, when it became evident that the extensive labours of his predecessors in the enterprise had so completely failed. He himself has pointed out, in some degree, his motives for trying the particular point where he came upon the true entrance; otherwise, on examining it, nothing can present a more hopeless prospect. The direct manner in which he dug down upon the door, affords, however, the most incontestable proof that chance had nothing to do with the discovery. Of the discovery itself, M. Belzoni has given a very clear description, and his drawings present a perfect idea of the channels, chambers and entrances. Of the labours of the undertaking, no one can form an idea. Notwithstanding the mass of stone which he had to remove, and the hardness of the materials which impeded his progress, the whole was effected entirely at his own risk and expense."

Major Fitzclarence, in his journey overland from India, reached Calro shortly after this pyramid had been opened; and with the enterprise incident in his profession, he entered it, to examine for himself the wonders of the central chamber. He brought away a few fragments found in the sarcophagus; and among the rest some small pieces of bone, one of which proved to be the lower extremity

of the thigh-bone, which is inserted into the knee joint. This singular curiosity was presented by Major Fitzclarence to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who submitted it to the inspection of Sir Everard Home; Sir Everard, not conceiving any doubt of its being part of a human skeleton, took it to the museum of the College of Surgeons, that by adjusting it to the same part of different sized skeletons, he might be enabled to form some estimate of the comparative stature of the ancient Egyptians and modern Europeans. On a laborious examination, however, the fragment was found to agree with none of them; and it finally appeared, that instead of forming any part of the thigh-bone of a human subject, it actually made part of that of a cow. The large sarcophagus, instead of being the repository of the remains of the Pharaohs, would thence appear to have been hollowed out and sculptured with such extraordinary skill to have received the relics of the "British Swins," under which Apis and Osiris were worshipped. Should no human bones be found within the chambers, this will not prove that none were deposited there. In this late age it can scarcely be expected that any discoveries in the interior of the pyramids can be definite enough to leave learned conjecture without employment.

We learn with sincere regret that Signor Belzoni has lately died at Calro. This gentleman was a native of Italy. He had been for some years employed in Egypt, under the protection of the British government, in tracing out the latent monuments of antiquity, in which his efforts have been attended with brilliant success. His name is honourably known through all the circles of Europe where science is cultivated or taste in the arts diffused. He has enriched the British Museum with several specimens of Egyptian antiquities. To revert to some of his labours which preceded the opening of the Cephrenes pyramid, he had by instituting ground-works on an astonishing scale laid open the front of the Great Sphinx, and in doing this made some singular discoveries in Egyptian antiquities. He had completed two journeys to Upper Egypt and Nubia, under the auspices of Mr. Salt. In the first he opened the great temple at Ipsambul, beyond the second cataract, the largest work of excavation in that region. More than two-thirds of this temple were buried in sand, which, fifty feet deep, in some places had covered the front. At Thebes he made many surprising discoveries, and thence brought away the magnificent head of the statue of Memnon, which is now deposited in the British Museum. In its vicinity he found a clue to the Egyptian ena-

combs; and in the valley named 'Bibon El Molock,' or the 'Tombs of the Kings,' he traced no less than six tombs excavated in recesses at the foot of the mountains. In one of these he discovered an exquisitely beautiful sarcophagus of alabaster, nine feet five inches long, by three feet nine inches wide, carved within and without with hieroglyphics and figures in intaglio, transparent as glass, and sounding like a bell. Hopes had been entertained that this piece of Egyptian workmanship, might have tra- ciled to the British Museum, under the judicious management of Mr. Belzoni, in its perfect state; but his untimely death must retard the arrangements for transporting the moveable fruits of his discoveries to this country, if not prevent them from being executed. It will not be easy to repair his loss. We trust the British Museum will endeavour to do it by sending out one or two persons qualified to pursue the researches, and finish the operations which Signor Belzoni had begun.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE PANJAB.

It has been mentioned in the first article, that M. Walckenaer intends to devote a separate work to the site of Palibothra, which the imperfect notices in classic authorities have left a problem. To conduct the inquiry with any success, the aid of measured routes by modern travellers, for comparison with the ancient Itineraries, is indispensable. The *Account of the Kingdom of Cabul*, by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, completely elucidates the geography of the Panjab, formerly so obscure. The Journal of the mission describes the passes, and gives the distances between the rivers. The previous and subsequent stages complete the line from Peshawer to Delhi. The map is constructed on new materials which scientific surveys afforded.

"In the year 1808, when from the embassy of Gen. Gardanne to Persia, and other circumstances, it appeared as if the French intended to carry the war into Asia, it was thought expedient by the British government in India to send a mission to the King of Cabul;" and the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone was selected to conduct it, with the powers of an envoy. As the court of Cabul was known to be haughty, and supposed to entertain a mean opinion of the European nations, the mission was equipped in a style of great magnificence. The establishment that accompanied Mr. Elphinstone comprised a secretary, two political assistants, a captain of Infantry commanding the escort, two military surgeons and a surgeon. The escort was formed of 200 cavalry, and as many infantry, with a due proportion of British officers. The embassy left Delhi on the 13th Oct. 1808; and made a public entry into Peshawer on the 5th March 1809.

The envoy was received with distinction, and entertained with hospitality; but the impatience of the court of Cabul to form an alliance with the British rendered his visit abortive. Two formidable rebellions in the country, one at Candahar, and the other at Cashmire, left it not in the King's power to guarantee the safety of Mr. Elphinstone and suite in his own capital; "where for some time there never was a night on which one might be confident that there would not be a revolution before the morning." The King invited the mission to accompany him in the field, and on this being declined, offered them the fort of Attock to retire to; but it was not the policy of the British to take a part in the war; it required great address to disengage the embassy from their critical situation, without disturbing Shah Shaujan's disposition to cultivate amity. It was settled that the mission should retire to the eastern frontier; and Mr. Elphinstone had his audience of leave on the 12th of June.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy, Vol. 2, containing Physical Astronomy. By Robert Woodhouse, A. M. F. R. S. 8vo, 18s. boards.

The Edinburgh Encyclopædia, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature. Conducted by David Brewster, LL.D. Vol. 12, Part 2, 21s.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Oswego, on the Coast of South Barbary, and of the Sufferings of the Master and the Crew while in Bondage among the Arabs; interspersed with numerous Remarks upon the Country and its Inhabitants, and the peculiar Perils of that Coast. By Judah Paddock, her late Master. 4to. 25s. boards.

A Popular Treatise on the Remedies to be employed in Cases of Poisoning and Apparent Death; including the Means of detecting Poisons, of distinguishing Real from Apparent Death, and of ascertaining the Adulteration of Wines. By M. P. Orfila. Translated from the French, under the inspection of the Author. By William Price, M. D. 8vo. Price 6s. 6ds.

A Complete Collection of State Trials and Proceedings for High Treason and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, from the earliest Period to the Year 1783, with Notes and other Illustrations: compiled by T. B. Howell, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. and continued from the Year 1783 to the present Time, by Thomas Jones Howell, Esq. Vol. 25, royal 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d. boards.

A Memoir on the Congenital Club Feet of Children, and on the Mode of Correcting that Deformity. By Antonio Scarpa. Translated from the Italian by J. H. Wishart. 4to. 10s. 6d. boards.

IN THE PRESS.

A Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States of America, from the Period of the First Establishments to the present Day, on a new Plan. By D. B. Warden. In three vols. 8vo. with a New Map of the United States, and a Plan of the City of Washington.

Facts and Observations towards forming a New Theory of the Earth. By William Knight, LL.D. Lecturer on Natural Philosophy in the Institution of Belfast. In 8vo.

The Life of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, from a Variety of interesting Documents and original Communications. By Thomas Moore, Esq. 4to.

An Account of the Mission from Cape Coast Castle to the Kingdom of Achantee, in Africa. By J. Edward Bowdich, Esq. Conductor and Chief of the Embassy. Comprising its History, Laws, Superstitions, Customs, Architecture, Trade, &c. To which is added, a Translation, from the Arabic, of an Account of Mr. Park's Death, &c. With a Map, and several Plates of Architecture, Costumes, Processions, &c.

Political and Literary Anecdotes of His

Own Times. By Dr. Wm. King, Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Crown 8vo.

A Manual of Chemistry; containing the principal Facts of the Science, arranged in the order in which they are discussed and illustrated in the Lectures at the Royal Institution. With a Prefatory History of the Science. By W. T. Brande, F.R.S. Secretary to the Royal Society of London. With upwards of 100 Woodcuts. 8vo.

The Life and Adventures of Antar, a celebrated Bedouin Chief, Warrior, and Poet, who flourished a few Years prior to the Mahomedan Era. Now first translated from the original Arabic. By Ter-rick Hamilton, Esq. 8vo.

A Description of a Journey up the Nile, from Assouan to Dar El Mahaes, on the Frontiers of Dengola. Performed in the Months of February and March, 1813. By J. L. Burckhardt. To which is prefixed a Life of the Author. Published by the African Association. 4to.

Eight Sermons at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle; with an Appendix, containing Strictures on Mr. Osborne's Lectures of Natural Philosophy. By the Rev. W. B. Williams.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

It concerns the statesman to have in his cabinet a compendium of Missionary undertakings, and their general results. The moral philosopher, the cultivated linguist, the antiquarian, the merchant, and the traveller, who collects views of society, may find occasional entertainment in the same caravanserai in which the religious pilgrim lodges. So that the subject is not confined, as a field of interest, merely to the Christian divine.

ASTRACHAN.

(From the Report of the Edinburgh Missionary Society, dated 22 April).

WITHIN the boundaries of the Russian empire, the facilities for circulating our Tartar version of the New Testament, and other portions of the sacred volume, have been wonderfully increased by the establishment of the Russian Bible Society; from which we received permission to send our parcels by post, free of expense, under seal of the Astrachan committee, to whatever place we had occasion to forward them.

The multitude of pilgrims, most of whom come immediately from Bucharia to Astrachan, on their way to Mecca, continues to be very great; and the readiness with which they receive copies of

the Persian or Tartar New Testament is extremely encouraging. In the month of June last, there were, at one time, no fewer than one hundred and thirty-five of them, waiting in the city for passports. Many of them are from the western states of India; and, although the Scriptures are preparing in so many Indian languages, all the Mahomedans from these quarters, whom the missionaries have met with, use no written language except either the Arabic or Persian. They crowd into Bucharia from all the surrounding countries, for the purpose of studying the Mahomedan religion and its sacred language, which they deem the Arabic to be; as well as to make themselves masters of the Persian and the Turkish, the last being the name which they uniformly give the Tartar. They there receive their education, at the expense of the Schah, provided they cannot support themselves; and, when they leave the schools, they are rewarded with presents. Thus Bucharia appears to be the strong-hold of Mahomedanism throughout Tartary.

Several pilgrims have also visited them from Afghanistan, as they passed on to the Caaba; and, among others, an Effendi of that nation, a very accomplished young man, who they were informed was also of high rank, being a Schah's son,

and who readily accepted of a Persian Testament and an Arabic tract. Thus the very pilgrimage to Mecca becomes subservient to the diffusion of Christian knowledge.

The missionaries at Astrachan have likewise had repeated conversations with several Jews from Eudery, a town of the Kuzack country, about a day's journey to the south-west of Kitzlar, and in which there are no fewer than about three hundred families who profess the Jewish religion. Beside these, there are said to be five hundred Jewish families at no great distance to the south of Eudery; among whom they reckon about one hundred Habbis. They all speak the Persian language in their families, but have no books except in Hebrew; and indeed they are acquainted with no alphabet but the Hebrew.

The appendix to the report contains a curious account given by Mr. Fraser, of a singular sect named Malakani.

The Bible, they believe, contains the whole will of God; and that He alone is to be worshipped in spirit and in truth. The most learned among them read and explain the Word, and are consequently called Elders or Presbyters. They call themselves, in contradistinction to those of the Greek church, Spiritual Christians. Crossing they look upon as the real mark of the beast mentioned in the Revelation. They believe most firmly that worshipping images or saints is idolatry; and consequently pray that they may be preserved from the influence of the Beast and of the Dragon. They believe that Christians ought rigorously to observe the laws of Moses respecting meats. Tobacco and onions are condemned by them. The command of our Saviour about observing his Supper they look upon as encouraging them to suffer death rather than worship the Beast. Baptism by them is considered as meaning the instruction of the Word of God, and putting all evil away from them, desiring the sincere milk of the Word, &c. On this account they have given themselves the name of Malakani, for the word *malaka* signifies milk. They consider all wars unlawful. On this principle, they think it no evil for any of them, should he be taken for a recruit, to desert; alleging that Christians are called to peace, and see no right any one has of forcing them to fight, and that too, it may be, against Christians. The Malakani of the present day are turned very careless, and are also divided among themselves.

From this picture of the sect, we are inclined to regard them as almost devoid of principle. The same spirit that makes a hero, differently directed, makes a martyr; but a people that have not the

courage of one or the other, that enlist when they do not mean to fight under the colours of the state, are utterly contemptible.

ASIA MINOR.

(From the Report of Mr. Jewett to the Malta Bible Society.)

I arrived at Smyrna on May 7th. A few days after my arrival the British consul became a subscriber to the Bible Society. Accompanied with the Rev. Charles Williamson, British chaplain, I waited upon the Russian consul also, to solicit his patronage, which was readily granted, that gentleman having taken an enlightened view of the state of the numerous tribes in Mugrella, and the countries bordering on the Caspian, many of whom are found, at this day, nearly in a state of paganism. After the signatures of the British, Russian, and Dutch consuls were obtained, the subscriptions of other individuals were rapidly added; so that the Smyrna Bible Society, after being in course of preparation several months, was eventually formed in a short space of time.

With the Bishop of Smyrna we had frequent conversations. Of the immense utility of Bible Societies he is fully persuaded; and in the object of circulating the modern Greek Testament he effectually labours. His name does not yet appear in the list of subscribers to the Smyrna Bible Society, though that of his brother does; but this delay is not the fruit of indifference to the cause.

After a stay at Smyrna of ten days, I departed for Halvati,* where I arrived on May 21st, and staid four days.

At Halvati is a Greek college of some note, with not fewer than two hundred scholars, half of whom come from various parts of Greece. They have a large quadrangular building, with seventy-two rooms for the accommodation of the foreign scholars.

Several copies of the modern Greek Testament were sold here; but they complain, as all literary men must, that the style is very barbarous. But for this circumstance, a great number of copies might have been immediately disposed of.

From Halvati I proceeded direct to Scio, where I remained a week. Here is a college, both larger, and in a yet more flourishing and advanced state, the number of scholars amounting to five or six hundred. This may be considered as a very principal seat of literature for the Greek nation of the present day. The fact may be attributed to the enterprising,

* This is the Turkish name. It signifies, as also does the Greek name *Kuduzli*, "the place of Quinces." It is situated on the continent directly over against the S. E. point of Mytilene.

commercial spirit of the natives, and to the high degree of liberty which they enjoy.

The Bishop of Scio, a truly learned man, heard, with astonishment and admiration, the account of Bible Societies. He regretted only, in behalf of his own nation, the vulgarity of that version which has been printed for the Greeks.

The importance of Smyrna rises, in part, from the population of the city itself, in number, computed to be upwards of 130,000; composed of various denominations, Turks, Jews, Greeks, Armenians, Roman Catholics, and Protestants. Further, its relation with the interior of Asia Minor is very important: there are several towns and cities, such for example as Magnesia, where manufactures flourish; in the valley through which the Cæstus runs, there are many large villages, wholly inhabited by Greeks, who live by agriculture.

Let a single instance be noticed of the circulation of knowledge among the Greeks, with a view to the interests of this society. At Vienna they have three Greek newspapers. One of them is for political and general topics; the second is for literary subjects; the third, the most recently established, is also for literary subjects; but being conducted by an editor who understands English, it furnishes the Greeks with a regular account of our academic prizes, our improvements in science, and our celebrated institutions.

Hallali enjoys a great degree of liberty, being peopled almost entirely by Greeks. Its population is estimated at about 20,000. It has communication overland to Smyrna, about three times a month; and often by sea, with Smyrna, Mytilene, Mount Athos, &c. While I was there, two young men arrived from the monasteries of Mount Athos, to study; and such arrivals continually take place from various parts of Turkey. Its college educators and sends forth men, who afterward set up schools in their native towns and islands in Greece. They enumerated ten such schools, one of which was established on the southern coast of the Black Sea.

These considerations apply with yet greater force to Scio. This island, with a population of 120,000 souls, is considered to enjoy a larger share of liberty and literary privileges, than perhaps any other spot in the Turkish dominions. It derives a further advantage from its being the residence of retired Greek merchants, whose wealth, and long sojourning in the chief cities of Europe, have rendered them doubly liberal; liberal both in heart and hand. There is no considerable city for commerce—London, Paris, Leghorn, Vienna, Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa,

and many others—which has not connection with Scio; several natives of that island have commercial houses in those cities.

EGYPT AND SYRIA.

(From a Letter of the Rev. Dr. Barchhardt, dated Cairo, 21st May.)

As the Turks do not like to read printed books, it will not be easy to sell many bibles among them; unless, in printing the Turkish and Arabic Bibles, they should adapt the new invention of lithography.

The Fathers of the Latin rite wish to possess "approved" Latin and Italian Bibles. It is a pity that you have not at Malta, German-Catholic New Testaments.

Mr. Jowett adds—

Since this was received, Dr. Richardson has arrived in Malta; and informs us, that, just as he was embarking at Tripoli, in Syria, Mr. Barchhardt came up with him, having been at Jerusalem; but with small success, comparatively, owing to the Latin Fathers.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Jowett, dated Malta, June 17.

It was a peculiar happy circumstance, that I returned from the voyage to Smyrna just time enough to have two or three interviews with Mr. Barker, British Consul at Aleppo. He gave a great turn to my views. All Syria and Egypt he considers as comparatively occupied by the Roman Catholics: even Aleppo, he says, is gradually drawing, and nearly drawn over to them. Their anti-biblical character is now better known than ever; and in those countries, the seat to this day of their favourite missions, there can be little doubt but that they would oppose. But, in the northern provinces of Asia Minor, from Constantinople to Diarbekir and Mosul, there is a tract of unexplored, unvisited Christians, who would embrace, with simplicity of heart and ardour of spirit, anything that came in the form of pure Christianity, especially the Scriptures.

Sooner than April a traveller should not begin; because the snow, rain, and cold of winter have not abated till then. It is colder than England, being very mountainous.

MONGOLIA.

Two Mongolian nobles, who went to St. Petersburg, with the concurrence of the reigning prince, to be instructed in Christianity, have been some months employed there in translating the New Testament into their own tongue. They have addressed a letter to their prince from St. Petersburg, dated in April last, of which the following are extracts.

When we beheld the contents of your letter, in which you convey to us kind

exhortations and words of affection, expressing a wish that we might use all diligence in translating the sacred gospel; we were greatly rejoiced.

By your kind endeavours, we have been brought near to the sacred feet of our highly-exalted monarch (the Emperor), and reached the city of St. Petersburg, where shines the brightness of the holy doctrine.

Of the words and doctrine of the most high and saving God, Jesus Christ, we have transcribed into the Mongolian language and character, the first book, called the Gospel of St. Matthew, and completed it. Another book, called the Gospel of St. John, will soon be finished.

The word of God being so very clear and intelligible, we cannot sufficiently admire it; and we feel that it is truth which may be relied upon.

This vehicle of a reasonable faith, this pearl of a devout heart, although existing eighteen hundred and eighteen years upon earth, has hitherto not yet come to our Mongols and Burats.

When, by the grace of God, our people, as well as every creature who speaks the Mongolian language, shall forsake their own faith and receive the doctrine of Christ, when they shall walk in the strict and saving way, they will, under his light and easy yoke, adopt a good conversation and good manners.

We are fully and firmly resolved to receive the doctrine of the saving God, Jesus Christ. Although we are not yet acquainted with the manners and usages of his religion; and, when we return home, should find no teacher, upon whose breast we could lean our head, neither any house of God; yet, after the conviction that we have obtained of the truth of the word of God, we can no longer endure the want of it; we must abide by this doctrine.

We hope that our highly-exalted and most gracious sovereign, when he shall hear that his subjects on the outermost borders of his kingdom have adopted Christianity, will favour us with wise and worthy teachers.

THE NAVAKIRAH-SAKKARAM.

A Brahminical Astrological Table.

The Rev. C. T. E. Rhenius, one of the church missionaries at Madras, has sent to the society a curious and elaborate drawing of what is called the *Navakirah-Sakkaram*, or circle of the nine planets. These nine planets are represented by nine symbols, placed in squares in a column; which column is repeated nine times, but the position of the figures is varied in every line. These compartments, of course, amount to eighty-one. In each of these, and in other parts of

the table, there are formularies of prayer. Not only is exactness in copying the figures deemed necessary to the right structure of this table, but a transcript of all that is written within and around them. The copy sent to the society is about two feet square: the figures, circles, and lines therein are in a variety of colours. *The square of squares, containing eighty-one places for the nine planets, is enclosed in a circle, and that circle in a quadrangular border.*

Mr. Rhenius gives the following relation of the manner in which the Brahmins use this table.

The "*Navakirah-Sakkaram*" is of very high importance in idolatry; and, like many other of the same kind, is used by the heathen to the most holy purposes of their religion. They have it engraven on a golden or silver, or copper plate; and the Brahmins place it in their houses, as well as in their temples.

When Parvata, the wife of Siva, (according to their books), wished to know the manner of constructing this *Sakkaram*, and the blessing which would spring from the use of the same, Siva, in a very pompous style, informed her of the artificial order and exactness with which the figures of the planets, with their several inscriptions (which are certain prayers), ought to be constructed, and of the heavy curses, with the inefficiency of the *Sakkaram*, which would follow, if that order and exactness were not observed. He then proceeds thus: "whoever adores the divinity with this *Sakkaram*, constructed as prescribed, he will rule and conquer the three cities*, and will receive the power of creating all the worlds. Moreover, he will receive bliss, and other goods, which no one else can obtain. Formerly, the god Brahma himself received power to create the worlds, by making prayer with this *Sakkaram*; and, by the same also, the god Vishnu has received the power of preserving the worlds. Therefore there is nothing equal to this *Sakkaram*."

What I can collect more respecting it from the Brahmins and Shastries is this—That the Brahmins have this *Sakkaram* in their houses, and repeat their formularies before it, professing to receive power thereby to foresee future events.

When an image of stone, or silver, or gold, is to be consecrated and to be placed in the temple, the Brahmins put a plate, with this *Sakkaram*, either underneath or before the image, in the place where it is to be fixed. A formulary of prayer, used in the service of the god whom the image

* There are three cities, of which the names are not known, which belong to Siva, and which are inaccessible. They are not on earth. No man has ever seen them. They are otherwise called *Tricoptorum*.

represents, is repeated a certain number of times; which number is increased or lessened according to the dignity of the god. By this process, the image is supposed to receive the divine attributes of the god, and from thence becomes an object of adoration.

The number of times which the formula is to be repeated, varies from one hundred and eight to twenty millions. This last number will consume a period of ten or twelve years, since only one person must repeat the formula. The prayer itself is in Sanscrit; which most of these people, even the persons who pray, do not understand: they nevertheless believe the efficacy of this vain repetition, because it is in a divine language.

Neither are the inscriptions of the Sakkaram understood, unless it be by a very few, and those unusually learned men; and even they find no small difficulty in putting any sense upon them.

CALCUTTA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the seventh report of proceedings and designs of this society the following are extracts.

Editions issued during the year.

An edition of the Armenian Bible, begun in 1813, has been completed; and likewise a quarto edition, of 1000 copies, of the Roman-Malay Bible, for the use of the native Christians in Amboyna and its dependences. In that island, 3600 Malay Testaments have been distributed to the Christian inhabitants. An edition of 3000 copies of a revised version of the Arabic-Malay Testament has also been published; together with an edition of 2000 copies in the Nigree character of Mariya's Hindoostanee Testament.

Works in the Press.

The Rev. Mr. Hutchings, chaplain at Penang, who superintended the edition of the revised Arabic-Malay Testament, has removed to Calcutta, in order to prepare a similar edition of the Old Testament; the Bishop of Calcutta having authorized, for that end, a temporary exchange of duty with the Rev. Mr. Henderson, chaplain at Barrackpore.

An edition, of 2000 copies of Mr. Ellerton's Bengalee New Testament is in the press.

Teloogoo Version of the New Testament.

The committee have been called upon to print a version of the New Testament in another of the vernacular languages, and, under information from the Rev. Mr. Thompson, the society's agent at Madras, that there is a very great demand for it. The language referred to is that spoken by the inhabitants of the province of Telingana; and

is thus described in the introduction of a Grammar of it, recently published by A. D. Campbell, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service on the Madras Establishment.

"It is the Andhra or Sanscrit Authors; and, in the country where it is spoken, is known by the name of Telinga, Teliuga, Teloogoo, or Tenuogoo. This language is the vernacular dialect of the Hindoos inhabiting that part of the Indian Peninsula, which, extending from the Dutch Settlement of Pulicat on the coast of Coromandel, inland to the vicinity of Bangalore, stretches northward along the coast as far as Chiknole, and in the interior to the sources of the Tapti, bounded on the east by the bay of Bengal, and on the west by an irregular line passing through the western districts belonging to the Subahdar of the Deccan, and cutting off the most eastern provinces of the new state of Mysore; a tract, including the five Northern Sircars of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor; the greater portion of the Nizam's extensive territories; the districts of Cuddajah and Bellari, ceded by him to the British; the eastern provinces of Mysore, and the northern portion of the Carnatic. Nor is this language unknown in the more southern parts of India; for the descendants of those Teloogoo families, which were deputed by the Kings of Vidyanagari to control their southern conquests, or which occasionally emigrated from Telingana to avoid famine or oppression, are scattered all over the Dravida and Karnataca Provinces; and, even retaining the language of their forefathers, have diffused a knowledge of it throughout the Peninsula." Mr. Campbell further speaks of the Telinga, or Teloogoo, as "one of the most ancient, useful, and elegant languages of India."

A version of the New Testament in this language has been offered to the committee by the Rev. Mr. Pritchett, a learned missionary from the London Society, who has resided at Vizagapatnam nearly six years, during which time he has been diligently employed in studying the Teloogoo, with the advantage of the best assistance that could be procured from the natives. The committee are satisfied that Mr. Pritchett is qualified for the undertaking. His translations of the Gospels had been transmitted to Madras for examination; and having been inspected by Mr. Campbell, reputed to be the best Teloogoo scholar on the coast, as well as by the most learned Shastree attached to the college of Fort St. George, it was spoken of by both of them in very favourable terms, as a plain, intelligible version, suited to the people and adapted for general use.

Revision of the Tamul Bible.

The latest information received from the Society's agent at Madras, states that the revision of the Tamul Bible, undertaken by Mr. Rheanus and Dr. Rottler, is still going forward. The committee feel assured that the impediments which have arisen in finishing this work were unavoidable; part of the delay arose from adopting means to obtain a version that should prove intelligible and useful on the Island of Ceylon, as mentioned in the last Report.

Malayalim Version of the Bible.

The committee agreed (on the 10th May last) to pay 100 rupers per month, as long as may be requisite, for the employment of eight catanars, or priests of the Syrian church, at Cotym in Travancore, under the general direction of Col. Munro and the Rev. Mr. Bailey, a missionary in the part of the Church Missionary Society, to aid the Bishop of the Syrian Church in preparing a correct version of the Scriptures in the Malayalim language, for the purpose of being printed, as soon as finished, by this society; and they were to be attended by an equal number of other catanars, as amanuenses, with a view to facilitate the work. The bishop was dissident in proposing any specific allowance for the translators, but inti-

mated that 12 rupers per month for each would suffice, and engaged that they should apply six hours daily to their work, with an assurance that himself and the principal catanars would revise and correct it.

Bible Associations in the Territory of Madras.

The committee announce the recent formation of no fewer than three Bible Associations within the territory of Fort St. George; viz. two at Madras, denominated "The Madras Bible Association," and "The Madras Tamul Bible Association;" and a third at Bellari, designated "The Branch Bible Society of Bellari." The Tamul association is peculiarly interesting as being formed among the natives, and supported even by some of the disciples of Vishnu. Its declared intention is "to distribute the Holy Scriptures among the natives of this country, either at such price as the receivers may be able to pay, or gratis; to collect money for the purpose of giving the Scriptures gratis to the poor; and to print, if possible, either the whole or a part of the Scriptures." The prosecution of this design will conduce to make the cultivation of the Tamul language by English students more deep and intense.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE official accounts from India which have lately reached this country, relate chiefly to operations of which we had before information by private letters and the newspapers of the three presidencies. Much credit is due to the editors of the latter for obtaining early intelligence, which proves, in almost every instance, to have been derived from authentic sources. Hence they frequently involve us in the necessity, not a disagreeable one, of plating, under the sanction of authority, some obvious repetitions. The situation of Bajee Row is critical through the loss of influence as well as of power. The Rajah of Satmah is rescued from his custody. Indian princes, in times of alarm, lodge their consorts very appropriately in fortresses, as included in the catalogue of jewels and treasure; Bajee Row's wife has found the stupendous hill fort of Ryghur to fail in giving the promised protection, and has accepted a refuge that will not be violated. Of his leading chieftains, Gokla has fallen in bat-

tle; Napanker and Chinnjee have surrendered. In the skirmish before Sholapore, and in the pursuit of the repulsed enemy, Bajee Row's remaining infantry, 5000 in number, under Gumpot Row Paunsee, who attempted to surprise the besieging force, were totally dispersed; Gumpot Row was wounded; and another chief, Victrol Parot Tattiah, was killed. Meanwhile, on a distant point, the main body of cavalry, commanded by Bajee Row in person, had been discomfited near Seway by Lieut.-col. Adams. To the north of the Nerbudda, the formidable fort of Huttrass has been reduced by Gen. Marshall's army, which led to the surrender of Mooraun and eleven other forts.

INDIA.—BRITISH TERRITORY, AND DISTRICTS UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

General Orders by the Hon. the Vice President in Council.—Fort William, March 24, 1818.—The hon. the Vice-

President in Council is pleased to authorise an establishment of one nishanburdahi for each rissalah of irregular cavalry attached to the Rangurh battalion, with retrospective effect from the 1st instant.

Major C. Browne, agent for the manufacture of gun-carriages in the field, has permission to be absent from his station on sick certificate for seven months, from the 1st proximo.

Capt. Chadwicke of the artillery regt., is appointed to officiate as agent for gun-carriages at Putty-Ghur, during the absence of Major Browne.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct that the clothing for the residents' escorts at the courts of the Rajah of Berar and Dawlut Rao Scindia, shall henceforward be supplied by the agent for the 1st division of army clothing, commencing with the clothing for 1818.

The officers in command of those escorts will pay due attention to the regulations published by the most noble the commander-in-chief, under date the 28th of February 1817.

The establishment of one sirdar and two mates, authorised by general orders of 11th November last, for every 100 dooly bearers attached to European regiments, is restricted to corps of that description when serving in the field.

April 7.—The Hon. the Vice-President in council is pleased to authorize an allowance of st. rs. 15 per mensem, for the repair of arms and accoutrements, writers, stationary, &c.; and of st. rs. 3 per mensem for a pay tindal, to be drawn for each company of gun lascars, instead of the allowance heretofore authorised.

Lieut.col. Barton, late of the Goruckpore provincial battalion, is appointed to the command of the Dacca provincial battalion, vice Burton, deceased.

Capt. Lister, of the 10th regt. N. I., is appointed a sub. assist. com. gen., vice Broughton, appointed to superintend the Juggernaut road.

Sub.lieut. McGrath is removed from the 3d Rohillah cavalry, and appointed an ensign, with local and temporary rank in the Goruckpore L.I. bat.

Apprentices Henry Anderson and John Smart, attached to the subordinate medical department of the first division of the field army, are appointed, the former apothecary, and the latter assistant apothecary, from the 1st inst.

The Hon. the Vice-President in council is pleased to fix the European non-commissioned staff establishment for the native horse artillery at one serj.-major and one quarter-master serj. per troop.

His Exc. the commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for the removal of such non-commissioned officers with the native horse artil-

lery as may be in excess to the above establishment.

April 14.—The leave of absence granted to Capt. Wilson, of the 5th regt. N. I. by the commander-in-chief of the forces at Jara, is extended for six months from the 24th Aug. last.

Political.—unofficial.

The provisional government established at Jubbulpore by Gen. Hardyman has already made collections of revenue, to the amount of 60,000 rupees. From those parts, however, of the ceded territories, south of the Nerbudda, viz. Mandala, Chupora and Seunee, nothing has yet been collected.—*Asiatic Mirror*, March 18.

We understand that Mr. Elphinstone paid a visit to Poona of three days, and held a durbar in the old palace for the reception of the learned men of the town. The room, large as it is, was crowded with Shastrees, who confessed their acknowledgment of the new government and the abjuration of their attachment to the old, by the acceptance of presents from Mr. Elphinstone. This event must be considered a great and important step in the acquisition of public opinion in favor of the revolution of affairs.—*From the Bombay Courier*, March 22.

It is said that effectual measures have been adopted by his Exc. Marq. Hastings, to ensure the tranquillity and submission of the newly conquered provinces. Maj. gen. Sir David Ochterlony is understood to have been invested with very high powers by the governor general; and the head-quarters of this gallant officer will, it is said, be fixed somewhere in the centre of Rajpootana. We trust we may therefore augur most favorably of the future, and calculate on that part of India enjoying a state of peace and prosperity to which it has been a stranger.—*From the Asiatic Mirror*, April 29.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official, published in India.

From the fourth supplement to the Calcutta Government Gazette, March 5th 1818.

To Lieut.col. Nicol, Adjutant General of the army.

Sir,—I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the most noble the Commander-in-chief, that having good information, I marched from Aurere this morning, and succeeded in surprising the remnant of Holkar's infantry and a body of cavalry under Palma Sing, Roshun Beg, and Roshun Khan, in the town of Rampoor.

The length of the march, and that of the pursuit afterwards, has left me so

little time, that I am unable to give you full particulars of the affair at present, but I will do so to-morrow after I collect the reports.

The result is that Pain Sing is a prisoner in my camp, and there is a report that Roshun Khan is amongst the slain, but it wants confirmation. We have taken about 100 horses and much other baggage, and the number of killed and wounded must nearly double that number; our own loss is only one horse killed. The force of the enemy was reckoned at 200 horse and 200 infantry, but I shall be able to report with greater precision on all these points to-morrow.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. BROWN, Maj. gen.

Camp near Rampoorah, Jan. 10th, 1818.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL.

Adjutant General of the Army.

(Signed) J. ADAM.

Sec. to the Gov. Gen.

Extract from a Letter from Maj.-gen. T. H. Brown, dated 11th January 1818, to the Adjutant General.

In continuation of my report of yesterday of the affair of Rampoorah, I have the honor to state to you, that the number of horses taken, the number of killed and wounded of the enemy, and the casualties on our side, as stated in my former letter, are correct: the number of the enemy's infantry, however, I find on enquiry may be stated at 400 instead of 200, and I am sorry to learn that the report of Roshun Khan being amongst the slain is without foundation; he and Roshun Beg effected their escape, but their adherents have been so roughly handled, and their resources so completely ruined, that there is no likelihood of their assembling again in force.

To the Brigade Major, Reserve Division under Brigadier-gen. Pritzler.

Having received the Brig.-gen.'s commands to report the particulars of an affair which a party of my brigade had with the enemy yesterday, I have the honour to state, for his information, that a little after two o'clock P. M. intelligence was brought me by a trooper, that the cavalry pickets were pressed by a large body of horse, and that numerous others were collecting on a height about three miles in front of the camp. I immediately repaired to the spot, and in my way ordered out the pickets coming on duty to support the old. I found them formed within 200 yards of a Nullah; from the opposite bank of which numerous straggling horse were keeping up an irregular and ill directed fire on our party, from matchlocks and ginjal pieces. I directed the pickets, which were now reinforced by those coming on duty, to stand their ground. In about a quarter of an hour

afterwards a galloper and two squadrons under Maj. Dawes, which the Brig.-gen. had been pleased to send to my support, coming up, I joined them and moved down upon a road leading across the Nullah, the pickets on my left advancing at the same time. Having succeeded in getting the gun over, I directed Maj. Cleveland to open with the spherical case upon some large bodies in front of his left, whilst the squadrons were crossing and forming to the right, leaving orders for the pickets to remain with and support the gun. I passed on to attack a body of 3,000, which appeared to be making a movement to their left, in order, as I thought, to gain and turn my right flank, but observing my advance, they halted and formed. At this moment a squadron and Lieut. of the 7th, under Adjutant Weir, joined me. I directed it to form in rear of and outflank my right at the distance of 200 yards, as a support, and on no account to attack unless they saw me pressed or outflanked. I charged and routed this body, and was on the point of ordering out pursuers, when another, almost as numerous, made its appearance on my left flank, within 600 yards. I immediately changed position on the left half squadron, bringing forward my right the quarter circle. I charged and dispersed them; but was again brought up by another body, more numerous than the first, threatening my left at the distance of 800 yards; I wheeled the squadrons into echelon to the left the eighth of a circle (the supporting squadron conforming with promptitude to my movements) charged and pursued them to some distance. Our horses being by this time much blown, I sounded a halt; about 10 minutes afterwards the brigade of gallopers under Major Cleveland joined me; they were opened with good effect on masses of the flying enemy. Finding myself upwards of six miles from camp, and the enemy fast closing in, I directed the whole to return to their lines.

The inconsiderable number of the enemy cut up on this occasion, about 50, I should suppose may be accounted for, from my positive order, which was as strictly obeyed, that no man should quit his ranks to pursue; a precaution rendered absolutely necessary to the very existence of my small party, surrounded as they were by such numbers.

Some horses, spears and swords, were captured. Only a horse of the 2d, and two of the 7th are missing, and two of the latter corps are wounded.

However despicable the enemy have proved themselves, except in numbers, which by the statement of the prisoners taken, as well as from every other account, are said to have amounted to

10,000, I cannot refrain from expressing my high admiration of the steadiness and gallantry of my three squadrons, namely, one of H.M. 22d dragoons, and two of the 7th regiment L.C. amounting in all to 260 swordsmen. Their charges and movements were executed with a promptitude, compactness and celerity, well worthy of such men under such officers.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN DORETON, Major, commanding.

Camp, 18th Jan. 1818.

(Signed) G. C. HOLROYD, Lieut. comd. Resident's escort.

Division Orders by Brig.-gen. Munro.
Camp at Badaun, 19th Feb. 1818.

Brig.-gen. Munro has great satisfaction in thanking Capt. Rose for the very gallant manner in which he led the advance of the storming party, without firing, over the breach into the lower fort of Badaun yesterday morning. His best thanks are also due to Lieuts. Moore, Watson, and Robertson, for the cool and spirited style in which they led their companies to the assault; to the volunteers of His Majesty's 22d dragoons for so nobly supporting the character of British soldiers; to the flank companies of the 2d bat. 4th regt. and 2d bat. 9th regt. for the discipline and courage they displayed in the attack; and to Lieut. Nelthropp, for the cool and steady way in which he advanced with his party of pioneers and placed the ladders on the breach.

Major Newall's whole conduct in the direction of the storming party merits the highest praise; the judgment with which he supported it, and the ardor with which he pushed the attack to the walls of the upper forts contributed greatly to hasten their surrender, as no time was given to the enemy to recover from their panic.

The commanding officer returns his warmest thanks to Lieut. Lewis for the excellent firing from the breaching battery, and to Lieut. Dickenson for the style in which he kept down the enemy's fire and disabled several of their guns from the hill, and to both these officers and their men for the soldierlike perseverance with which they have gone through their laborious duties without relief; to Capt. Smithwaite for joining the storming party notwithstanding severe indisposition, and to the whole corps of pioneers for their arduous exertions during the action.

Brigade Orders by Lieut.col. Barr, dated
Camp, Poona, Feb. 24, 1818.

The commanding officer being on the point of delivering over the brigade (he has for some months past had the honour of commanding, under circumstances as-

sociated with such proud recollections as must ever endear the remembrance of the anxious and memorable period to the minds of every individual who had the pleasure of participating therein) feels peculiar satisfaction in returning his sincere acknowledgments to Lieut.col. Roome, Major Ford, and the officers and men, European and Native, he has had the honour of commanding under circumstances of such peculiar difficulty, for their gallant and honourable conduct in situations requiring the utmost exertion of their energy, confidence, and devotion so honorably manifested in the varied and trying situations in which they have been placed, which establish claims to his gratitude which can never be effaced, and must ever create an anxious interest in his mind for their future welfare and prosperity.

To Capt. Thew, the commandant of the artillery of the brigade, for his cordial assistance, and the zeal and intelligence with which he has discharged the important duties of his situation, his thanks are particularly due.

To Capt. Lewis and Ensign Slight, Col. Barr has already had the pleasure of expressing his sense of their highly creditable attention to their respective duties.

To the officers of his personal staff Col. Barr begs leave to return his sincere thanks for their kind assistance in the discharge of varied contingent duties foreign to their official situations, which must ever occasion his feeling an anxious interest in their future welfare and happiness.

While the commanding officer could ill acquit himself of the sentiments with which he is impressed, were he to omit bearing testimony to the alacrity with which Capt. Lodwick, M. B. S. A. F., has ever done him the favour to afford him his assistance.

The commanding officer feels much pleasure in offering this tribute of his acknowledgments to Lieut. Ellis, bazaar-master, for the constant anxiety he has evinced to render himself useful on every and many arduous occasions which public duty or private feeling could suggest, while the attention he bestowed on his department (on which so much of the comfort of the force depended), are equally creditable to his public and private character.

To Dr. Meek, superintending surgeon, his acknowledgments are particularly due for his humane and constant attention to those duties which, while from their very nature they constitute objects of the first public importance, tend to exalt the character of the individual in the esteem not only of those who have the benefit of his professional talents, but of those who

have the gratification of witnessing his benevolent exertions.

With these sentiments the commanding officer begs leave to offer them his constant good wishes for their happiness and prosperity, assuring them he can never be indifferent to their honour and welfare.

(Signed) C. B. HERR,
Lieut.col.

Camp at Hurward, 20th April.
Division Orders, by Brig-gen. Sir John
Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S.

Brig-gen. Malcolm has much satisfaction in publishing the success of an attack made upon the post of Conkerree, by a detachment of his division under Maj. Moodie and the troops of Zalim Sing Rajah of Kottah and the contingent of Mulhar Rao Holkar. The exertions made, and the difficulties overcome in this enterprise, reflect the highest credit on Maj. Moodie and the officers and men under his command, and the thanks of the Brig-gen. are particularly due to Lieut. Law and the detachment of artillery, from Lieut.-col. Corsellis's force; the admirable manner in which the battery was served, must have made the strongest and most salutary impression of our superior science in this arm, and had not the garrison taken advantage of the night, and almost impenetrable jungles, near their fortress, to make their escape, the Brig-gen. has not a doubt, but complete success would have attended the storm which Maj. Moodie was prepared to make on the morning of the 17th inst.: as it is, an important strong hold has been reduced in a manner calculated to shew our enemies the inefficiency of resistance, and add to the confidence of our allies.

Brig-gen. Malcolm has directed Lieut. Law, his political assistant, to convey to Mehrul Khan, the commander of the troops of Zalim Sing, his sense of the value of his co-operation on this service, and of the impression made on his mind by the heroic valour which the Khan and his troops displayed a few days previous to the assault of Narrella, the Brig-gen. has also desired Lieut. Borthwick to signify to the commanders of the Pagah horse of Mulhar Rao Holkar, and of the contingent of Ghunpoor Khan who are placed under his direction, the great satisfaction he has derived from the forward zeal and activity they have displayed on this and every other occasion in which they have been employed.

(Signed) J. NAYEN, assist. adj-gen.
Brig-gen. Malcolm's division.
(True copy.)

General Orders by Sir Thomas Hislop.
Chaudry Plain, May 8, 1818.
G. O. by Maj-gen. Dyce.

The following general orders issued in camp by the Commander-in-chief, are, by his Exc's orders, published to the army.

Head-quarters of the army of the Deccan, camp at Bijnepoor, Friday, 13th March, 1818.

G. O. By the Commander-in-chief.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief has received the official details from Brig-gen. Munro, of the attack and surrender of the fortress of Badami, on the 18th ult., to the small but gallant detachment of the reserve of the army of the Deccan, under the Brig-gen.'s command.

The enterprising spirit which has marked the whole of the military operations in which Brig-gen. Munro has been engaged, reflects the highest lustre on that distinguished officer's professional zeal and conspicuous ability. The present attack, undertaken with so much promptitude and decision, has produced the unconditional surrender of the important citadel of Badami, after the fort was gallantly stormed, without any considerable loss; an advantage which must be attributed, in a very great degree, to the timely and fortunate arrival of the reinforcements from the ceded districts, without which addition to Brig-gen. Munro's very inadequate force, the results might have been more glorious, but the loss more severe.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief requests that Major Newall, who has conducted the details of the division of the reserve under Brig-gen. Munro's immediate command, will accept his thanks and acknowledgments for the very able and judicious manner in which he has conducted this, as well as every previous service in which the detachment has been engaged. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief also desires, that Capt. Rose of the 2d bat. 9th reg. will accept his acknowledgments for the gallant and spirited manner he led the advance of the storming party into the fort of Badami; the expression of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief's approbation and applause is also due to the gallant detachment of his majesty's 22d reg. light dragoons (dismounted), the flank companies of the 2d bat. 4th reg., the flank companies of the 2d bat. 9th reg., and the detachment of Madras pioneers, for the admirable spirit and coolness they reined in the attack.

The Commander-in-chief has received from Brig-gen. Smith, commanding the 4th division of the army of the Deccan, the official details of the important success gained by the troops under the Brig-gen.'s command, on the 22d ultimo, at Ashtle, over the army of Bajee Row, and his Exc. hastens to record his admiration of the ability and gallantry

which have led to this most important result.

It appears, that after a most persevering pursuit, which the troops of the 4th division kept up with exemplary cheerfulness during a period of three months, their exertions were rewarded by coming up with the enemy on the above day. The opposition made by the Mahratta cavalry was brave and resolute, but the successive charges made by our gallant cavalry soon compelled them to fly in confusion, with the loss of above 300 men and a great part of their baggage.

The death of their leader, Goklah, who fell in the action, and the rescue of his Highness the Rajah of Satara, who, with his family, is now happily under the protection of the British government, are among the more striking features of this brilliant affair, and their importance will certainly be fully appreciated by the most noble the Gov. gen.

His Exc. Lieut. gen. Sir Thomas Hislop begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgments to Brig. gen. Smith, for the unceasing energy and high military character which have marked that officer's proceedings during the short but eventful period of hostilities with Bajee Row; and his Exc. assures the Brig. gen., that in the report of the present affair, which will be immediately laid before the most noble the Gov. gen., it will be his Exc.'s endeavour to do justice to his distinguished conduct.

His Exc. Lieut. gen. Sir Thomas Hislop notices with the highest satisfaction, the intrepid and well-timed charge made by the two squadrons of his Majesty's 22d drag., under Maj. Dawes, by which the enemy were first routed, and the no less admirable conduct of the 2d and 7th regiments of Madras cavalry under Majs. Walker and Domett, respectively, which gallant corps composed the brigade commanded by Lieut. col. Cotterooke, C. B., and whose exertions on this occasion have been such as to excite in his Exc.'s mind the strongest sentiments of approbation of the skill and decision of those officers, as well as of the gallantry and discipline displayed by their exemplary corps.

The Commander-in-chief also desires that Capt. Frith, of the Madras artillery, will accept his acknowledgments for the very able and judicious manner he brought the gallopers under his command into action with the cavalry.

The important services of Capt. Torey, Dep. adj. gen., and of Capt. Mayne, Dep. Quar. mas. gen., and the active zeal and promptitude of Brig. gen. Smith's personal staff, Capt. Hardcastle, Lieut. Place, and Lieut. Allimore, have been brought to his Exc.'s notice, in a manner

which entitles them individually to receive his Exc.'s thanks and applause.

The commander-in-chief has also much pleasure in offering his best acknowledgments to Maj. Hull, dep. commis. gen., whose excellent arrangements, foresight, and assiduity, are represented by the Brig. gen. to have overcome many obstacles to the supply of the div. during its recent operations.

The paymaster of the 4th division, Capt. James, the commissary of stores, Capt. Griffiths, of the Bombay artillery, and Mr. superintending surg. Phillips, are also entitled to the Commander-in-chief's praise and acknowledgments, for the efficiency which has prevailed in their respective departments.

The fort of Singhar having surrendered to Brig. gen. Pritzer's detachment on the 2d inst. his Exc. the Commander-in-chief congratulates that officer and the gallant troops under his command, on the possession of so strong a fortress with so little loss.

The able and judicious arrangements made by Brig. gen. Pritzer, for conducting the operations of the siege, reflect the highest credit on that officer's military character, and the Commander-in-chief requests the Brig. gen. to be assured, that he will report his high estimation of the services he has rendered, in appropriate terms, to the most noble the governor-general.

The professional ability and experience of Lieut. col. Dalrymple, of the Madras artillery (who commanded the artillery employed at the siege of Singhar), are reported by Brig. gen. Pritzer to have been conspicuous, and his Exc. the Commander-in-chief requests Lieut. col. Dalrymple to be assured how duly he appreciates the value of his zealous services on this as well as on every other occasion.

The Commander-in-chief also requests that Capt. Nutt, of the Bombay engineers, and Lieut. Grant, of the Madras engineers, will accept his thanks and cordial approval of their zealous and valuable services during the siege.

The conduct of the artillery, pioneers, and troops in general was highly praiseworthy, and the Commander-in-chief notices with great satisfaction, the commendation which Brig. gen. Pritzer has bestowed on them, for their zeal and cheerfulness on all occasions.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief has great satisfaction in announcing to the army, that the fortress of Chockum surrendered to the detachment commanded by Lieut. col. Deacon, of the Madras establishment, on the 27th ult.

The judgment, spirit, and decision, with which the short, but active operations, against the Fort of Chockum were carried on, speak sufficiently the ability

and character of Lieut.-col. Deacon, and his Exc. the Commander-in-chief requests that officer to accept his praise and acknowledgments, for the important services he has rendered.

The Commander-in-chief's approbation is also due to Capt. Thew, commanding the Bombay artillery, Ensign Slight, of the Bombay engineers, employed on this service, as well as to the whole of the officers and troops of this detachment.

T. H. S. CONWAY.

Adj. gen. of the army of the Deccan.

Official, published in England.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1818.

India Board, September 28th 1818.—

Dispatches have been received at the East-India House, from the governor in council at Bombay, of which dispatches, and of their enclosures, the following are copies and extracts:—

General Order, by his Excellency the Governor-General.

Camp Owrcah, on the left bank of the Jumna, February 21, 1818.

[This GENERAL ORDER has been already inserted in the *Asiatic Journal* for Sept. p. 299. The official copy, published in India, is as good an historic document as any repetition of it here could be; and it occurs in nearer connection with the great events which the Governor-general reviews.]

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 25th March, 1818.

The following forts have been reduced subsequently to those adverted to in our letter of the 19th ultimo (1), viz. Lagur and Issapoor, Tekoon, Tonjee, Rau, Machee, and Koarce (2), by a force sent from this presidency, under command of Lieut.-Col. Prother, aided by a detachment from Poona, to assist in the operations.

Banghur and Paulghur (3) by the detachment which recently proceeded into the southern Concan, under the command of Lieut.-col. Kennedy, of the 1st batt. 10th reg. N. I.

Bosraughur, a strong hill fort, situated about forty miles to the S. E. of Fort Victoria, has likewise surrendered, under an arrangement which we authorized Col. Kennedy to negotiate with the Killadar, under which the sum of five thousand rupees has been assigned to him.

The fort of Nowapoor has surrendered to a detachment from the force sta-

tioned at Beera, under the command of Maj. Kennett, which we had ordered to attack it. The fort is situated about eighteen miles E. of Soughur (4), and was intended to be made use of as a depot for supplies for the armies employed to the northward.

A copy of Mr. Elphinstone's dispatch, dated 7th March, to the most noble the governor-general, has been just received, of which a transcript is forwarded.

(Enclosed in the preceding.)

Extract from a Dispatch from the Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone to the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, dated camp Ballenr, 5th March, 1818.

It is only since my arrival in this camp that I have learned (what Gen. Smith himself had suppressed) that he was wounded in the action of the 20th. He was at one time alone, surrounded by the enemy, and was in imminent danger until he could force his way to the dragoons; while in this situation he received a blow on the head from a sabre, which had nearly proved fatal, but from the effects of which he has now almost recovered.

Copy of a Report from Brigadier-General Pritzler to the Adjutant-General of the army, dated camp near Slegbur, 2d March, 1818.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that the fort of Singaur (5) was invested by the troops under my command on the 20th ultimo; that on the 22d a battery of four mortars and two howitzers was opened to the southward of the fort under the hills, and another of one mortar and one howitzer was established on a hill to the eastward, distant about 600 yards from the fort; on the 24th two six-pounders were added to this battery.

On the 25th a battery of two twelve and two six-pounders was established on a hill to the westward of the fort, distant about 1,100 yards, in order to enfilade and keep down the fire previous to the erection of the breaching batteries.

On the morning of the 28th two braching batteries, of two eighteen-pounders each, were completed and opened their fire.

Our fire, from the commencement of the siege until yesterday, was returned by the enemy with great spirit, and an effort was made by them to oppose our possession of the heights to the eastward and

(1) See Gazette of 18th July, p. 1079.

(2) These forts are situated in the vicinity and to the eastward of the Ghats between Bombay and Poona.

(3) In the Southern Concan, near Fort Victoria.

(4) Soughur, about 20 miles east of Surat.

(5) Singaur, a strong hill fort near Poona, and no great distance from Poonader. This is one of the fortresses which the Peshwah surrendered on the 8th May 1817, as a pledge of his sincerity, and which were afterwards restored by the British government.

westward of the fort; I am, therefore, surprised that our loss of men (a return of which is enclosed) has been so considerable.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy made proposals to surrender the fort, which were not acceded to; but this morning the articles of capitulation (of which the enclosed is a copy) were signed by me, in concurrence with the opinion of the hon. Mr. Elphinstone, the British commissioner.

The garrison, it appears, consisted of about 100 Arabs, 600 Gosains, and 500 natives of the Concan, of whom about 30 were killed and 100 wounded.

The great natural strength of the fortress, and the only assailable point (the gateway) being at so great a height, very much increased the difficulties of the siege, as both ordnance and ammunition could only be got up to the batteries by manual labour.

I do myself the honour to enclose a copy of the orders I have issued upon the occasion; and I have great pleasure in making known to the Commander-in-Chief, that the conduct of every individual under my command gave me the utmost satisfaction.

From the experience and professional knowledge of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple I derived the greatest possible assistance, as well as from Capt. Nutt, the commanding engineer, and Lieut. Grant of that corps, who acted as commanding engineer until the arrival of the former officer from Poona.

I have the honour to enclose a return of the ordnance and stores which have been found in the fort.—I have, &c.

THEO. PRITZLER, Brig. gen.

Return of Killed and Wounded, in the division under the command of Brig. gen. Pritzler, during the siege of Singhar.

Bombay Artificers—1 killed.

Artillery—1 corporal, 2 matrosses, 5 gun lascars, 1 pockally wounded.

E. Flank batt.—5 rank and file wounded; 1 since dead.

Bombay Euro. reg.—4 rank and file wounded.

8th detachment—4 rank and file, 2 pockally, wounded; 1 pockally since dead.

2d batt. 12th N. L.—1 rank and file wounded.

Pioneers—2 wounded.

Hired bearers—3 wounded; 1 since dead.

Total killed and wounded.—Killed.—Natives, 1 Bombay artificer.

Wounded.—Europeans—1 corporal, 11 rank and file; 1 rank and file since dead.

Natives—2 matrosses, 5 gun lascars, 3 pockallies, 3 rank and file, 2 pioneers, 3 hired bearers, 1 pockally; 1 hired bearer since dead.

Terms of the surrender of the Fort of Singhar. Camp, near Singhar, 2d March, 1818.

Handcorder Chowdry consents to surrender the fort of Singhar to Brig. gen. Pritzler on the following conditions:—

1st. As soon as an officer on the part of the general shall reach the gateway it shall be made over to him.

2d. The garrison shall march out with their arms and their private property; the Arabs and Gosains shall proceed to Ellichpoor, and shall not take service nor enter into any intrigues on their road; hostages shall be given for the observance of this article, a Chiavus on the part of the Arabs, and two Mahants on the part of the Gosains; passports in the name of the British government shall be furnished, and hircarrabs sent to accompany the Arabs and Gosains to Ellichpoor; on the return of the hircarrabs the hostages shall be released; but should the Arabs and Gosains not proceed to Ellichpoor, or should they enter into any service, or any intrigues on the way, the hostages shall suffer death. The Mahantass of the garrison shall give two hostages, to be kept a month, for their not entering into any service, but returning quietly to their homes. All persons shall be liable to search in removing their private property.

3d. The Chowdry and his carcoons and other servants shall not be obstructed in removing their private property.

4th. All property belonging to Bajee Row, or his chief or their dependants, or to bankers or ryots, shall be made over untouched, to any person commissioned by the general to receive it: if it should appear that any part of it is removed by the garrison, or by the Chowdry or his people, the Chowdry himself shall be bound to make it good, and to answer for the breach of the capitulation.

THEO. PRITZLER, Brig. gen.

Extract from Division Orders, dated camp near Singhar, 2d March, 1818, by Brig. gen. Pritzler.

Parole—Singhar.

Singhar having surrendered, Brig. gen. Pritzler congratulates the division under his command upon having gained possession of so strong a fortress with so little loss.

The Brig. gen. is much obliged to Lieut. col. Dalrymple for his exertions during the siege, and the early surrender of the place is in a very great degree to be attributed to his professional experience.

To Capt. Nutt the Brig. gen. feels much indebted, as well as to Lieut. Grant, who, previous to the arrival of Capt. Nutt, was the senior officer of engineers, for the manner in which the several duties of that department were conducted, and he had occasion particularly to notice the

very zealous manner in which all the officers of that corps performed their duty.

The good practice of the artillery is visibly shewn upon the enemy's works, and by the loss which the enemy has sustained; and the steady conduct of the artillery in the batteries reflects the greatest possible credit upon both the officers and men of that corps.

On the conduct of the troops generally, the Brig-gen. has only to observe, that the cheerfulness with which they performed all the laborious duties of the siege, which from the position of the fort were great, and the gallantry they displayed whenever they came in contact with the enemy, are sufficient proofs to convince him that they are equal to overcome any difficulty which can be surmounted by soldiers; and which opinion he will not fail to convey to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

The conduct of the pioneers has been such as to give the Brig-gen. the greatest satisfaction.

By order, W. JOLLY, M.B.R.D.
Return of Ordnance found in the Fort of Singhur, 3d March, 1818.

Brass guns mounted—16 of different calibres, from one to sixteen-pounders.—Do. dismounted—1 three-pounder.—Total 17.—Iron guns mounted—19 of different calibres, from one to twenty-pounders.—Do. dismounted—6 from one-and-half to seven-pounders.—Total 25.—Total of brass and iron guns—42.

S. DALRYMPLE, Lieut.col.
commanding Artillery.

N. B. Twenty-five wall-pieces on the works; a considerable quantity of powder and shot of different calibres, not yet taken account of.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone to the Governor-General and Commander-in-chief, dated Camp, at Yeer, 7th March, 1818.

On the 13th February, Brig-gen. Smith proceeded in pursuit of the Peishwa. Bajee Row was then at Solapoor, more than 100 miles to the east of the general; a large body of his horse was at Khurtow, in the hills between Sattara and the river Manna, and his infantry and guns were in the neighbourhood of Kerrar, on the Kistna. It appeared to be the Peishwa's intention to draw all these troops together, and probably to move to the northward, where, after being joined by Ram Deen and the Bara Bhye, he probably meant to stand an action. He had been diverted from this plan by the wish to seize on the treasures of the late Sedashee Maunkabur at Solapoor and Tamboornee, and he was returning from the former place when Brig-gen. Smith obtained intelligence of his approach. The manner in which Gen. Smith availed himself of this opportunity has already been

reported to your Excellency (6). The result has been, the precipitate flight of the Peishwa, the rescue of the Bajah of Sattara, and the death of Gokla. The Peishwa passed Hurra on the 27th, where the native officer commanding the party very gallantly made a sally on one of the divisions, killing and taking several men and horses. Another division attempted, without success, to take Newassa from Capt. Gibbon's sebandees: at length he reached Coopergaum, where he was on the 1st inst.; but as his Exc. Sir Thom. Hislop was to be at Caserbury, within 30 miles, on the same day, it is probable that the Peishwa has before this been again attacked, or compelled to return to the southward as rapidly as he left it. In the event of such a movement, he will have great difficulty in escaping Gen. Smith, and must soon lose a great part of his army by desertions.

During these operations of General Smith, Gen. Pittaler moved towards Singhur, which, from the nature of the roads, he could not reach till the 20th. The fort is of great strength, and was obstinately defended, but surrendered, as your Exc. is already informed, on the 2d inst.

At the same time that Singhur was invested, Col. Deacon marched against Chakun (7). Col. Deacon, on crossing the Godavary, drove the enemy's garrison out of Newassa (8), a place of considerable strength, and one from which the Nizam's country and our communication had suffered annoyance and interruption. He then marched against Kurra (9), a place which greatly annoyed the villages that had submitted to the collector of Ahmednuggur: it was capable of a long defence, but being vigorously attacked by Col. Deacon, it was soon intimidated into a surrender. Col. Deacon then proceeded to Chakun, where he was joined on the 21st by ordnance and artillerymen from Poona. On the 22d, his breaching battery was completed, after some casualties, when the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners. The artillerymen furnished from Poona to act against Chakun, have now proceeded to Loahur (10), where the 2d bat. 6th N. I. and a detail of the 2d bat. of the 1st, had already been detached, for the purpose of joining a detachment under Lieut.col.

(6) Brig-gen. Smith's account of the battle with the Peishwa, on the 20th February, was published in the Gazette of 18th July 1818, page 167.

(7) A hill fort (supposed to be the northward) in the vicinity of Poona.

(8) Near to Tula, a little to the right of the road between that place and Ahmednuggur.

(9) Near Serree, and about half-way between Ahmednuggur and Poona.

(10) Upon the eastern side of the range of hills between Bombay and Poona, and nearly in a direct line between those places.

Prother. The detachment, consisting of about 320 Europeans and 200 natives, with a battering train, had been ordered from the Concan by the right hon. the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of undertaking the siege of Lohur. It was to reach Carlee by the 2d instant; and, notwithstanding the strength of the place, I hope soon to hear of its reduction (11). These detachments, with another, which co-operated in the siege of Singhur, and a battalion which marched with a convoy to Gen. Smith, have left Poona very weak, but I ventured on them without hesitation, as there is no reason to distrust the inhabitants, and all attack from without is rendered difficult by the neighbourhood of the force under Gen. Prizler and of Col. Devere's detachment.

Notwithstanding the inadequacy of the force under Gen. Munro to any great operation, that officer has advanced towards the Kistna, and has taken Badam (12) and Bangahote (13). The first of these places is one of the strongest hill-forts in India, and made a famous defence against the whole Mahratta army, under Nana Futwaree, although attacked with a spirit unusual to the people. The storm of this place, with such a force, must impress the natives with a surprise and admiration that must raise our character, and facilitate our conquests in all parts of the country.

Your Exc. will have heard, from the right hon. the Governor of Bombay, the rapid progress of the detachments under the immediate orders of that government, in reducing the strong forts of the Concan. The same activity and enterprise was also shewn in the reduction of the fort of Narrapora, on the borders of Bangahana, by a detachment which had been ordered from Surat.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 22d April 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your honourable committee the copy of a dispatch from his Exc. Lieut. gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, dated the 31st of last month, giving cover to his dispatch to the address of the most noble the Governor-general.

Extract from a Dispatch from Lieut. gen. Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, dated Camp at Aurungabad, 31st March 1818.

I have the honour to transmit a tran-

script of a general order, which has been this day published to the troops under my command.

I have apprized the supreme government, and the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, as also the residents at the several native courts of the Deccan, that I have from this day relinquished the powers, political and military, which were conferred upon the resolution of your Lordship, dated the 10th May 1817.

General orders by the Commander-in-chief, head-quarters, army of the Deccan, camp at Aurungabad, 31st March 1818.

[This general order of Lieut. gen. Sir Thomas Hislop is recorded in our last number, p. 401, l. antepenult, p. 402, and part of 403; with no other difference than that the announcement of the dissolution of the army, and the public thanks are separated. There is no omission there; but the G. A. order relating to Capt. French is not retained in the London Gazette.]

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 25th April 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your honourable committee the following documents, &c.

Letter from his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, with accompaniments, reporting the latest operations of the force in the Concan, under the command of Col. Prother.

Dispatch from the officer commanding at Malwan, announcing the occupation of the forts of Ramghur (14) and Gaanta.

P.S. Accounts have been received of the reduction of the forts of Thala (15) and Ghosala (16), by the detachment under the command of Lieut. col. Prother, and of Dewghur (17), by the force under Lieut. col. Inlack, C.B., who has occupied the last of the enemy's forts in the province of Salsee.

Extract from a Report from Lieut. col. Prother to the Adjutant-general, dated camp at Indapore, 17th April 1818.

This morning, on arriving at the present ground, I heard that, about a mile and a half distant, there were 500 men, under one of the Tella Subahdars, posted in a stockade. I detached immediately the light company 89th reg., also the flank companies of 1st bat. 5th reg. under Capt. Rose, H. M. 89th reg., and the whole of the auxiliary horse, under Brig.

(11) The surrender of this place was announced in a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated 50th March 1818, published in the Gazette of the 26th August, page 1917.

(12) About 50 miles north-east of Darwar.

(13) About 90 miles north of Badam, on the banks of the Gahyaga River.

(14) Ramghur, about 30 miles north-east of Malwan.

(15) Thala, about 20 miles north-east of Bencon or Fort Victoria.

(16) Ghosala, a few miles north of Thala.

(17) Dewghur, an island upon the coast of the Concan, between Goa and Bencon.

major, Moor, who handsomely offered his services on the occasion.

The result of the service was very distinguished; the plan of attacks on the three different stockades admirable; and I have the honour to send, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief and personal, a copy of my order, which particularises the affair.

The Poona auxiliary horse were happy in overtaking a party of the enemy under the Dewan; they dispersed so fast and so many different ways amongst the jungle, that it was impossible to prevent the slaughter or take prisoners; and had it not been for the officer who commanded in directing his attention to the Dewan, who had the advantage of being mounted, it was not improbable he might have escaped; it is therefore with great satisfaction I bring Brig. major Moore's conduct to your Exc.'s notice.

It is also with a considerable degree of satisfaction I bring forward Capt. Rose, of H. M. 89th reg., as having done every thing for the success of the enterprise that could possibly be effected.

Indeed the conduct of every officer and man deserves I should bestow the only meed in my power, yet at the same time a most honourable reward, that of bringing them forward to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief's consideration.

From the information I have extorted from the Dewan, I find Tella to be but slightly garrisoned, and considering it would be most inconvenient to take on the guns, I propose leaving them on the present ground, and try if it will be possible to escalate. I march to-morrow morning to Tella, and hope to give his Exc. further particulars by the next post.

Ryghur is only nine cows distant. I should be most happy to find that my letter of yesterday met with the Commander-in-chief's approbation.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieut. col. Im-lack, C.B., to Mr. Hale, resident at Malwan, dated camp at Cumta, 5th April 1818.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, that I have this moment received an official communication, dated the 4th, from Capt. Pearson (whom I detached on the 1st instant, for the purpose of reducing the strong fort of Raughur, in the province of Salsee), and I am happy to state that he has taken the fort, and has given orders to the different patells to proceed to Malwan.

I have taken possession of the small fort at this place, and have given directions for the principal people to proceed to you. I move to-morrow on Dewghur.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. IM-LACK, Lieut. col. com.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 11th May 1818. The following dispatches have been received, viz.

From Brig. gen. Sir John Malcolm, dated the 8th April.

From Col. Adams to Brig. gen. Doreton, dated the 17th April, reporting the defeat of the Peishwa's troops on the 17th of last month in a valley near Sewny (18), on which event we beg leave to offer our cordial congratulations; and we have the further satisfaction of adding, that by a letter subsequently received from Mr. Elphinstone, we have been informed, that "all the villages in the Peishwah's country are filled with his fugitives, followers, &c. and that the dispersion of his adherents appears to be complete. No certain intelligence has been received where Rajee Now himself is, nor what troops are still with him."

A letter from the provisional collector of Ahmednuggur to the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, describes the distressed state of the enemy's troops who have made their appearance in that district; and Mr. Elphinstone has added, that similar accounts have been received from all parts of the country.

A letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 7th of this month, to Mr. Secretary Adam, reports the military operations in the northern quarter of the Deccan, which have led to our occupation of the fertile valley of Jooneer (19), and the whole of the important district dependent on that place.

Extract from a Dispatch from Brig. gen. Sir John Malcolm to the Governor-General and Commander-in-chief, dated camp, at Bangalore, 2th April 1818.

Your Lordship has been informed by my reports in the political and military departments of the proceedings I have recently taken against the Pindary chiefs, Cheetoo and Ranjun, who, after their flight to Bhopool, continued to lurk, with a few followers, in their old haunts amid the forests and mountains of this country. The consequence of my operations has been the surrender of Ranjun, and though Cheetoo has fled for the moment with about twenty followers, I must hope that the arrangements I have made, and the correspondence I have established with the different chiefs of this country, will ultimately succeed in securing the person of this freebooter; he is in great

(18) Probably the Seenny, marked upon Arrowsmith's large map, about 35 miles south-west of Hooslingabad.

(19) Jooneer, about 50 miles north of Poona, and nearly the same distance west of Ahmednuggur.

distress, and at present totally without means of giving us any annoyance.

Copy of a Dispatch from Lieut.col. J. W. Adams, C.B., to Brig.gen. Doveton, dated 17th April 1818.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of intelligence I had received of Bajee Row being in full force at Peepulhote, I marched last night from Alundee at nine o'clock, in hopes of surprising him by daylight. On reaching Peepulhote, I found the enemy had moved on to Seway, and resolved to follow him up without delay: a little after sunrise, I encountered his advanced party, in full march, driven back to the northward, I am induced to believe, by the intelligence of your movements on Pindar courah, and perfectly ignorant of our approach. I pursued them over the most difficult country that can be imagined, and came upon the Peishwa's united force in an extensive valley near Seway.

I am happy to state, that I have been more successful than could have been expected, considering the rocks and jungles through which the enemy and horse artillery were obliged to act.

The number of killed, on the part of the enemy, may be from three to four hundred. Four fine brass guns, about six-pounder calibre, and one considerably larger, with their proportion of tumbrils and stores, have fallen into my hands; three elephants, nearly two hundred camels, and some treasure, besides a variety of valuable property, the amount of which I have not as yet been able to ascertain. The measured distance of the road from Alundee to this place is 31 miles, the distance in the course of operations, as marched by the troops, considerably greater, I have consequently deemed it necessary to halt to-morrow, as well to refresh the troops, as afford time for the baggage and supplies to join; after this I shall have the sincerest pleasure in co-operating with you, and receiving your instructions as to the best method of further harassing the enemy, on whose troops the surprise of this morning may, I trust, have a happy effect, discontent and discontent being already, as I am informed, prevalent among them, and the desertion of large bodies from Bajee Row's cause not infrequent.

I have the honour, &c.

J. W. ADAMS, Lieut.colonel,
Commanding N.S.F.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 16th May, 1818.

The following dispatches have been received subsequently to our letter of the 11th of this month, viz.

From the Provincial Collector of Ahmednuggur to the hon. M. Elphinstone,

dated 30th April, reporting the dispersion of the enemy's troops in that neighbourhood.

Letter from Brig.gen. Smith, and his accompaniments, communicating the important intelligence of his Highness Chinajee (20) Appa, and the Desaye (21) of Nepance, having tendered their submission.

A report from Brig.gen. Munro, of his progress in occupying the southern part of the Peishwa's territory.

We have also the satisfaction of forwarding a copy of a letter from his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and of one from Lieut.col. Prother, announcing the reduction of the important fortress of Ryghur (22), on the morning of the 10th of this month.

We beg to offer to your hon. committee our most cordial congratulations on the submission of Chinajee Appa and of Appa Desaye, which, it is hoped, will be followed by that of Bajee Row, since he has thus been deserted by his principal adherents.

Extract from a Letter from Lieut. Pottinger, Provisional Collector of Ahmednuggur, to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated 30th April, 1818.

I have much pleasure in informing you, that almost the whole of the body of horse that entered the Newassa (23) Pergunnah, on the 27th inst., and by whom a considerable degree of alarm was excited in this part of the country, have dispersed and returned to their respective villages, under the terms of your second proclamation.

Ram Deen (24) is still abroad, with about 1500 men, but the inhabitants of walled villages seem to speak of him with contempt; and I have no doubt, but that a very small body of auxiliary horse would cut him up, as his horses and men are stated to be exhausted to the last degree.

Extract from a Dispatch from Brig.gen. Lionel Smith, C.B., to the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated camp Chikpore, 9th May, 1818.

In my last report to you of the 2d inst., acquainting you with my having pursued a body of the enemy from the Godavery, through the Damoor Ghaut, after which they had totally dispersed, I informed you also that I had detached

(20) Chinajee Appa, brother to the Peishwah.
(21) Desaye of Nepance, or Appa Desaye Nepance, one of the Peishwah's southern Jagirdars.

(22) Ryghur, upon the plains, which bound the eastern frontier of the Carnat, and in a line between Poona and Benarool. This is another of the fortresses which the Peishwah surrendered on the 6th of May 1817, as a pledge of his sincerity.

(23) The Newassa Pergunnah is to the north-eastward of Ahmednuggur.

(24) Ram Deen, one of the chiefs in rebellion against Holkar's government, who had joined the Peishwah.

the reformed horse, under Capt. Davies, to cut up plunderers' bands, and straggling parties of the enemy, in a line through the Bheer district upon Ahmednagar, while Lieut. Col. Cunningham, with the auxiliary horse, four galleys, and a detachment of infantry, was sent to the westward to pass for the same purpose through the country between the Neera and Kurra rivers, and then north upon the capital; I moved north-west myself centrally between their detachments, to assist either, or take up any point they might be engaged in.

I have now very great satisfaction in transmitting to you a report from Capt. Davies, announcing his pursuit of and the subsequent submission of Appa Desaye Nepancker, with Chinnajee Appa Sahib, the brother of Bajee Row, together with their troops, amounting to between 2000 and 3000 horse.

I am particularly well pleased with Capt. Davies's conduct—it has been every thing requisite to the spirits of our army, to moderation, and prudence.

P.S. I beg to draw your notice to the accompanying order I have issued on this occasion.

Copy of a Report from Capt. E. Davies to Capt. Halifax, Acting Deputy-Adjutant-General to Brig. Gen. Smith's Division, dated camp Yellam, 7th May 1818.

Sir—I did myself the honour to forward last night, for the information of Brig. Gen. Smith, a letter which I received yesterday from Appa Desaye Nepancker, stating that he was encamped at Goondy, having quitted Bajee Row, with the intention of making his submission to the hon. Mr. Elphinstone.

I marched from Bheer, at one o'clock this morning, with a view of intercepting the enemy. On the march I was informed that he was moving on the Comerry Ghaut; I accordingly changed my direction considerably to the southward, in the hope of crossing his route. After moving about five miles in the new direction, and altogether about thirty, I came in sight of his line of march. He formed upon a rising ground, as if to await our attack. A river lay between us, after crossing which I formed in line and advanced with the intention of charging; when we had approached within 400 yards a flag of truce was brought forward, and I advanced and met Nepancker; he informed me that he would submit to any orders I had to give. I required of him to accompany me to Ahmednagar.

Chinnajee Row Appa, the youngest brother of Bajee Row, is in Nepancker's camp, and submits to the same terms. I shall accordingly march on Ahmednagar, agreeably to your original instructions,

unless I receive orders from you to a different effect.

Nepancker is said to have about 3000 horse; I judge them however not to exceed 2000; he has six elephants and 60 camels, some of them apparently laden with treasure.

Chinnajee Row has two palanquins, and his wife is with him.

Nepancker informed me that Bajee Row is now at Ikharimpour, where he will remain until an answer shall be received through his vakeel to a reference made to Mr. Elphinstone. The vakeel left Nepancker's camp yesterday on his way to Ahmednagar.

Before I close this dispatch I beg to bring to the notice of Brig. Gen. Smith the anxiety shewn by all ranks to engage the enemy, as well as their forbearance when terms were granted.—I am, &c.

E. DAVIES, Capt. com. N. I. Horse.

Division Orders by Brig. Gen. Smith, C. B., Camp Chickpour, 9th May, 1818.

The commanding officer has received a dispatch from Capt. Davies, commanding the reformed horse (acting upon the right through the Bheer district in clearing the country of straggling parties of the enemy's dispersed army), announcing his having come up with a body of the enemy, after a march of 30 miles, belonging to Appa Desaye Nepancker, and having with him Chinnajee Appa Sahib, the brother of Bajee Row, the late Peishwah.

The enemy, to the number of between 2 and 3000, drew up with a nulla in his front, as if to engage the reformed horse. Capt. Davies having crossed the nulla, and formed, was preparing to charge, when, within 400 yards of the enemy, he sent out a flag of truce, by which those chiefs and their troops came into unconditional submission to the authority of the British government.

Brig. Gen. Smith has great satisfaction in announcing this event to the division, and recording his entire approbation of the conduct of Capt. Davies, which has been every thing that was requisite to the spirit, prudence, and moderation expected from a British officer.

Brig. Gen. Smith requests Capt. Davies will receive his best thanks, and tender them to the European officers, sirdars, and troops under his command, accompanied with his admiration of their steadiness and forbearance, on an occasion so highly creditable to them and important to the public interest. S. HALIFAX.

Extract from a Letter from Brig. Gen. Munro, to the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated camp, Koonaul, 6th May, 1818.

As I advance through the country, I continue occupying it by means of subun-

dies, for several miles on the right and on the left of my line of route, and shall continue to do so on my return.

Extract from a Dispatch from Lieut. gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, R.C.B., to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 14th May, 1818.

I do myself the honour to lay before you a copy of a letter from Lieut. col. Prother, dated the 10th instant, reporting that the fortress of Ryghur had been surrendered by the enemy, and taken possession of by the troops under his command.

I beg leave to offer my cordial congratulations to your hon. board on the brilliant termination to the very laborious duties that have fallen to Lieut. col. Prother and the troops under his command, since the commencement of the war, and which most justly entitle them to every praise for their great zeal and persevering exertions, which have been most conspicuous and unremitting, but particularly so on the present occasion.

The success of the detachment has been much aided by the science of the artillery officers, greater proof of which need not be adduced than has been displayed at Ryghur, for notwithstanding its stupendous height and extensive area on the top, shells were thrown into every part of it, and the palace set on fire, which no doubt greatly tended to determine the enemy to surrender.

Extract from a Report from Lieut. col. Prother, to the Adjutant-General, dated Fort of Ryghur, 10th May, 1818.

I have the gratifying task of sending you, by Lieut. Powell, my brigade quarter-master, the important information, which I request may be laid before his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, of the surrender of the fortress of Ryghur to the force under my command; and that I am now in actual possession.

The garrison held out a flag for terms, and after three days of communication and treaty, I was induced to allow the garrison honourable terms, viz.—marching out with arms and private property, which was accordingly done early this morning before me, and I marched up and took possession, finding in the fort the wife of his highness the late Peshwa, and public property, in specie, to the amount of five lacs.

It is my intention to permit her highness to depart from the fort to-morrow to any place she may fix upon, agreeably to the request sent me by the hon. Mr. Elphinstone.

East India House from the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 19th May 1818, enclosing a report from Brig. gen. Thos. Munro to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, of which the following is a copy:—

Camp before Sholapoor, (25) May 11.
Head-quarters, Field Division.

To the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, commissioner.

Sir,—On the 9th instant I had the honour to report to you the arrival of the division under my command before this place, and that Gungut Row Patilwe had returned here from the south of the Beema river the day before, and was encamped under the guns of the fort, in a strong position, with Bajee Row's guns and infantry.

Yesterday morning, at day-break, I carried the outward pettah by escalade, and made a lodgement in the inner pettah (close up to the fort), where the Arabs continued to defend the houses on that side of the fort, assisted by the garrison, for a considerable time. It is now in our possession, I am happy to inform you.

Just as we got possession yesterday of the outward pettah, Gungut Row led a considerable body of his infantry, with a few hundred horse, round by the eastern side of the fort, and opened six guns upon our reserve. Finding our battery did not silence these guns, I ordered them to be charged, and carried three of them; the other two having been unfortunately withdrawn just then under the fire of the fort. Gungut Row was wounded, and Vicet Pont Tattiah killed, besides several others of less note, at their guns and in their retreat.

Having understood that the enemy were going off about four o'clock p. m. from their camp, I ordered out our small body of cavalry, under Brig. gen. Pritzer, to pursue them. Fortunately Dhondy Khud came into camp just before from Tooljapoor (26) with 300 horse, after a long march, and joined in the pursuit.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the Brig. gen. was fortunate enough to overtake them about seven miles from camp; and he pursued them five miles to the banks of the Secun (27) river, and only gave over at the night closed in, leaving between 700 and 800 killed and wounded on the field, and amongst the former, I believe, Major de Pinto: his party, and the Arabs under Dnyah, who did not part with their arms, suffered most. The enemy were about 3000 in-

(25) Sholapoor, a town in the late Peshwa's dominions, near the western boundary of the Nizam's; about 140 miles south east of Poona.

(26) An unfortified place, 110 miles south east of Ahmednuggur.

(27) A river falling into the Beema.

infantry, and 600 or 700 horse; the latter all escaped, having had so great an advantage in starting; those of the infantry who got off threw away their arms, so I hope I may congratulate you upon the complete defeat and dispersion of Ba'ee Row's infantry; and as his guns were taken into the fort, I expect we shall soon have the remainder of them also. The enemy lost all their baggage, camels, &c.

Our loss yesterday, I fear, has been severe. As yet I have not received the returns of the killed and wounded.

I shall do myself the honour to send you a detailed account to-morrow of the operations of yesterday.

The garrison now consists of only 800 or 1000 infantry; and our mortars are playing on the fort from the inner pettah since morning. I have the honour to be, &c. T. MUNRO.

Field Army Orders (28), by Maj. gen. Marshall, commanding.

Camp before Hattrass, March 6, 1818.

Maj. gen. Marshall congratulates the army he has the honour to command on the successful termination of its services against the fortress and town of Hattrass, which event has led to the surrender of Moorsum and 11 other forts.

To Maj. gens. Donkin, Sir J. Horsford, and Brown, and Maj. Auberry, Gen. Marshall feels extremely indebted for the judgment, real, promptitude and energy which they invariably displayed in carrying into effect the operations devolving upon the several branches of the service to which they were attached.

The science and skill displayed by the engineer and artillery departments were eminently conspicuous; and the bombardment and explosion of the enemy's principal magazine, which, without derogating from the merits of others, must be allowed to have given us almost immediate possession of the place, will long be regarded as the most memorable among the brilliant events of the last fortnight, and as demonstrative of the extent and soundness of that judgment and penetration, which, in the avowed anticipation of these very consequences, enabled the army, by the provision of adequate means, to ensure them. The practice of the artillery has answered the expectations of that high authority to which the major-gen. has ventured to allude in the foregoing observations. Another motive for them is to bring forward and illustrate the fact more closely, that where the means are equal to the science and prac-

tical knowledge known to pervade every branch of the army, the results must invariably be rapid and successful, even against such strong and formidable forts as Hattrass has proved to be.

The infantry and cavalry on this occasion had abundant opportunities of showing their bravery, zeal, and devotion to the service.

On one occasion, particularly, the major-gen. was highly pleased with the alacrity and eagerness displayed by the infantry, who were formed in column ready to storm the works of the town, holding out every expectation of success from men who evinced such resolution and desire of being led on.

The duties of investing the fort latterly devolved on the cavalry, and their vigilance and constancy in maintaining the blockade, entitle them to the major-gen.'s highest consideration. The loss sustained by the enemy in making their retreat from the fort reflects great credit on the two squadrons of H.M. 2th light drag., the 7th N.C., and part of the 1st Rohilla cav., who entered and routed them.

The pioneer corps has given another proof to the many already on record of their coolness in the most trying situations, and of their extraordinary skill and dispatch in the labours which belong to them in this particular species of warfare.

Having thus noticed his high approval of the conduct of every branch of the army, Maj. gen. Marshall desires that the several officers employed on the general staff of the army will accept his warmest thanks for the able manner in which their several duties were conducted.

The major-gen.'s personal staff, consisting of Capt. James, aide-de-camp, Maj. Cartwright and Lieut. Sneyd, of the quartermaster-general's department, who both volunteered their services on this occasion, and acted as aides-de-camp, are entitled to his best thanks for their ready assistance on all occasions.

The commissariat department, under Lieut. col. Stevenson and Capt. Cupcliffe, answered the high expectations formed of it from past experience.

Lieut. Apin's exertions, as acting assistant-gen., marked the zeal, intelligence and ability of this deserving and promising officer. Capt. Watson, provincial assist. adj. gen.; and Brig. maj. Gough had important and laborious details to conduct, which they performed to the entire satisfaction of the major-general.

(28) Through some accident the dispatch from the governor-general in council covering these orders has not been received.

See Col. Prother's notes describing the attack on the stockades, inserted in his report above, p. 316, but you inserted in the *Standard*, is given in *Asiatic Journal*, No. 34, p. 410, first column.

ADDENDUM

To Official published in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

Extract General Order by the Presidency of Bombay, dated 7th May.

The rt. hon. the governor in council is pleased to direct the field detachment stationed at Bevara to be broken up, and the troops composing it to join their respective corps by the end of the present month.

Brigade Order by Lieut.col. Prother, dated camp before Ryghur, 12th May 1818.

Parole-Ryghur.

The surrender of the fortress of Ryghur having closed the operations, the commanding officer has peculiar pleasure in offering a public acknowledgment to the merits of those by whom this event has been so much accelerated.

The professional ability, zeal, and gallantry displayed by Lieut. Remon, commanding engineer, in the arduous duties he had to perform during the siege of Ryghur, are duly appreciated by Lieut.col. Prother, and to that officer, as well as Ensign Jopp and Dashwood, the Lieut.col. tenders his just approbation.

The admirable practice of the artillery under the command of Maj. Bond, has never been more conspicuous during the whole campaign than against Ryghur; the quick and successive fire, when unavoidably labouring under disadvantages in a confined situation, tended materially to distress the enemy; and the firing of the place, with the number of wounded in a sort of such extent, is a convincing proof of the very superior practical abilities of Maj. Bond and his officers.

The commanding officer directs that Maj. Bond will, the first convenient opportunity, convey to the officers and privates of the detachment of artillery, his unqualified approbation of their zeal, ability, and good conduct.

The conduct of the troops in the cheerful endurance of unusual labour, in bringing the ordnance up a steep ascent and placing them in the batteries, with their behaviour during the siege, justly entitles them to merit; and in returning his thanks to commanding officers for their support, Lieut.col. Prother requests Maj. Hall, commanding detachment 89th regt., Capt. Hutchinson commanding detachment battalion, Capt. Soppitt commanding 1st batt. 9th regt., and Capt. Delamotte commanding corps of pioneers, will express his approbation to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of their respective corps for their laudable exertions.

Although Maj. Benjafield and detachment of H. M.'s 67th regt., did not arrive until nearly the end of the siege, yet

the share taken by them fully deserves the commanding officer's thanks.

The commanding officer takes this opportunity of noticing an omission in his orders of the 26th ult., and to assure Lieut. Powell, brig. quar. mss., that his exertions that day in securing the elephants, camels, and horses belonging to Ryghur, when that officer composed part of the gallant detachment under Maj. Hall, is deservedly regarded.

The departments of the commissariat under Capt. Wilson, and ordnance commissariat under Lieut. Miller, were ably conducted; the zeal and fatigue the latter officer experienced did not escape the commanding officer's notice.

To Capt. Moore, maj. of brigade, the commanding officer tenders his acknowledgments and unqualified approbation.

Camp before Shalampoor, 11th May 1818.

Division Orders, by Brig.gen. Munro.

The commanding officer congratulates the force on the complete success of the operations of yesterday.

He requests that Brig.gen. Pritzer will accept his sincere thanks for his able and zealous services with the reserve, in supporting the columns which escalated the Pettah, and in defeating the attack made by the enemy with their infantry and guns.

His best thanks are also due to Col. Hewitt, C. B. for the cool and steady manner in which he directed the escalade; and to Lieut.col. Newall and Maj. Giles, for the spirit with which they escalated at the head of their respective columns, and drove the enemy from the Pettah.

Much of the success is to be attributed to the excellent firing of the artillery under Lieut.col. Dalrymple, by which one of the enemy's tumbrils was blown up, and their line thrown into confusion; and to the gallantry of that valuable officer in leading the column which charged the enemy and captured three of their guns, in which service he was joined by Lieut.col. Newall from the Pettah.

The commanding officer returns his thanks to Lieut. Grant of the engineers, for his useful services in reconnoitering the Pettah and guiding the columns to the points of escalade; and to Capt. Smithwhite and the officers of the pioneers, who planted the scaling ladders; and he has great pleasure in expressing his approbation of every officer and man employed in the attack; for the whole seemed animated by one spirit of the most determined courage.

Division-after-Orders.

The officer commanding the force has received a report from Brig.gen. Pritzer, of his pursuit and attack of the enemy's infantry yesterday evening; and he has much gratification in observing, that the

success has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

He cannot speak too highly in praise of the conduct of that distinguished officer on this occasion.

He thanks Capt. Chadwick for the able manner in which he executed the Brig-gen.'s orders, and for his judicious bravery in not allowing his men to use their pistols until they had passed through the whole length of the enemy's column.

He also thanks Capt. Muoro of the 7th cavalry, who commanded the auxiliary horse, for the service which he rendered with them; and Lieut. Dickenson of the artillery, for his management of the guns; as also Capt. O'Donnoghue, and Lieut. Dun, of the gr.-mast-gen.'s department, and Lieut. Grant of the engineers, who acted as staff to the Brig-gen.

The commanding officer is much indebted to all the officers and men of H.M. 22d drag., for their gallant behaviour in this affair, and he congratulates the force on the important influence which it must have on the future operations of the war; for joined to the previous success of the morning, he considers it as having annihilated, as a military body, the Peshwa's infantry, which had been so long formidable to the country.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Private and Demi-official, published in India.

The *Bombay Courier* of May 30, states that the fortress of Mandiah, on the banks of the Nerbudda, has fallen to the force under Gen. Marshal. Though the place was carried by storm, and 500 of the garrison killed, the entire loss sustained by the assailants only amounted to 30 natives killed and wounded. The latest accounts of Rajee Row represent him to have retired to Burlinapore, to wait the result of a reference he had made to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; he is understood to be willing to accede to any conditions, and wishes to retire to Benares as a devotee. All was tranquil in the new territories governed by commission. See "Provisional Government in the Deccan," following "Bombay."

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

From the Oriental Star, April 4, and March 10.—His Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. quitted Lucknow on the 10th instant, crossing the Ghosemtee at Pultou Ghaut, the baggage, &c. passing by the Pocka bridge to the ground of encampment near Chibah Chowker, a distance of about 16 miles,

11th, to Nowabgunge,	12 miles
12th, to Nasowlee	12 —
13th, to Byraungbant	10 —
14th, to Lalpoor	12 —
15th, to Barsowrah, right bank of the the Chawka	10 miles.
16th, halted to allow the collection of ferry-boats, to ferry the camp equipage, &c. across the Chowka Nuddies.	
17th, to Barruarpoo, considering the difficulty of procuring large sized boats in this quarter, the arrangement for crossing the camp, &c. was admirable. Platforms were thrown over two or three canoes put together, and about 20 or 25 of them were gathered for this purpose. Dis- tance	8 miles.
18th, to Dowlutpoor	12 —
19th, halted. Gen. Ochterlony ar- rived in the camp this morning, at nine o'clock.	
20th, to Terwa	12 miles
See also "CALCUTTA, Local and Pro- vincial."	

From the Calcutta Times, May 5. April 20.—The camp of the Governor-gen. was at Purosoeah, on the left bank of the Ban Gunga, the small rivers flowing from the Nepaul hills. They were to march on the next day to the Jannooah Nalla, nine miles east of Jarwa, a ground situate on the right bank of the Ban Gunga, and where they had been encamped on the 19th.

His Lordship had killed another large tiger on the evening of the 18th.

The cholera morbus had reappeared in camp, but to a slight degree.

23d, the head-quarters were at Beettee, in the midst of a thick jungle. Some bears and tigers were killed every day. The thermometer stood as high as 105. The cholera morbus was assuming a more alarming appearance.

From the Bombay Courier, March 27.—We understand that a detachment of 200 of H. M.'s 67th regt. and 500 N. I. have lately been detached from Surat, to Candolish to join Col. Macdowell's force.

From the India Gazette, April 27.—Maj. Mac Leod, with the company of artillery and ordnance, attached to Maj. gen. Donkin's division of the army, arrived at Agra on the 27th of March, with the exception of four six-pounders, and a detachment of Goindeouze under Lieut. Croxton, left at Rampora, near Topek.

Maj.-gen. Donkin, with H.M. 8th royal Irish dragoons, and 14th foot, also the 1st bat. 25th N.I. arrived at Meerut on the 5th of April, and on the 8th, the new levies, under Capt. Gilman, occupied the cantonments at Mottra; this corps, including native officers, is about 1200 strong.

A detachment consisting of the 1st regt. N.C. and the right wing of the 2d batt. 12th N.I. arrived at Muttra on the 12th of April, under the command of Lieut.col. Vauvremont. The 4th cav. marched from Rampore Bampore, on the 4th of April, and was expected to reach Muttra by the end of the month; the 2d cav. is also expected at that station shortly.

The left wing of the 2d bat. 12th N. I. a company of pioneers under Lieut. Pringle, a detachment of Gohundaize with four six-pounders, under Lieut. Croxton, with Col. Gardner's horse; the whole under the command of Major Harriett of the 12th, remained at Touk Rampooru. Capt. Gowan, with his troop of native horse artillery, had marched from thence to Rampore Bampore, to join the 3d cav. which was to be stationed somewhere in that neighbourhood. Lieut.col. Kelly, with the 1st batt. of the 27th, had proceeded to join the reserve, but it was expected would ultimately go to Muttra.

BAJEE ROW.

From the *Asiatic Mirror*, April 29.—We have received letters, dated camp before Chandah, 8th April,—and Hingun Ghaut, some marches distant from Chandah, 10th April. The force under Col. Scott has laid siege to this place, which is represented so strong. On coming to the ground before it, a body of 500 of the enemy made their appearance, and were immediately pursued. They were, however, too far in advance to be overtaken, and the pursuit was relinquished. They composed the advanced guard of Bajee Row; intelligence having reached Col. Scott, that the Peishwa himself was within six miles; he was stated to have taken post in a village, and to be waiting Col. Scott's appearance. Unluckily the intelligence was false, the troops having advanced without seeing or hearing any thing more of the Peishwa's movements. This rebellious chief appears, as one of our correspondents writes, to be gifted in a wonderful degree with the power of locomotion; for, says he, "at one time he is close to Hussingabad, the next day he is at Chandah, at Almootee the next, at Boorampoor the next, close to Gadhur the next! and I suppose you will have the pleasure of seeing him at Calcutta very shortly." The rumours in regard to the strength of his army are as various as those respecting his real locality. They vary from 1000 to 160,000 fighting men, and from one to thirty guns: but one correspondent states that according to the accounts most credited in the camp, he is accompanied by about 35,000 men and 30 guns. The force before Chandah is said to consist of the Madras troops, under Col. Scott, with the 6th, and a squadron of the 8th Bengal cav. that

under Colonel Adam consists of the 5th cav. two grenadier companies of the 2d batt. 10th, six companies of the 1st batt. 19th, and five companies of the light batt.—a force we are persuaded sufficiently strong to chastise the Peishwa, should they have the good fortune to overtake him. Our letters from Col. Adams' camp mention, that it was thought the troops under Col. Scott would join the Hussingabad force. The letters from Chandah state that at present the two forces were only 20 miles apart.—Chandah is said to be a very strong place, and a large populous town. It is surrounded by two walls, and defended by 65 guns, with a fort in the middle. It is said that the Nagpore Rajah has lodged a large quantity of treasure in it; which we hope will soon reward the brave troops, by whom it is invested. On approaching it, Col. Scott's force was fired upon, and the place refused to be given up. It is conjectured at the camp before Chandah, that the Peishwa has proceeded to the north-west, and of course, his object is to join Scindiah.

Oriental Star, May 2.

Bajee Rao continues to elude the vigilance of our troops. On the 4th April Col. Scott, with the 5th Bengal cavalry, and a batt. of Madras troops, the Bank companies of the Bengal 22d, and the Madras 20th, fell in on his way to Chandah, with a foraging party belonging to the late Peishwa, consisting of about 400 horse. The Col. pursued them five miles, killed ten or twelve, and took two prisoners, who informed him that Bajee Rao was within six coss of them, and would reach Chandah next morning. Col. Scott also expected to be at Chandah on the same day. It does not appear, however, that any rencontre took place, and the Col. has since lost all trace of him.

On the 11th he was at Mandy, a small village very near Burroole, to the westward of the Wurda, the river which separates the Nagpore territories from those of the Nizam, and a few miles to the north-west of Chandah. Letters from the detachment near Chonraghur of the 11th, mention that our troops had been before that place upwards of two months. It will be recollected that Colonel Adams was proceeding with an immense battering train against that fort, when the express from Mr. Jenkins required his presence at Nagpore. Chonraghur is supposed to contain large quantities of buried treasure.

Bombay Courier, May 23.

All the accounts we have seen from various parts of the country lately under the dominion of Bajee Row, confirm the statement that his forces are completely broken up and dispersed. Small parties

of fugitive deserters are traversing the country in different directions on their return to their villages and former homes, and their chiefs and sirdars are daily coming in and submitting to the new order of things.

The horses and men are completely knocked up and famished. Rice was selling in their bazars at two seers for the rupee, and the sirdars were offering 25 rupees for shoeing each horse.

By the last accounts we have of Bajee Row, he had retired with his few remaining followers to Boorhanpoor, to wait the result of a reference he had made to the hon. Mr. Elphinstone; he is understood to be willing to accede to any terms, and wishes to retire to Benares to pass the remainder of his days as a devotee.

SIEGE OF SHOLAPORE.

Camp before Sholapore, 10th May.

—We arrived here yesterday, having made fourteen marches from Nuggur Manowlee without a halt; on our arrival a party was sent out to reconnoitre, and a flag of truce sent in to summon the fort, but the bearer, a most respectable old subidar of the 4th N. I. was murdered by a party of Arabs, and the two peons who accompanied him, were taken before the killadar, who sent them back to camp. This morning we changed from the west to the north side of the fort, and a strong party, consisting of a squadron of the 22d dragoons, with two galloper guns, eight flank companies of Europeans, four companies of native riflemen, the 2-4, 2-9, and 2-12 M. N. I. with the flankers of the 2-7 B. N. I. with two brigades of six pounders and scaling ladders, proceeded at three in the morning to attack the Pettah, where they arrived at half past five, and the greater part of the detachment entered before the garrison were aware of their approach, but they soon opened a heavy fire, which I am sorry to say, wounded many of our men, and three officers, viz. Capt. Middleton 22d dragoons, and Lieut. Wahab of the rifle corps, and Maxtone of the 2-9. I have only heard of one man killed, and most of the wounds are slight.

On our arrival there was a large encampment of horse and foot, with 14 guns, at the S.E. side of the fort, which appears to be the place they expected us to attack, as they neglected the other part. This party, when the firing commenced from the Pettah (which is on the N.W. side), brought three guns half way round, and opened a fire on the dragoons and the party that were left on the outside with the six pounders, which they kept up for nearly an hour (being protected all the time by the fort), when one of their guns burst, and a timber exploded, and in the confusion, a party of ours charged, and took the other two guns.

Their encampment soon after this disaster took themselves off, we are afraid with all their guns. They are very quiet at present in the fort, and only fire now and then. From Sattarah to Napaner, the scenery is not quite so rich as about Kotah, and wants those beautiful hills, which produce so striking a contrast with the luxuriant valleys of that country.

Bombay Courier, May 23.

Since the foregoing was written, we have had the pleasure to receive an account, dated camp before Sholapore 14th May, announcing the fall of that fortress after a tough defence. The place was bombarded for three days, and on the morning of the 14th the batteries were obliged to commence breaching. A sharp fire from two 18 pounders, two 12 pounders, four six pounders, five mortars, and a howitzer, forced the killadar to come to terms: One gate was given up to us on the 14th, and the garrison were to march out on the following morning with arms and baggage.

No official accounts with returns of killed have yet been received here. The casualties during the siege on our side, amount, we are sorry to hear, to near 100 killed and wounded, amongst the latter three officers.

RAJAH OF SATTARAH.

Corrigendum. In our last Number, this sub-head should have been placed over the first column, p. 425. The Indian news in that and the following page relate to occurrences in which this prince was a party, whose history begins to assume an important character.

FORTS IN THE CONCAN AND VICINITY.

From the Bombay Gazette, April 29.—The fortress of Dewghur surrendered on the morning of the 8th instant, to the detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Imlach, which completed the conquest of the province of Salsce. Dewghur commands a very fine harbour, vessels of 600 tons may ride with safety within it all the monsoon. The river is navigable a long way up, and there is a high road to the ghauts. It appears on the whole to be a most important acquisition.

PARTICULARS OF THE SIEGE OF KOARKEE.

From the Bombay Courier, March 28.—After reducing Naghar, Isapoor, Toong, Yekona, Ragh, and Matchee, a representation having been made of the importance of not suffering a fort, possessing such natural advantages as Koarkee, to remain in the hands of the enemy, Lieut. Col. Prother determined to proceed instantly against it; and without waiting to repair the damages which the

rapidity of the movements of the force had occasioned, the order was issued to march, and by the active and zealous exertions of all the departments, the force had advanced on the 11th instant as far as Serooly, distant from Koarree six miles.

The celerity of the advance, through a thick and almost impervious jungle, in which no road had ever been made, must have not a little astonished the enemy. Throughout the campaign, the Bombay pioneers have distinguished themselves by their indefatigable exertions; but these never were excelled, nor more required than in the present instance. They executed their arduous task in a mode which caused the admiration of all, and redacted on their zealous commander, Capt. P. Delamotte, that praise which he most deservedly earned. The pioneers, even when the enemy were firing on them, continued their work steadily, and a sergeant coolly observed, "he wished the pickaxes and hoes were only muskets for the rascals' sake."

For the reconnaissance and investment of the fort, Lieut. Remon of the engineers, and a party commanded by Capt. Rose of H. M. 89th regt. were detached from Serooly at 10 o'clock on the 11th of March, and they completely succeeded in their objects, after gallantly driving in the enemy, who were advantageously posted on a height protected by a well-directed fire from the guns of the fort. The gallant detachment employed on this duty, were composed of the light company of H. M. 89th regt. the grenadiers of the Corycainn regt. and the 2d 6th, with a choice detachment from the Lieut.-col.'s batt. the 1st 9th, with knapacks on the shoulders of the men; and after a march of six miles, on the words "double quick", advanced to the charge up a steep hill to the very walls of the fort; the besieged keeping up a brisk fire of cannon and musquetry. This firing being heard in camp, determiued the commanding officer to move on, and he arrived in time to approve of the measures adopted by Capt. Rose, and the manner in which this officer had accomplished the investment of the fort. The main body of the force arrived before Koarree on the 12th, and by dint of great labour and exertion, the battering train were brought up on the 13th. On the morning of the 14th the grand battery opened, consisting of our thirteen, one ten, and two eight-inch mortars, with a heavy five-and-half-inch howitzer battery to the right. During the day several fires and explosions took place; and from the silence of the guns of the fort, it was conjectured, that the besieged had taken shelter in their casemates. About seven in the evening their magazine blew up, laying the principal gateway in ruins, and

setting fire to several houses; immediately after this the fort surrendered. It was afterwards ascertained, that the garrison, on the explosion, insisted on the Killedar's, Jannoba Bhow, surrendering; to which he very reluctantly assented, and he has since expressed his indignant regret at the cowardice of his people. The Killedar and about 700 men were made prisoners; 35 had been killed during the siege, most of them at the explosion. Some treasure, nearly of a lac of rupees, and some grain, became the property of the captors.

The fort of Koarree is situated on the range of ghauts, about 20 miles south of the Bhere ghaut. It commands the principal pass leading from the Concan near Jamboolparra, immediately above the Sowee ghaut. Its extreme length bearing north and south, the narrow end pointing north. It is a mile and a half in circumference, extremely well supplied with fine water from a considerable tank nearly the breadth of the fort. There are only two entrances, the main one on the eastern side; the other, a much more difficult one, being steeper and up the rugged face of the rock, on the western; this is considered the weakest side of the fort. To have carried the fortress by storm would have been an enterprize of extreme difficulty, and had the attempt been made during the siege, it must have cost us the lives of many of our brave men, and all those engaged in the first assault would, in all probability, have been overwhelmed by the explosion of eight mines which had been made at the entrance of the principal gateway, five on one side and three on the other; all prepared for the match, which was suspended from the walls to the mines.

The Killedar deserved every credit for his defence, which was judicious and gallant.

On the 15th the thanks of the commanding officer were issued in orders. On the evening of that day a villager reported that Gungur, a hill fort, four coss distant, dependent on Koarree, was evacuated; a detachment of the force was sent in consequence, and took possession of it.

Since the 30th Dec. last, the Concan field force has taken sixteen hill forts; the successful exertions of this gallant detachment, which have contributed so essentially towards the accomplishment of the main objects of the present war, cannot fail of being highly gratifying to those under whose auspices it has prospered.

Bombay Courier, April 11.—Advice from Jambleparra, dated 26th March, mention that a detachment which had been sent out under Lieut. Croody of the 5th N. I., had succeeded in cap-

turing a considerable quantity of treasure, which had been taken away from Koarsee previously to our investment of that fortress.

RAJAH OF BERAR.

From the Hurkurn.

By letters of the 4th of April, we learn that the left division of the grand army was then on its march towards Mundiah, on the Narbadda, district of Gurrah, to reduce the fort, which has been ceded to the British by the rajah of Berar, but retained by the garrison. They expected to reach it about yesterday or the day before, and that it would be likely to fall in the course of next week. It is commanded by a height, from which a hot bombardment can be carried on. With respect to situation in other points, it is said to be strong, being entirely surrounded by water.

The first batt. of the 21st N.I., are on the march to Purtaubghur, via Dinapore.

From the India Gazette.

We have received letters, dated camp before Chandah, 8th April, and Hingli Ghaur, some marches distant from Chandah, 10th April. The force under Col. Scott has laid siege to this place, which is represented as strong. The force before Chandah is said to consist of the Madras troops, under Col. Scott, with the 6th, and a squadron of the 8th Bengal cav.: that under Col. Adams consists of the 5th cavalry, two grenadier companies of the 24, 10th, six companies of the 1st 19th, and five companies of the light batt. Chandah is said to be a very strong place, and a large populous town. It is surrounded by two walls defended by 65 guns, with a fort in the middle. It is said that a large quantity of treasure is lodged in it, which we hope will soon reward the bravery of our gallant troops by whom it is invested.

Caleutta Gazette, April 30.

From our correspondents up the country, we learn that Gen. Marshal's force is still before Murtah, and that the Madras army is at Chandah, not far from Nagpore.

It is supposed that their forces, as well as that under Col. Adams, will, after the reduction of Murtah and Chowera Ghur, form a junction to oppose the Peishwa's army, said to be in great force not far from Chandah. The situation of Murtah is about 16 coos south of Jubblepore, and is very strong, being surrounded by the Narbadda and a thick jungle, and is likely to afford some trouble in its reduction, being chiefly garrisoned by Arabs.—Chowera Ghur is also very strong, and will give Gen. Marshal some employment. It was expected that the European troops would be all ordered to resume the field.

The latest letters from Col. McMorine camp, state, that he was still lying before Chowrighur; and as he had no artillery, it was not expected that any thing could be done against that fortress till the 1st of May, when it was expected, that part of either Gen. Marshal or Adams' division might join them with a sufficient battering train. Should this occur, our informant has no doubt but that the place would be reduced in seven or eight days.

The Col.'s troops had been somewhat annoyed by the neighbouring chiefs, who hovered round and harassed them a good deal; but they had given some of them no cause to boast of their aggressions, and there remained only one who was at all likely to be troublesome: and he solely because his strong position in the hills rendered him inaccessible to any troops that could be spared from the more important duty of watching the enemy in the fort.

The Nagpore force are very busily employed in digging for hidden treasure: 45 lacs of rupees are said to have been already found.

PINDARRES, AND WRECKS OF THE MAHARATTAS.

Bombay Courier, April 18.—We have no accounts which start with precision where Bajee Row has fled to, but a private letter we have received mentions the commission of a piece of most wanton and horrid barbarity by a division of his army; said by some to be a party of Pindarres under Ram Deen, and by others to be part of Bajee Row's regular horse under one of his airdars. About the 20th of March this party of horse went towards the village of Rypoor, a place four miles south of Purtoor, and on their approach, the inhabitants abandoning their village, betook themselves to a small Ghurry and endeavoured to keep off the enemy by throwing stones. This conduct so exasperated the horsemen, that they set fire to the Ghurry by throwing in lighted rags, and the place being full of kury and grain in stalk, the wretched inhabitants had no means of avoiding the flames except by endeavouring to escape through the small gate of the Ghurry, and as they came out, they were cut down without distinction of age or sex. One hundred and five wretched and defenceless beings, including women and children, fell victims to the ferocity of these barbarians, for thus endeavouring to defend by a few stones their little property from being plundered.

From the Bombay Courier, April 18.

We have received letters from Lucknow of the 6th March. We are gratified to learn that the fortress of Kumaunair has fallen into our hands without bloodshed. This fortress is one of very consi-

derable strength, and belongs to the Odeypoor rajah; but at the time of its capture was occupied by the refractory patans of Holkar's late army. It is more than probable, that had not the fate of Hattaras been before the eyes of these patans, Kurnaulr had not been a bloodless purchase. Since the day when Dyaran was scared from his strong hold, by the explosion of his magazines, the ditches and ramparts of an Indian fort have ceased alike to be formidable to the assailants, and confided in by the garrisons.

India Gazette, April 27.—Jumsheed Khan; one of Meer Khan's sirdars, for some time manifested a refractory disposition, refusing to deliver up his guns, but by a movement of the reserve, and a judicious advance of the cavalry under Col. Knox, he was induced to submit and deliver them up. A detachment, with 300 draft bullocks, left Agra on the 14th, to bring these guns, with their ammunition and stores, to that fortress; nearly 100 guns, mostly of small calibres, which were taken from Meer Khan and his other sirdars, had previously arrived at Agra, but in such a wretched state of equipment, as to be of little use for any purpose.

Beant's Hurbors, May 2.—Jumsheed Khan was at Samur, with 45 guns and 10,000 cavalry and infantry. To the last moment he endeavoured to deceive; but the promptitude and determination of Col. Knox frustrated his designs and induced him to submit.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Original Correspondence.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION AT NAGPORE, OF THE 26th AND 27th NOV.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Nagpore, Jan. 31, 1818, from an officer who sustained a conspicuous part in that memorable field. If official accounts confirm the private, private accounts often illustrate the official; so that the obligation is mutual. Lieut. Col. Scott's report of this heroic struggle was published in the supplement to the *London Gazette* of 5th May (See *Asiatic Journal*, No. 30, p. 625); and a general order of the Marquis of Hastings in the *Gazette* of 9th June (*Asiatic Journal*, No. 31, p. 108) expresses the most lively satisfaction at the result. Gen. Hislop's subsequent dispatch to the Governor General, and the General Order of Sir Thos. Hislop, relating to the same important battle, appeared in the *London Gazette* of July 14, 1818. (*Asiatic Journal*, No. 32, pp. 194, 195.)

"Our right rested on Seetabuldee hill, the left upon a smaller one 400 yards distant directly north, and connected with Seetabuldee by a curved ridge. Both hills are elevated about 100 feet above the level of the country; their summits have very different forms, Seetabuldee is flat, covered with tombes, and 250 yards in length from east to west, the breadth varying between 120 and 50 yards. The small hill is peaked, the top being only 100 feet long by 17 broad. This hill slopes gradually to the north, south and west; the eastern side, at 30 yards from the summit, is scarped away by the formation of a deep and extensive quarry. The slopes of Seetabuldee are likewise easy of ascent, excepting that to the south, which is abrupt, but nevertheless practicable for infantry; considerable portions of the eastern face are quarried, but they are from 80 to 100 yards from the brow. The lines of the Nagpore escort ran along the base of the small hill on the western side, and to the northward (and eastward beyond the quarry) it is embraced by the suburbs of the city. On the eastern side, the base of Seetabuldee hill is covered with huts; an extensive bazar stretches along the foot of it to the south, and the bungalows of the gentlemen of the residency occupy the bottom of the western face. The city of Nagpore lies on the east of these hills, with the Maharrat camp, extending from east around to the south, just beyond it, and distant three miles. From this detail of the localities of our position, you will perceive the small hill on the left was our weak side, and that our force was much too small to take every advantage the ground offered; the total rank and file amounting only to 1,350 rank and file. The 1st bat. 24th Madras N. L., with two six-pounders, formed on the northern slope of the small hill; the line extended from east to west, with the suburbs or village not more than 60 or 80 yards in front. The 1st bat. 20th Madras Inf. and a company of the 24th, drew up on Seetabuldee facing the south and east, and 100 men of the Nagpore escort, with one six-pounder, occupied the western end of the same hill; the remaining gun was placed at the opposite extremity. Those men of Major Jenkins's Irregular bat. who had arms, the remainder of the escort, and a small detachment of the 20th, were disposed of in the resident's house, bungalows, and burying ground, and the three troops of the 6th Bengal cav. went out into the fields nearest the enemy. In this order we were attacked on the 26th Nov. at a quarter past six P. M. The enemy began the action by a smart fire of musketry from the huts and quarries on the east side of Seetabuldee, accompanied by a brisk cannonade, and shortly

afterwards opened a destructive fire of musketry from the huts in front of the 24th on the left of our position: the battle thus became general. As it was not probable the point on which the escort was posted would be attacked, I took away a detachment of my men, and went to the eastern extremity of the hill and joined the troops defending it. The fire of the Arab inf. was incessant, and to complete the disorder, the six-pounder lumber blew up about half past nine o'clock, illuminating both hills, and conveying destruction to every thing within the sphere of the explosion. Another gun was dragged to this point and brought to bear on the enemy; and a constant fire of musketry being kept up he would not venture out of the huts and quarries. My party remained here till past midnight; they were but little exposed, from being retired just enough to see over the brow of the hill, and ordered to sit down. For my own part I could not be an indifferent spectator of the disorder that occasionally took place contiguous to my men, without endeavouring to remedy it both by exhortation and example. The left of the position was all this time defended by the 1st bat. 24th reg. with particular gallantry. The Arabs, who occupied the huts in their front, fired from this cover at one time with decided effect, occasioning a great number of casualties; the sepoys returned it with equal determination, and being aided by their two six-pounders, managed to set the place on fire not long after the action began; the enemy however again occupied the huts, and fired with as much spirit as before, but not with the like effect; as Capt. Charlesworth, who assumed the command when Capt. Saffer fell, ordered the bat. to fall back a few paces and sit down. This movement was extremely judicious; it placed the swell of the hill between him and the village, which screened his men very much; it was nevertheless deemed necessary to reinforce the 24th with the grenadier company of the 20th, under Lieut. Dunn, and by one o'clock A.M. of the 27th, this admirable corps had suffered so severely that it was determined to withdraw it to the right of the position. About ten o'clock P.M. large bodies of the enemy's cav. with guns arrived from the Mahratta camp, and took up positions to the north, south and west, forming the segment of a large circle. They did not however dare to close with our cav., but confined their operations to a cannonade and skirmishing; at intervals they threw rockets, whose long luminous tracks crossing the horizon in various directions, produced an effect highly picturesque. The prospect before us at this time was gloomy enough; surrounded by at least 10,000 cav., 6,000 inf. and 35 pieces of

artillery, independent of the troops that remained in the enemy's camp with the Rajah. Our communication with the surrounding country was cut off; the camp followers, including the wives and children of the sepoys, and also the families of the European officers in the resident's house, were exposed to the enemy's shot; the supplies necessary for our subsistence would support us but a few days, and even ammunition was far from plentiful. Under these circumstances it was of the utmost importance to make known our situation to Lieut.col. Gahan, advancing from Hasingabad with a bat. of sepoys and three troops of cav., and to Maj. Pitman's bat. in Berar; the task was hazardous, but was undertaken by two of my personal servants and a sepoy of the escort, who all passed through the enemy's horse unnoticed. At midnight it was determined to withdraw the troops from the left; they had sustained a heavy loss, both in officers and men, were fatigued, and unable to dislodge the Arabs from the strong cover they fought in. One hundred men of the escort, and 50 of the 20th were therefore ordered to relieve them: it took some time to collect and form the detachment, so that we did not reach the southern slope of the small hill before one or half past one o'clock. I found two six-pounders on the summit of the hill, the bat. of the 24th on the northern slope engaged with the enemy, and the commanding officer, Lieut. McDonald, who had succeeded to the command when Capt. Charlesworth was wounded, superintending the construction of a slight breast work of bags of grain. The huts occupied by the enemy were not more than 150 yards off, and he fired from them with great vivacity and good aim; but with MacDonald's assistance the work had made some progress by half past two o'clock; he about that time marched to the right flank with the 24th, detachment of the 20th, and one six pounder. The enemy, perceiving this movement, came out from the huts with shouts and every mark of exultation, and extending their front under shelter of the fall of the ground between us and the village kept up an incessant fire on our position, now confined to a single point. A reserve divided into three parties, consisting of 50 men of the 20th and a couple of sections of the escort, had already been posted in rear of the hill on the south side; and thus secured, the sepoys and pioneers worked with uncommon coolness and great labour; for the bullocks with their bags of grain, aware of the danger, could not by any means be brought to the top of the hill, but threw their loads some distance from it. There were two or three exceptions that excited feelings of admiration. By daybreak the summit of the hill

was crowned with a breast-work (if it may be so called) three feet and a half high, enclosing a space barely sufficient to contain 100 men; all were obliged to sit close to the parapet; and unfortunately the breadth (17 feet) and not the length of the hill pointed to the enemy; consequently not more than ten men could have fired upon him in a direct line if our six-pounder had not been at this end; but here it was, and our direct fire was reduced almost to nothing. Some short time before the day broke, Cornet Smith brought up his troop at my request to the rear of the hill, but being discovered as he approached could do nothing; the Arabs ran into the huts and would not come out again until he went away; and although he remained only a short time, two of his horses were killed and three wounded by cannon shot, and two more by matchlock balls. We now for the first time had a distinct view of the number and position of the Mahratta army; the cavalry mounted and drew nearer, not in lines and columns as we are accustomed to form, but in large irregular masses; many of their guns were drawn to more favourable points supported by infantry; the Arabs were more than usually active, so that by seven o'clock our troops had to sustain a better directed and heavier firing than at any previous period of the battle. Between eight and nine o'clock the enemy had nine pieces of artillery playing upon the small hill, and of those two were with the Arabs not more than 80 or 100 yards from the summit; had it not been for the elevation of the hill we must have been swept away in a quarter of an hour. The casualties now became serious; two men were killed by one cannon shot; a third had his turban knocked off, without receiving any injury; and, in short, they had got the range so exactly that, unless we could seize the two nearest guns, the most serious consequences were to be feared, for our breast-work could not stand the fire of artillery. I ordered my small reserve to make a dash at these guns; but by some mistake 30 of the sepoys had gone away, and the remainder were unequal to such an undertaking. At my requisition, however, Capt. Brooke with the light company of the 20th came to execute this duty. The Arabs guessing at what was going to take place, drew back their guns amongst the huts. Brooke in the most gallant manner offered to make the attempt, but the Arabs were in such force and so strongly posted that I could not recommend it; and he withdrew to the right again. Before he left me I begged he would mention to the commanding officer that the post was untenable, unless measures were taken to dislodge the Arabs from the cover in

front; our breast-work being too weak to resist ordnance, and the six-pounder quite useless from its exposed situation. Between nine and ten o'clock the artillery officer represented to me the necessity of retiring the gun to the rear of the post, as he was apprehensive it would soon be dismounted if it remained where it then was; being of the same opinion, this measure was immediately put into execution. The enemy at this time had set fire to the lines of the escort; seeing the gun going to the rear they supposed we were about to abandon the post, and made a rapid charge with an overwhelming body on our front and both flanks; it was so instantaneous that no arrangement could be made to repel it; I had only time to order the men to stand up and fire. From midnight to the present moment the attack on Seetabuldee hill was continued with great vigour by the enemy on the eastern side, and in the morning they occupied the bazar on the south side also; from whence they kept up a smart fire, which was returned by the 1st bat. of the 20th and 24th with great animation. They did not however attempt to carry this hill sword in hand; but confined their attack to small arms and a cannonade, which could have little effect on account of the flat surface and elevation of the hill. The Arabs being now in possession of the key of the position, took instant advantage of their good fortune; the six-pounder we had just lost they turned on Seetabuldee, and fired with great effect. Lieut. Clarke and Dr. Nerin were killed by the same shot; both had their heads carried off; and at this time Mr. Sothely was mortally wounded by a cannon ball. Three or four Arabs more daring than the rest, planted their standards within 70 yards of us; and the main body occupied the lines of the escort and space between them and the small hill. The whole of the enemy's cavalry, elated at the success of the infantry, pressed forward from the westward towards Seetabuldee: when Capt. Fitzgerald, animated with that spirit which confides a man to distinction, charged them with the cavalry, whilst Lieut. Henry with half a troop made a dash at two of their guns; both attacks succeeded; Henry turned the captured guns upon the enemy's horse with effect; and being joined by Fitzgerald they returned to their former position, bringing with them the trophies of their victory. Our infantry on Seetabuldee hill witnessed this brilliant exploit; emulating the cavalry, they opened a galling fire, which drove the Arabs into the escort lines; at this moment the timber of their gun on the small hill exploded; nothing could be more fortunate; the escort, with perhaps an equal number of the 24th and 20th, rushed forward to the

attack; the distance we had to pass over being 400 yards, the compact order we set out in could not long be preserved; the mass was changed into an irregular column of small front. The Arabs kept their standing on the summit of the hill until we were ascending it and within a few paces of them. Here I was shot through the shoulder, and Lieut. Grant of the 24th killed; luckily I was not struck down; and the men being greatly animated, we passed rapidly over the breast-work and charged on after the enemy, determined to secure the victory by driving him out of the village, from which he had annoyed us so much during the whole battle. Capt. Stone of the 24th had formed the same resolution; for we passed the enemy's two brass guns on the northern slope, and entered the village together: the Arabs could not stand this; they ran amongst the huts and open spaces like rabbits in a warren. In crossing a lane I was shot through the body but still did not fall. The sepoy continued to do their work handsomely; and in a short time drove their opponents out of the place at the point of the bayonet; the business did not end here; Stone, with a small party of the 24th, turned back towards Seetabuldee hill, and joining another party of sepoys under Lieut. Ritchie of the 20th and Dr. Gordon, went and spiked two guns; (I was now done up, could exert myself no longer; and walked back to the right for assistance). The sepoys at the same time dragged the two guns they had captured to a place of security: by these operations the small hill and village in front of it were left nearly unprotected; the Arabs observing this began to re-assemble and occupy the huts again, but Capt. Moxom of the escort, who now commanded on this point, took his measures so well, that they durst not venture out of cover; and before they had time to re-establish themselves firmly, Cornet Smith came up with a troop of cavalry, charged through the village, pistolled between 20 and 30, and forced them to abandon this strong hold altogether. It was now noon; the Arabs being completely beaten at all points, the cavalry retired to a respectful distance; the fire of the artillery slackened, and by half past two or three o'clock ceased entirely. Thus ended the battle of Seetabuldee.

I was wounded in four places; the first shot grazed the outside of my left arm between the elbow and shoulder joints. The second, from being fired from above, entered my right shoulder near the joint without injuring it, and passing downwards parallel with the bone, went out at some distance from the elbow; the third entered my belly on the right side, and without touching the intestines lodged

in the left; it was cut out with a blunt lancet; the fourth was a nasty graze between my neck and right shoulder; when and where I received it God only knows, most probably when we stormed the small hill and village. Judging dispassionately, it must be allowed the escort deserves its share of praise. We lost the small hill for a time. On the other hand the escort bore a very conspicuous part in retaking, not only the hill and two guns on its slope, but the village in front of it, and in keeping possession likewise, under Capt. Moxom of the escort, when threatened by the enemy. A considerable detachment were engaged on the large hill on the right from seven P. M. till midnight. It must not be forgotten also, that we defended the key of the position from about two A. M. till ten A. M. of the 27th November; and that an entire battalion with one six-pounder more than we had, performed the same duty before us, and that too in the dark; whilst we laboured many hours under the double disadvantage of fighting in the day, and with an enemy elated at having caused the first troops who defended the point to be withdrawn. We were besides cooped up in a small space with a breast-work not cannon proof, and from which we could not fire in a direct line. Our total loss was 355 killed and wounded; the enemy lost between 4 and 500 killed and wounded; we had three officers, one assistant surgeon, and Mr. Sotheby killed, and nine or 10 officers wounded, which was half of our whole number. Jenkins the resident was on Seetabuldee hill during the whole battle, and did not get touched. His brother Charles took charge of a gun or two on the same hill, and escaped also.

The following are two official documents, conveying to the troops the thanks of the authorities in India, which have not been published in this country.

To Lieut.col. Scott, &c. &c.

Sir,—After an action so arduous and so glorious in its termination to the British name as that of the 26th and 27th inst., I should neither be doing justice to my own feelings, nor to the situation I hold, were I not to express to you the high admiration with which I witnessed the events of those memorable days. With such a handful of men opposed to the whole military power of the state of Nagpoor, nothing but the most devoted courage and conduct on the part of both officers and men could have secured the happy result which has attended their efforts. In the midst of so much to admire, and such universal claims to praise, it is quite unnecessary for me to say more than to offer to yourself, and the whole of the officers and men, individually and collectively, in the name of the Governor-

gen. my sincerest thanks; but I cannot also help adding my unfeigned admiration of the conduct of the three troops of the 6th Bengal cav. under Capt. Fitzgerald, in the charge which they made on so superior a body of cav. supported by inf. and guns, the success of which, at the critical moment in which it happened, may be said to have decided the fate of the battle.—I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) R. JENKINS, Resident.
Nagpoor, 30th Nov. 1817.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-col. Conway, Adj.gen. of the Army, to Mr. Jenkins, dated Feb. 20th 1818.

I am further directed by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to express the conviction he feels that the Nagpoor escort as well as the Rajah's regular bat, participated most fully in the honour and glories of the memorable 26th and 27th Nov., and his Exc. requests that you will cause these his sentiments to be expressed to them, with an assurance, that as they merited so they have his high approbation and commendation.

A true extract,
(Signed) R. JENKINS, Resident.

CALCUTTA.

Fort William, April 16, 1818.—The hon. the vice-president in council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts from the London Gazette of the 7th Nov. last, regarding a general mourning for her late royal highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, be published for the information of the European part of the community in the territories dependant on the presidency of Fort William.

The vice-president in council cannot doubt that all persons will be desirous to testify their respect for the memory of her late royal highness, by putting themselves into mourning on the present most melancholy occasion, in conformity to the tenor of the order issued under the authority of his royal highness the Prince Regent. The mourning to commence at Calcutta on Sunday next, the 19th inst.

By order of the hon. the vice-president in council.

(Then follow the same four orders as were given in England for regulating the public mourning.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department, March 17, 1818.—Mr. W. Monkton, assist. to the magistrate of Nymensing.

24th.—Mr. Geo. Mainwaring, register of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Calcutta.

Territorial Department, March 24.—Mr. R. W. Maxwell, assist. to the salt agent at Tumlook.

Territorial Department, April 17.—Mr. S. Swinton, collector of government customs and town duties, at Agra.

The hon. J. E. Elliott, collector of Burdwan.

Mr. Phil. York Lindsay, assist. to the salt agent at Cuttack, and assist. to the collector of customs, at Balasore.

Mr. Geo. Templer, commercial resident at Jungypore.

State Department.—John Adam, Esq. private sec. to the most noble the governor-gen.

Capt. F. Raper, first assist. to the resident at Lucknow.

Mr. assist. surg. J. A. D. Watson, removed from the civil station of Beerrboom to that of Dinagepore.

Mr. F. De Mierre, head assist. to the collector and magistrate of the zillah of Cuddapah.

Mr. N. W. Kindersly, second assist. to the collector and magistrate of the zillah of Bellary.

Mr. Henry Hodgson, third commissioner for investigating the claims upon the late Nuwabs of the Carnatic.

Judicial Department.—Mr. T. A. Shaw, assist. to the magistrate of Mirzapore.

Mr. Gordon Forbes, fourth judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit, for the division of Calcutta.

Territorial Department.—Mr. C. Stuart, assist. to the sec. to government, in the territorial department.

Mr. H. Fraser, assist. to the sec. to the Board of Commissioners, in the ceded and conquered provinces.

Mr. H. J. Middleton, sub-sec. and accountant to the board of commissioners, in Behar and Benares.

Mr. S. M. Boulderson, first assist. to the board of commissioners, in the ceded and conquered provinces.

Mr. J. T. Read, assist. to the board of commissioners, in Behar and Benares.

Mr. A. C. Barwell, assist. to the salt agent of the 24 pergunnahs.

State Department, April 24.—Major-gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. G.C.B. resident in Rajpootana.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

March 17.—In consequence of a communication from the hon. the court of directors, Lieut. Lane is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, relinquishing all claim to pay, &c. during the period of his absence from Bengal.

April 21, 1818.—Paragraphs of general letters from the hon. the court of directors, in the military department.

General letter, dated 22d Oct. 1817. Para. 7. Ens. Dav. Routledge has our

permission to return to his rank upon your establishment.

8. We have permitted Mr. Jos. Jas. Forbes, M. D. and Mr. W. B. N. Chisholm, severally to proceed to your presidency to practice as surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as assist.surg. upon your establishment. Their rank will be settled at a future time.

General letter, dated 30th Oct. 1817.

Para. 2. You have already been apprized of our having permitted Mr. Wm. Simpson Welsh to return to his duty as an assist.surg. on your establishment.

3. It is understood that Mr. Welsh has taken his passage on board a ship which is said to be on the eve of sailing, and consequently it is possible he may reach India before the expiration of his five years' absence; but as it is more probable that this will not be the case, we think it proper to inform you, that it has been proved to our satisfaction agreeably to the 70th section of the act of the 33d Geo. 3d. cap. 52, that the continuance of Mr. Welsh in this country, until the present time, has been occasioned by "sickness," and therefore, although he should not arrive in India on or before the 26th Feb. next, when his five years' absence will expire, you are hereby authorized and directed, unless delay which he may have been able to avoid shall have arisen in the course of his voyage, to consider Mr. Welsh still in the service of the Company.

March 17, 1818.—Serj. Jacob Port, reg. artillery, is admitted to the pension established by minutes of council of 11th Jan. 1797, and permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Colombo.

The G. O. of 14th inst., permitting Lieut. J. T. Lane 18th N. I. to resign the hon. Company's service, is cancelled.

Coromulpore Local Bat., March 21.—M. C. Radcliff, gentleman, to be ens., with local and temporary rank.

March 23, 1818.—12 Reg. N. I.—Ens. Ed. Routledge, from 28th reg. N. I., to be lieut., with rank from 7th March 1818, vice Ferriss, deceased; the ensign, senior in the army to Routledge, having requested permission to decline the promotion.

Sen.maj. Jer. Martin Johnson, lieut. col., with rank from 4th March 1818, vice Lamborne, deceased.

21st Reg. N. I.—Capt. John Vaughan to be major.

Capt. lieut. Chas. Russell to be captain of a company.

Lieut. and brev. capt. James Brooke Ridge to be capt.lieut.

Ens. Thos. Polwhele to be lieut. With rank from the 4th of March 1818, in succession to Johnson, promoted.

April 14.—Assist.surg. Jameson to be

secretary to the medical board, vice Leary, deceased.

Assist.surg. A. Halliday to be senior permanent surgeon at the general hospital, at the presidency, vice Jameson.

April 20.—Lieut. E. Allingham of 11th reg. N. I. having produced certificate from the pay department, the permission granted to him 24th ult., is confirmed.

Fort William, April 7.—Messrs. Hill and Filewood, who have been sent out by the hon. the court of directors, for the purpose of introducing in India, certain improvements in Congreve rockets, are temporarily attached to the rocket troop.

19th reg. N. I., Lieut. T. Palmer to be captain of a company; lieut. and brev. capt. James McDonagh to be capt. lieut.; Ens. R. Burton to be lieut. in succession to Carpenter, resigned; Sen.maj. G. M. Popham to be lieut.col., vice D'Anvergne, deceased.

23d reg. N. I. capt. C. W. R. Porolieri to be major; capt.lieut. A. Spiers to be capt. of a company; lieut. and brev. capt. C. Hurlwick to be capt.lieut.; ens. H. E. Pigot, to be lieut. in succession to Popham, promoted.

Medical Department.—Sen.assist. surg. J. Marshall, to be surg. vice Leary, deceased.

Mr. Assist.surg. R. Tytler, attached to the civil station of Allahabad, is appointed superintendent of vaccine inoculation at that station.

Assist.surg. A. Halliday is appointed to the medical charge of sick prisoners in Calcutta jail.

Infantry.—Sen.maj. Christopher Baldock to be lieut.col., from the 6th of April 1818, vice Greene, deceased.

17th regt. N. I.—Capt. J. Wells Fast, to be maj.; and capt.lieut. and brevet capt. Charles Halcut Glover, to be capt. of a company; and lieut. and brevet capt. Mark Carter Webber, to be capt.lieut.; and ens. Constantine Wm. Cowley, to be lieut.; from the 6th April 1818, in succession to Baldock, promoted.

The hon. the court of directors having restored ens. Hen. Stuart Brooke, to the service, without prejudice to his rank, that officer is accordingly to take rank in the army from the 23d of Aug. 1813, and in the 23d regt. immediately below ens. Jos. Nash.

Serj. C. Rasbery, of the pension establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Moughler, instead of the presidency.

April 17, 1818.—Capt. F. A. Weston of the 2d regt. of N. I. on this establishment, who proceeded to Europe on furlough on the 26th Nov. 1812, not having reported his return to this presidency, until the 26th Jan. 1818, or more than five years from the date of his furlough, the hon. the vice president in council notified, that Capt. Weston, under the 70th sec.

of the act 33d Geo. III, cap. 52, is thereby become incapacitated for resuming his place in the regular army, until permission to that effect be received from the hon. the court of directors. Pending a reference to the court of directors, Capt. Weston to draw the full allowances of his regimental rank.

April 21.—16th regt. N. I.—Ens. Geo. Barker to be lieut., with rank, from the 17th April 1818, vice Crawford, deceased.

The hon. the court of directors having directed that Lieut. Frederick Goldfrapp, of the regt. artillery, be struck off the strength of the army on this establishment, from two and a half years from the date of his quitting Bengal, as notified in government general orders of 17th Feb. 1818, that officer is struck off accordingly.

The following adjustment of rank of the under-mentioned officers, to take place, from the dates affixed opposite to their names, in lieu of those heretofore assigned to them.

Artillery.—Lieut. Thomas Timbrell, date of rank 28th Oct. 1811, vice Goldfrapp, struck off from two and a half years.

Lieut. C. C. Chesney, ditto 1st March, 1812, vice Campbell, promoted.

Lieut. John Scauce, ditto 26th March, 1813, vice Pryce, promoted.

Lieut. George Blake, ditto 26th June, 1813, vice Alex. Gainand, deceased.

Lieut. Rods. Roberts, ditto 26th Aug. 1813, vice Bernard, deceased.

Lieut. G. G. Deuniss, ditto 25th Aug. 1813, vice Curply, promoted.

Lieut. Kender Mason, do. 29th Aug. 1813, vice Jackson, resigned.

Assist.surg. John Barnes, having been restored to the service by the hon. the court of directors, without prejudice to his rank, he is accordingly to take rank in the medical establishment of this presidency from the 13th March 1808, immediately below Assist.surg. Jos. Adams, and above Assist.surg. Isaac Jackson.

April 24.—Ens. Buxton, of the corps of engineers, to survey the district of Cuttack, under the directions of the sur.gen. rortocoms.

March 24.—Lieut. E. Allingham, 11th reg. N. I., to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

April 21.—Lieut. John Campbell, 30th reg. N. I. to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, for 10 months from the date of sailing of the ship Buxton.

Lieut. Alex. Davidson, 7th reg. N. I. to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

April 26.—The public mourning commenced in Calcutta on Sunday last, and the interior of the three English churches had a solemn and impressive effect. An affecting funeral sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop at the cathedral; the

text being taken from the 3d chap. of Genesis, v. 16.

A funeral sermon was preached at the old church by the Rev. T. Thomason, on Sunday the 19th, on the occasion of the melancholy death of the Princess Charlotte, from the 17th v. of the 4th chap. of Daniel.

Sunday, the 26th April, being the day appointed by authority of the Kirk session of St. Andrew's church, at Calcutta, as a day of public prayer and humiliation, on account of the lamented death of her royal highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, a sermon, suitable to the occasion, was preached at St. Andrew's church by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, from Job xiv. 19.

Extract of a Letter from Head Quarters, dated Camp at Pura, 25th March.

"We halt to-day.—This morning the Marq. of Hastings and suite went out on a hunting excursion. His Lordship returned before 10 o'clock A.M. and brought to camp two tigers of the following dimensions:—One measuring about seven feet six inches over all, and two feet ten inches high. One ditto about four feet ten inches over all, and two feet high.

"The boats are positively ordered to be ready for us; we embark on the 1st June.

"We shall reach Goruckpore by the 20th or 25th April next, and wait there only for the collection of the boats, already ordered to be procured—and the rise of the river. There will be no impediment to our progress below Rajnihat, if the Mohanah or passage into the Sootee is not open; as we may in that event proceed probably by the same course through which Sir George Barlow went down to Calcutta.

"Tigers are killed every day—a royal one was brought in yesterday, measuring nine feet four inches in length, and four feet in height."

Camp in the Terree, at Muddeeneah, 31st March, 1818.—"We crossed the Dewah or Gograh this morning over a bridge of boats constructed for the purpose, and we halt here to-morrow. We passed an extensive teak forest on our march to this place. There is a great number of firs here, though not so good as those of America or Norway. Also, an impenetrable or brahman jungle of sand and other wood, at no great distance from us. The weather, mornings and evenings particularly, is yet pleasant.

"The continued chain of mountains in three ranges, bordering on the northern territories of the Nabob Vizier is here visible."

Head Quarters, 5th April, 1818.—We are now in a Saul Forest, marching about ten or twelve miles a day, but enjoying the sports of hunting and sporting. Game in variety and abundance, such as

wild elephants, tigers, &c. &c. is to be found within the short distance of two miles from camp.

A forester who went a few days ago to rescue his bullock was attacked by a tiger, but fortunately made his escape with only receiving a wound on his head.

Oriental Star, April 14.—From Chittagong we learn that the Burmahs shewed no disposition to hazard a battle, or to negotiate. The pusillanimity of this race is well known: and it is therefore probable that matters will remain in *status quo*.

Calcutta.

April 30.—The Ladies' Subscription Assemblies commenced last night at the rooms formerly occupied for the college in Tank Square. Great attention has been paid to render them convenient and elegant.

Capt. O'Brien, who had been dismissed H. M. service by sentence of a court-martial, in consequence of his having insisted a broad pendant on the death of Sir Geo. Boulton,—Capt. Sayer, his senior officer, being then in the India or China seas,—has been restored to the service.

Oriental Star, April 18.—The cholera morbus we hoped had abated: but it would appear that it is now raging to a considerable extent. Several deaths have occurred from the fatal effects of this disorder since our last; but none, perhaps, which has made a deeper impression on our minds than the case of Capt. G. H. Tweedy, of the country ship *Union*, who was in perfect health on Thursday last at noon, but, alas! a corpse before night.

Oriental Star, May 2.—It is with the utmost regret that we are obliged to state that the epidemic is still prevalent in and about Calcutta.

The daily returns we understand average fifty deaths per diem. This may be in a great measure attributed to the reluctance in the natives to take those simple medicines which have been recommended for the early stage of the disorder. It is the duty of the head of every family to be provided with the proper opiate mixtures, so as to be able to give timely assistance without being obliged to send, probably a considerable distance, for the materials, as, in many instances, " whilst the medicine is preparing the patient dies."

The official report to the 20th of April contain 475 persons attacked, 254 cured, 173 convalescents, and 43 deaths. The above refers to the city of Calcutta only, the suburbs not included.

We lament to add, that letters from Cuttack, Midnapore, and other places in that direction, represent their inhabitants as suffering greatly from bowel complaints

which are now very prevalent. Major Hamilton of the 18th N. I. died on the 9th inst. from this cause, and Sir Gah. Martindal has been obliged to leave the district from illness, and is now on his way to the Presidency.

Letters from Indigo planters in the districts of Kishanganjur and Nuddea complain much of the want of rain, and express apprehensions that a failure of the crop will ensue, should no favourable change of weather take place speedily.

April 24. A remarkably fine vessel about 800 tons burden, was launched at the marina yard of Mr. Mat. Smith in Clive Street. She is described as a well constructed vessel, and has been named the *Shah Byrampore*.

25. Was launched from the building establishment of Messrs. J. Scott and Co. a very beautiful ship named the *Nerepe*.

Supreme Court.

(*From the Bombay Courier*, May 7.)

Under the law report, we are sorry to find that the Supreme Court of Calcutta has been occupied with the trials of actions for injuries which are, happily, of rare occurrence in this country. The plaintiffs sought reparation in damages for the loss of domestic happiness and comfort. In the first case, in which the names of the parties are not mentioned in the report we have seen, the verdict was for the plaintiff with 12,000rs. damages. In the second case, *Brightman v. Probatt*, the plaintiff recovered damages 8,000 rupees. [The report in our next.]

From the Government Gazette.—On Friday last, the 27th April, the judge of the Supreme Court pronounced judgment in a case of great importance to the community of this settlement. Certain landed property in Calcutta, forming part of the estate of a person deceased, had been put up to public sale by order of his executor, at the auction-room of Messrs. Tulloh and Co. The plaintiff (an Armenian) had become the purchaser, and had paid down the sum of 500 rupees in part of the price. Meanwhile the heir at law had instituted proceedings in equity against the executor: and as the former would not join in the conveyance of the lands, it became a question, whether the executor of himself was competent by law to give the purchaser a good title. To bring this question to a decision, (a question more or less affecting the validity of the tenures of perhaps three-fourths of the landed proprietors in Calcutta,) the plaintiff had been advised to sue Messrs. Tulloh and Co. for the recovery of the deposit money.

In delivering their judgment on the case, two of the learned judges, including the chief justice, concurred in thinking, that in the contemplation of the law, lands of

the description before the court generally are in the nature of freehold, and subject to all the incidents attaching to that species of property, except in so far as they have been modified by the clauses of the charter, which have subjected those lands to be seized in execution and sold by the sheriff, and have made executors liable to real as well as personal actions. They considered it to be a necessary inference from those provisions, that an executor or administrator can sell the lands of the testator or intestate for the payment of his debts; and we understood the chief justice further to say, that, even in a case where there are no debts, the land being legally vested in the executor, the executor can make a good conveyance to any purchaser; though, by selling the property under such circumstances, he would subject himself to be called to account afterwards by the heir at law. The third learned judge treated the lands in question as chattels merely, which, like other chattels, pass to the executor; and he further intimated his opinion to be, that, if the tenures of lands in Calcutta generally were freehold, the executor would have no authority to sell these lands under the clauses of the charter which had been cited. Judgment was of course given for the defendants.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta Morning Post, April 3.—There are at present on the river 23 sail of free traders, and 4 country ships bound to England, measuring on the aggregate 14,190 tons: 35 ships and vessels, measuring 11,070 tons, employed in the country trade; and 34 ships and vessels, measuring 14,425 tons, laid up.

Arrivals. April 5.—Jane, R. Mearns, from Gibraltar, 21st Sept. Cape of Good Hope 22d Dec.—Marquis of Hastings, J. Pearson, from Manilla, 24th Feb. and Malacca 10th March.

6.—Four Sisters, J. Daniels, from Madras 26th March.

Passengers per four Sisters.—Mrs. Cadell, and 3 children; Mrs. Barlow, and child; Mrs. Seely, and 3 children; Mrs. Abbott; Mrs. Beswick; Miss Cathcart and Compton; T. Barlow, Esq. free-merchant; Chas. McDonald, Esq. M. D. Lieut. Seely, Bombay N. I.; Rev. Gregory, and Rev. Jos. Armenians.

12.—Kai Khussaroo, Capt. Jos. Kingsmill, from Bombay 11th Feb.; Alleppey, 1st March.—Huyston, Capt. A. Hogg, from Manilla, 9th March, and Penang 15th March.

15.—Mary, Capt. John Lusk, from London, 1st Nov.

18.—Dorah, Capt. J. T. Edwards, from England 23d Nov.

20.—Admiral Drury, Capt. Thompson, from Bombay, and Malabar, and Madras

14th April.—Ganges, Capt. P. Falconer, from China, 7th March, Penang 4th April.—Atlas, Capt. John Short from Madras 15th April.

Passengers per Ganges: from China, Thos. Dent, Esq.

Passengers per Atlas: from Madras, Mrs. Lamdale; Mr. Dent, and Mr. Floyer, of the civil service.

Departures. — April 5.—Wasp, J. Ware, for Gibraltar and Malta.—Neptune, R. Lowe, for Liverpool.

9.—Diana, W. Ratter for London via Madras. Lucy Maria, W. A. Raper, for Malta.

10.—Brig. Jane, Capt. J. D. Ridgeway, for Bombay. Do. Indian Oak, Capt. T. Guthrie, for South America.

11.—Zenobia, Capt. W. Clarke, for China.—Brig. Snipe, Capt. G. Orton, for Malta.

14.—Susan, Capt. E. Wilkinson, to complete her cargo for Bencoolen.

16.—Ann, Capt. R. Dickie, for Bencoolen.

19.—Edmonstone, Capt. J. Laird, for do.—Nestor, Capt. E. Theaker, for London.—George, Capt. R. M. Arle, for London.

21.—Bengal, Capt. J. Cuthbertson, for Liverpool. Dotterel, Capt. J. Salter, for Madras.—Albion, Capt. W. Buckham, for Bristol.—Mermald, Capt. W. Hammon, for Manilla.—Nymph, Capt. F. Humble, for Liverpool.—Friendship, Capt. W. Black for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 64. At Agra, the lady of Capt. Sam. Smith, Ed N.C. of a son.

Jan. 7. At Barrackpore, the lady of Col. Francis, of a daughter.

2. At Ballingpore, Oude, the lady of P. Mathews, Esq. Assist. surg. 5d batt. 61st reg. N.I. of a daughter.

2. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Lockett, Secretary to the Council of the College of Fort William, of a daughter.

13. The lady of Capt. Nett, of a daughter.

16. At Tippacolla (Ferozepore), the lady of C. E. Hoeler, Esq. of a daughter.

20. Mrs. E. Fraser, of a son.

21. The lady of Lieut. Irvine, 11th N.I. of a son.

22. Mrs. B. Barber, jun. of a daughter.

— Mrs. John Martin, of a daughter.

23. The lady of Thos. Gillanders, Esq. of a daughter.

Mar. 17. At Vrlore, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of a son.

Apr. 5. At Cawnpore, the lady of J. W. Martin, Esq. Assist. surg. 11th M. 2d reg. of foot, of a son.

7. At the house of C. Yecker, Esq. Junore, the lady of C. Campbell, Esq. Surg. of a daughter.

— At Dacca, the lady of Thos. Potenger, Esq. of a son.

10. Mrs. Cearn, wife of Mr. J. Cearn, of the Pilot service, of a son.

19. The wife of Mr. Jas. Murray, of the Pilot service, of a daughter.

24. At Calcutta, the lady of G. J. Siddons, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Hen. Mervell, of H.M. 24th Lt. Deag. to Mrs. Anna Eliza Lambert.

15. The Rev. Paget Hastings, officiating junior presidency chaplain, to Myra Eleonora, young-

- est daughter of the late Maj. Neale, of H.M. 57th foot.
17. At Chanderagore, Mr. L. Peters, to Miss Jennett De Rose.
19. At St. John's cathedral, Mrs. Wm. Dickson, to Miss Matilda Gwynne.
22. John Taylor, Esq., to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Jas. Scott, Esq.
- Feb. 28. At St. John's cathedral, Mr. J. Brown, of Chittagong, to Miss Eliza Sarah Walker.
- Apr. 10. Mr. Jos. Crook, of the Pilot service, to Miss Jane Williams.
11. At the cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Paddon, Mr. Jas. Patton, to Miss Burnaby.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 1. Mrs. M. Kallomast, the daughter of Mr. Nich. Spensdram, aged 41 years and 6 months.
2. At Chinnurath, Mr. Z. J. Shitcorn.
- At Calcutta, the lady of Alex. Ross, Esq. third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, for the Division of Banhly.
- Sir J. H. D'Oyley, of Southampton, in the county of Norfolk, Baronet, Salt Agent of the 44 Ferginabab, aged 64, severely and deservedly registered. In life, he was highly distinguished for the integrity and benevolence of his heart, the warmth and meanness of his affections, and the undeviating rectitude and urbanity of his character; he was a devout and sincere Christian, tranquilly resigned to the arm of Providence, and inspired with the most cheerful and unadorned piety; he represented Ipswich, his native place, in three parliaments; he was remarkable for the independence of his principles; and through life was the faithful and devoted friend of Mr. Hastings.
- At Chittagong, Mrs. Sandry, wife of Mr. W. Sandry.
14. At Hooshangabad, Ensign Wm. Jos. Orlando Hall, of the Corps of Engineers.
- Mr. Francis Sandom, late Chief Officer of the ship Cochin. He fell overboard and was drowned.
18. At his house in Clive street, J. Eliot, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the suburbs of Calcutta, and President of the Police Board and Board of Conservancy.
23. At Serampore, Arthur Toulas Meredyth, Esq., son of the late Sir John Meredyth, Bart. and Capt. in the Hon. Company's Service on the Bengal Establishment.
- Feb. 2. Mrs. Stephen Arratoon, eldest daughter of Mr. Sarkis Ter Johannan.
4. On board his badgerow at Chondjaul Ghazir, of the cholera morbus, Mr. Thos. Homcherd Easton, of Ferridpur, indigo planter, aged 30.
6. At Chinnurath, aged 68, Lodovick Rusal De Bar, Esq., an old and respectable inhabitant.
7. Hen. Eckford, Esq. surgeon, aged 44 years.
8. Elizabeth, the lady of Capt. Dan. Ross, Bowral.
11. Master Edward Francis, the son of Mr. E. J. Pennington, aged 9 years, 3 months, and 13 days.
12. Alex. Harrington, son of Lieut. Irvine, 11th N.I., aged 23 days.
16. At Howrah, Mr. P. Mills, many years an assistant in the Western Salt Chowkey.
- Mar. 1. Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Sam. Williams, Assistant in the Court of the Sadder Dewanny Adawlut.
2. At Dutoonallah, of the cholera morbus, Monsieur Jean Baptiste Richemont, Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.
- Apr. 9. Mr. John Crawford, aged 4 years.
- Mr. Frederick St. George Bruce, an Assistant in the Territorial Department of Government.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 1812.—Mr. J. B. G. Paske, acting register to the zillah of Ganjam.

Mr. W. Sheffield, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Malabar.

Mr. W. Mason, second do. do.

Mr. J. Vaughan, acting head assistant to the collector of Nellore.

Mr. J. Hutt, register to the zillah court of Guntoor.

Mr. J. Hanbury, collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, secretary to the board of revenue.

Mr. J. W. Russell, deputy do. do.

Mr. S. Money, judge and criminal judge in the zillah of Colmbatore.

Mr. A. Brooke, commercial resident at Nagore.

Mr. T. Daniel, commissioner of the court of requests and sitting magistrate at Madras.

Mr. A. J. Drummond, deputy commercial resident at Ramnad.

Mr. E. Uthoff, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

Mr. H. T. Busbby, assistant to the register to the court of Sadder and Foudarry Adawlut.

Mr. H. Lord, acting third judge of the provincial court for the northern division.

Mr. J. Daere, acting judge and criminal judge of Nellore.

Mr. C. Bird, do. do. of Ganjam.

Mr. J. Paske, register to the zillah court of Vizagapatam.

Mr. S. Nicholls, dep. accountant gen.

Mr. W. Saunders, assist. to the accountant gen.

Mr. J. Hutt, register to the zillah court of Nellore.

Mr. H. Chamier, second dep. sec. to the board of revenue.

Mr. E. Smalley, acting collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

Mr. F. De Mierre, head assist. to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

Mr. W. Thackeray, acting collector and magistrate of Colmbatore.

Mr. W. D. Adamson, second assist. to the collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

Mr. W. D. Adamson, acting register to the zillah court of Guntoor.

Mr. P. B. Cazalet, acting collector and magistrate of Ganjam.

Mr. W. Brown, special commissioner to investigate charges against Mr. H. Oakes, collector of Rajahmundry.

Mr. W. Brown, acting judge and criminal judge in the zillah of Rajahmundry.

Mr. R. Bayard, do. do. do. Ganjam.

Mr. C. H. Clay, sheriff of Madras.

Mr. J. Thomas, second assist. to the collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

Mr. W. T. French, second assist. to the collector and magistrate of Madras.

Mr. B. Horne, do. do. of Trichinopoly.

Mr. A. Crawley, do. do. of Chinglepor.

Mr. W. D. Adamson, register to the zillah court of Guntoor.

Mr. H. Hudleston, assist. under the register to the court of Sadder and Foudarry Adawlut.

Mr. B. Habbington, assist. under the sec. to the board of revenue.

Mr. J. Vaughan, head assist. to the collector and magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. R. Sherson, Mr. G. J. Hadow, Mr. J. T. Lane, Mr. J. M. M'Leod; committee for revising the custom regulations: and

Mr. J. M. M'Leod sec. to that committee.

Mr. A. Huddleston, assist. under the collector of sea customs in Malabar and Canara.

Mr. G. S. Hooper, provisional assist. in the secret department.

Mr. F. A. Savage, and Mr. W. Dodwell, committee for investigating certain petitions against the head servants of the commercial resident of Vizagapatam.

Mr. J. Dacre, acting judge and criminal judge of the zillah of Cuddapah.

Mr. J. Paske, head assist. to the collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

Mr. A. Sinclair, register to the zillah court of Cuddapah.

Mr. R. Clarke, acting register to the court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. J. Paske, register to the provincial court for the northern division.

Mr. T. Gahagan, head assist. to the collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

Mr. C. H. Higginson, acting third judge of the provincial court for the southern division.

Mr. C. H. Cruttenden, acting judge and criminal judge of zillah of Trichinopoly.

Mr. W. Harington, jun. register to the provincial court for the centre division.

Mr. D. R. Bannerman, assist. to the sec. to the board of revenue.

Mr. J. F. Thomas, assist. to the registrar to the court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. S. H. Greig, Dr. Jebb, Mr. L. H. Sterling, Mr. T. Daniel; police magistrates.

Lieut. Betham, marine police officer.

Mr. H. S. Graeme, third judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the southern division.

Mr. R. Sherson, collector and magistrate in the northern division of Arcot.

Mr. H. S. Graeme, deputed to institute the investigations in Malabar.

Mr. D. Bannerman, second assist. to the sec. to government in the civil department.

Mr. C. Bird, head assist. to the collector and magistrate of Ganjam.

Mr. H. T. Bushby, register to the zillah court of Chittoor.

Mr. P. Bruce, Mr. R. Cox; committee of investigation at Vizagapatam.

Mr. J. Gwatkin, acting junior member of the board of trade.

Mr. Draz, acting register to the zillah court of Vizagapatam.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

March 31.—A proclamation was issued by the rt. hon. the governor and council.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 95.

It states that, in pursuance of a convention stipulating that his Britannic majesty should restore to the sovereign of the united Netherlands, the colonies, &c. possessed by Holland at the commencement of the late war, *i. e.* 1st. Jan. 1803, in America, Africa, and Asia, except Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, Cape of Good Hope, Coclén and its dependencies; and which convention, as far as relates to the East-Indies, had been explained to extend to all the Dutch possessions, the restoration of which was provided by the treaty of Amiens; and the hon. J. A. Van Braam having produced full powers to receive the said possessions, he had that day received full possession of them; and they were to be placed under his authority in succession as taken charge of by persons duly authorised by him. Sadras was formally delivered over to Mr. Van Braam by the British commissioner Mr. Hodgson.

From the Oriental Star, April 18.

We understand that the ship *Pascoa*, J. Nicholl; *Jessie*, A. Landale, and *Perseverance*, A. Browne, had been taken up by the Madras government, the former at 15, the second at 13, and the latter at 10,000 rupees, for the conveyance of troops to Ceylon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—April 25.—*Bucephalus*, R. B. Pavin, from Colliatam, 11th inst.; *Hibernia*, Atkinson, from Batavia, 29th Feb.

27th.—*Laura*, P. F. Denniss, left Mocha 24th Feb., and Point de Galle 24th April.

28th.—*Humayoon Shah*, J. S. Bockingham; from Bombay 19th March, Mangalore and Galle 22d April.

29th.—*Bombay*, R. A. Haram, from Colombo 16th, and Covelong 29th April.

30th.—*Cæsar*, J. Taylor; left London 21st Dec. and Madeira 7th Jan.

Passengers by the *Humayoon Shah*:—Capt. Hunter, 4th regt. Madras army; Mr. Sutherland.

Passengers by the *Bombay*:—Capt. Seawell, Mrs. Seawell, and child.

Passengers by the *Cæsar*: for Bengal:—Mrs. Duntze, Mrs. Parlbay, Miss Young, Miss Yarrol, Capt. Parlbay, Bengal artillery.—Lieut. Haddoway, Madras inf.—Messrs. Parks and Dampier, writers to Bengal.—Messrs. Lys, Madras, Bechy, Bengal free merchants.—Dobson, McDonald, Alfred, Bender, Murray, Bengal free mariners.—Sarah, native servant to Mrs. Parlbay.

Departures.—April 25.—Forbes, J. Ford, for Bengal.—26th, Hastings, J. A. Kellwick, for London. Martin, J. S. Wood; for Covelong and Penang.—27th, Fort William, J. Ingh, for Bengal.—29th, *Bombay*, R. A. Haram, for Bengal.—30th, *Laura*, P. F. Denniss, for Bengal.

Passengers, by the Hastings:—Hon. Mrs. Harris; Lt. M. Tweedie, 2d bat. N. I.;—Lieut. J. Roy, Madras Europ. regt.—Mr. R. Fortescue, R. N., Mr. Jas. Stewart.—Misses Frances, Helen, Maria, and Eugenia Harris, Misses M. E. and A. S. Fitzjames, Master G. Anstruther Harris.

BIRTHS.

April 17. At Vellore, Mrs. Podmore, of a son.
21. The lady of the Rev. C. Rhemius, of a son.
24. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. S. S. Gunter, 93th N.I. of a son.
26. The lady of T. J. Atkinson, Esq. commander of the Hibernia, of a daughter.
29. At the Presidency, the lady of Geo. Alexander, Esq. Surgeon on this establishment, of a son.
May 17. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Geo. Milnes, 9th reg. N.I. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 1. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. H. Taylor, of the Madras Hotel, to Mrs. Sarah Waddel, aged 18, widow of the late Mr. A. Waddel, of Madras.

DEATHS.

March 1. At Mahalpoor, in India, of a dysentery, after recovering from wounds received in the action of 31st Dec. Capt. Harry Norton, of 10th reg. Madras N.I., in the 31st year of his age, after a service of 15 years.
April 6. At Seringapatam, Mrs. Chas. Brown, in the 56th year of his age.
— At Pondicherry, Mons. John Hery.
— At Bombay, whether he had procured for the benefit of his health, Lieut. Geo. Strachan, of the Rifle Corps.
May 18. At Pondicherry, Madame V. Laforgue, aged 77 years.

BOMBAY.

ACTS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Abstract Government Advertisement.—Public Department, dated June 3, 1814.—Republished April 10, 1818.

1. It having been judged necessary that a daily report should be made to the rt. hon. the Governor, of the names and descriptions of all European travellers arriving at or departing from this presidency, either by sea or land, notice is hereby given, that all persons not military (who will as usual report themselves to the town major), are immediately on their arrival at Bombay to report themselves, either personally or in writing, at the office of the senior magistrate of the police within the fort, specifying their intended places of abode during their stay at the presidency. And previously to their departure, they are in like manner to report to that officer.

2. The above order is applicable to persons usually residing in Bombay, who may proceed occasionally to any place beyond the islands of Bombay, Salsette, Caranjab, or Elephanta.

3. Europeans, of whatever rank, description, or country, who shall be discovered passing through the territories under this presidency, beyond the islands above mentioned, without being furnished with a passport, will be taken into

custody, and confined until the pleasure of government be known.

4. The only exception which the rt. hon. the Governor in council has been pleased to make to the foregoing resolution, is in favor of officers commanding parties of H. M.'s or the hon. Company's troops, or of officers of the civil or military establishments proceeding on duty, or known to the magistrates, or senior authorities of the divisions, to be in the employ of government.

5. A reward of ten rupees will be paid to any person who shall take up and bring into the nearest garrison, or to the magistrate of the division, any European deserter or vagrant of any description.

6. Passports will be granted at Bombay by the magistrate of police, and at the outstations by the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil or military authorities.

Minutes of Council, April 10, 1818.

—The duty of seizing and confining Europeans or Americans, passing through the British territories without regular passports, is to be executed by the magistrate, and the officers of police in each Zillah, and by commanding officers of outposts.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CLOTHING BOARD.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1818.—

Extract of the hon. Court's letter in the military department, dated 23d Sept. 1817.

Para 3d. Having approved of the appointment in Bengal of a permanent clothing board, to consist of the general officer on the staff at the presidency, the commanding officer of artil., and the military and gen., we desire that you will establish a similar board at your presidency also, with a secretary, whose salary and establishment will, of course, be defrayed by the off-reckoning fund, but you will fix this allowance at the most moderate rate, and we generally direct that every expense connected with the off-reckoning fund be regulated by the strictest economy.

6th. We have also approved a proposition from the Governor in council for supplying the native troops in Bengal with woollen coats or jackets and grey woollen pantaloons, in alternate years, instead of woollen coats or jackets, annually, as is now practised and we desire that you will adopt a similar arrangement at your presidency, unless there shall exist some objection to it of which we are not at present aware.

In conformity to the third paragraph of the preceding letter, the rt. hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the clothing board, consisting of Major-General Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K. M. T. on the staff, Col. Griffith the commandant of

artill., and Capt. Hough, the dep. mil. audgen. in charge, be constituted from the 1st inst.

18th May.—Maj. Dan. H. Bessalis, secretary to the clothing board.

ALLOWANCES TO COMMANDANTS OF EXTRA CORPS.

Second Extract of the Hon. Court's letter, dated 23 Sept. 1817.—7th. In reply to your inquiry, respecting our intentions as to the sums to be hereafter allowed to the commandants of extra corps out of the off-reckoning fund, we have to inform you, that it was our intention that no officer commanding an extra corps should draw more than four thousand rupees annually from the off-reckoning fund, however numerous such extra corps might be, but it was not our intention to deprive such officers as might hereafter succeed to the command of such corps of this allowance.

8th. We have since approved a regulation on this subject established in Bengal, as noted in the margin,* and we desire that you will introduce a similar regulation at your presidency.

MARCHING MONEY TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Third Extract of the Hon. Court's letter, of date as above.—15th. We have judged it expedient to adopt similar regulations to those established in his H. M.'s service, under date the 25th July 1816, granting an allowance, under the head of marching money, to discharged soldiers of the British army, for the purpose of defraying their travelling charges to their respective homes.

VOUCHERS FOR PRESENTS.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1818.—The rt. hon. the Gov. in council is pleased to direct that in future, disbursements on account of presents be supported by the oath of the officer by whom they are provided, before a competent authority, to the actual expenditure of the amount for the purpose therein added; the charge being accompanied by a list of persons to whom the presents were made.

* Para. 440th of military letter from Bengal, dated 19th Dec. 1815.

* In regard to the compensation in lieu of off-reckonings, ordered by the 7th article of your hon. court's instructions to be granted to officers commanding invalid, provincial, and other corps, extra to the regular establishment of the army, agreeably to the recommendation of the committee, we have fixed Rs. 4000 per ann. as the maximum to be drawn by the officer commanding the corps of the greatest strength of the description of those mentioned by your hon. court; under this decision, the committee were requested to proceed on this principle, and to prepare for constant publication in general orders for government, a schedule of the rate of compensation which the commanding officer of each corps will be entitled to draw from the 1st Jan. 1818.

INDEMNITY FOR CHARGERS OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1818.—The rt. hon. the Gov. in council deeming it but equitable that officers of cav. should be remunerated in particular cases, for the loss of their regimental chargers, is pleased to resolve, that horses killed in action, or wounded so as to become unserviceable, or lost by forced marches, exceeding thirty miles, or dying of an epidemical distemper, shall be replaced at the expense of the hon. Company, at the rate of rupees (550) five hundred and fifty per horse, on a certificate being procured from the commanding officer on the spot, within two days after the casualty happens, that the accident evidently proceeded from one or other of the above causes.

In respect to the indemnification granted for a horse dying of an epidemical disease, the rt. hon. the Gov. in council desires it may be distinctly understood that compensation will not be admitted in such cases, unless it shall be clearly proved that the loss was occasioned by a distemper contracted from the horses of the reg: to which the officer soliciting indemnification belongs, and not originating with that horse alone.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

1st April 1818.—The rt. hon. the Gov. in council is concerned to announce the death on the 27th ult. of Col. Jas. Urquhart, commanding the southern division of Guzerat.

Lieut. col. C. B. Burr is appointed to succeed Col. Urquhart in the command of the southern division of Guzerat.

H. M. 67th regiment transferred to Bombay.

29th April, 1818.—H. M.'s 67th reg. having been transferred by the most noble the Commander-in-chief from the Bengal to this presidency, the rt. hon. the Gov. in council directs that it be admitted on the strength of the Bombay establishment from the 8th of last month inclusive.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

The undermentioned, lately belonging to this establishment, have retired from the Company's service, viz.

Capt. Geo. F. Hughes, from 4th June 1817.

Wm. P. Kempe, from 17th June 1817.

Wm. Marshall, from 16th May 1817.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

April 2, 1818.—Inf. Lieut. col. G. Llewellyn, to be lieut. col. commandant, vice Urquhart, deceased. Date of rank 28th March 1818.

Inf.—Sen. Maj. J. Cunningham to be lieut. col., vice Llewellyn promoted. Date of rank 28th March 1818.

7th N. I.—Sen. Capt. J. Mayne to be maj. capt.; Lieut. Evan Davies to be capt. of a company, and Lieut. and Brevet capt. H. A. Harvey, to be capt. Lieut. In succession to Cunningham, promoted. Date of rank 28th March 1818.

April 15, 1818.—Mr. S. Love, acting assist. surg. on this establishment until the pleasure of the hon. the court of directors be known.

25th.—Lieut. Seymour to the charge of the commissariat department with the detachment under the command of Lieut. col. Kennedy.—Mr. Jos. Shepherd, assist. surg. on this establishment, from the 19th inst., the date of his arrival at Bombay.

May 13.—Lieut. W. Henderson H. C. reg. Europ. inf., deputy paymaster to the Poona subsidiary force.—Capt. Snodgrass, the sub-assist. commissary at Poona, is permitted to avail himself temporarily of the assistance of Lieut. Cazalet, of the 2d 6th N. I., in the performance of his duties, to have effect from the date when Lieut. Cazalet was so employed.

FURLONGHS.

April 22.—Lieut. A. Mackenzie, 2d Madras N. I., for the recovery of his health, for three years from embarkation.

May 6.—Lieut. Jas. Lyon, 8th L. C. Madras establishment, for the recovery of his wounds received at the battle of Mahedpoor, on 21st Dec. 1817, for three years from embarkation.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Bombay, April 25.—Maj. gen. Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T., arrived here early on Thursday morning and landed under the salute due to his rank.

May 9.—His Exc. Sir Thos. Hislop, Bart. commander-in-chief on the Madras establishment, arrived at this presidency on Wednesday evening. His exc. was met at Puntwell by Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T. and staff, and received on his landing at Bombay by the superintendent of the marine, and the whole of the general and garrison staff. We understand that on account of the near approach of the monsoon, Sir T. H. honours this presidency with a very short visit only, and that in the course of a few days he will embark on board one of the H. C. cruisers for Cannanore, on his way to Madras.

His Exc. was accompanied by the following staff:—Capt. Wood, private sec. and aid-de-camp; Capt. Van Beurle, aid-de-camp; Capt. Elliott, do.; Capt. Eden, do.; Capt. Rodgers, do. The hon. Lieut. col. Lincoln Stanhope, dep. qr. mast. gen. King's troops; Lieut. col. Conway, adj. gen.; Lieut. col. Blacker, qr. mast. gen.; Lieut. col. Morrison, com. gen. Maj. Scott, dep. adj. gen.; Capt. Scott, assist. adj. gen.

We understand that Lieut. col. Murray,

dep. adj. gen. K. T. who was so severely wounded at Talnere, proceeded to Madras by the way of Hyderabad.

From the Bombay Courier, May 23.

A new road is, we hear, ordered to be formed between Bombay to Poona. The old route by Puntwell to the Bore Ghaut is to be abandoned; and the public stores &c. are in future to be forwarded to Nagasana, a large and respectable town, about 35 miles up the river, which disembogues between the southern point of Caranja and Tail Point. The road thence leads through several rich and populous villages up the Coorree Ghaut, at the top of which pass stands the fort lately reduced by the gallant force under Lieut. col. Prother. The Ghaut with little difficulty can be rendered practicable for wheeled carriages, and we understand that, in addition to other advantages of the new route, it will reduce the distance of land carriage between Bombay and Poona about 18 miles.

Bombay, May 9.—Soon after midnight of Monday last, a serious fire broke out in a small shop in the main bazar street of the fort, about 50 yards from the bazar gate. Fortunately there was no wind, and by the active exertions of Lieut. Robertson and Capt. Keys, assisted by the police magistrate, the fire engines were enabled to prevent the flames from spreading to the large adjoining ranges of buildings. The fire was got under in the course of two hours, its destructive effects being limited to the house where it first broke out, which with the merchandize it contained was completely destroyed.

We are informed by a correspondent that "the band-master of the 2d bat. 1st reg. soon after the battle of Corygannu, being called upon to play the overture of *Rajazeri*, replied, "What, the overture of *Bejeerow*? that I will play with pleasure."

From the Bombay Courier May 30.

To the Editor—Sir,—I lately witnessed a trial by ordeal, and send you some account of it for publication.

The Koolies of a village in the northernmost part of Guzerat were accused of having seized and imprisoned a Bolra, and of extorting a bond from him for 450 rupes.

The Thakurda, or chief, a Khemaria Koolie, named Wagajee, denied every part of the charge, and for the proof of his innocence and that of his people, offered to submit to trial by any kind of ordeal. It is a very common mode of deciding disputes in this part of the country, and is called by the natives of Guzerat, Dhee, or the oath, also Dewya. The kinds of ordeal common here, are dipping the hand in boiling oil, placing

a red hot shot in the hand of the accused, or a red hot bar of iron on his neck.

The Bohra agreed to the trial, and it was determined the Koolie should immerse his hand in a vessel of boiling oil. A large copper pot, called by the natives *Kurye*, full of oil, was put on a fire in the market-place, and a pair of blacksmith's bellows applied until it became very hot; a rupee was then thrown into it.

The Koolie came forward, stripped himself, and bathed, saying his prayers, and protesting his innocence; he resisted all attempts to dissuade him from the trial.

It is a vulgar opinion that the people of Hindoostan are insensible and indifferent to the miseries and misfortunes of their fellow creatures; I am happy in being able to testify the contrary. On this occasion the crowd assembled seemed universally impressed with the awfulness of an immediate appeal to the deity, and prayed devoutly that if the Koolie were innocent, he might pass through his test unhurt.

After the ceremonies, Wagnjee walked up to the oil, which appeared boiling, and with great unconcern dipped his hands into it, and laid hold of the rupee, which, however, slipped out of his fingers into the oil again; he then held up his hand that the spectators might satisfy themselves of his veracity. I examined his hand; it appeared as if he had merely put it in cold oil; there were no signs of burn or scald whatever upon it. He was absolved, and dismissed with the present of a new turban, amidst the congratulations of his friends and the multitude. I do not believe, after all, a very large proportion of the people present were convinced of the Koolie's honesty or freedom from guilt in the affair.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Arrivals.—Jan. 9. Ship *Persuance*, Capt. Alex. Brown, from Calcutta.

Feb. 14. *Friendship*, R. Horwood, from China.—Lang, Clarke, from London.—*Earl Buckinghamshire*, Johnstone, from Liverpool.

26. Dorothy, Howard, from Liverpool.—His highness the Gaicowar's armed pattamar, Sirpoola, Lieut. G. Grant, commander, from Villon Bander.

27. H. C. cruiser, *Prince of Wales*, Lieut. G. Robson, from Bancaot.—H. C. cruiser, *Thetis*, C. J. Maillard, from Bussan.

28. H. C. cruiser, *Aurora*, Lieut. J. Arthur, from a cruise.—*Seaforth*, Crosby, from Liverpool.

April 4. H. M. S. *Conway*, Barnard, from Trincomalee and Colombo.

Passengers per Persuance.—C. Bingham, Esq. Paymaster to the Paishwa's troops at Poona, and two servants; Capt. Wm. James, of the H.C.'s Madras establishment, from Aleppo; C. J. Grigg, of the country service, Mr. Sanderson.

March 22. Ship *Bombay Castle*, W. Cleand, from China, the 22d Jan. 1818.

April 19. *Windsor Castle*, Thos. Haggard, from London 22d Nov. 1817.

26. *Upton Castle*, W. Howell, from Calcutta, 24th Feb.—*Cornwallis*, R. Graham, from Calcutta, 7th March.

Passengers per Windsor Castle.—Mr. J. Sheppard, Mr. W. V. Munro. Mr. Jas. Dunn and Jos. de Costa.

Passengers per Upton Castle.—Col. Mahert, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Robinson.

Passengers per Cornwallis.—Capt. and Mrs. Nixon, and Capt. Carter.

April 25. *Hashmy*, Slason, from Bussan, 10th March, 1818.

Passengers per Hashmy.—Mrs. Cowan, four Armenian ladies and children.

Passenger per Eliza.—J. W. Bateman, *Bombay Courier*, May 2.—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival here yesterday afternoon of the Hon. C. ships *Earl of Balcarras*, Capt. J. Jameson, and *Buckinghamshire*, Capt. Fred. Adams. They sailed from the Downs on the 1st of January, in company with the other four ships, with whom they have spoken several times in the course of the voyage; the arrival of the remaining ships may therefore be daily looked for.

Passengers per Earl of Balcarras.—Capt. and Mrs. with Miss Isabella and Angelina Hughes; Mrs. Woodhouse; Mrs. O'Hanlan; Miss Isabella Hawkins; Miss Isabella C. Williams; Miss Clarissa E. Williams; Miss Isabella M. Wyse; Miss Frances M. A. Guter; Miss Isabella Guter; Miss Caroline West; Mr. Wm. C. Mack; Lieut. Robt. Wm. Gillum; Mr. Oliver A. Woodhouse, Mr. Jos. Robt. Woodhouse, cadets; Messrs. Rob. Craw, Wm. Wallace and Edw. S. Mason, free mariner; ten marine boys.

Passengers per Buckinghamshire.—Mr. John Grix, botanist, and ten marine boys.

Departures.—March 26th. Ship *Orpheus*, Free Trader, Capt. Thos. Finlay, to London.

Passengers.—Maj. and Mrs. Aitchison, Master and Miss Aitchison, Mr. Still.

April 18th.—*Glorious*, John Paterson, to Red Sea. Passenger, Mr. Briggs.

25th.—*Granada*, A. Scott, to London. H. M. sloop *Challenger*, P. H. Bridges, to Point de Galle.

27th.—H. C. cruiser *Psyche*, Lieut. R. Reynolds, to the Malabar coast.—Ship *Brampton*, Wm. McKellar, to Liverpool.

30th.—*Neptune*, Capt. J. Rogers, to Bengal and Coast.

Passenger by the Brampton.—Lieut. A. R. Mackenzie, 1st 2d Regt.

Bombay Courier, May 23.—The free trader Sappho will sail for London on Thursday next, and letters to be forwarded by her will be received at the office of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Co. until five o'clock on Wednesday evening. The Oronto for Liverpool will sail this day week.

Bombay, May 26.—The undermentioned ships are loading, viz. Colombo, Sappho, Windsor Castle, and Melpomene, for London. The Buckinghamshire, Conits, Canning, Duke of York, Marquis of Huntly, Balcarras, Cornwallis, Bannerman, Milford, and Lowjee Family, for China. The ships Thomas Conits and Cauning arrived the 10th inst.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 8. At Kalra, the lady of Lieut. H. A. Harvey, Barrack Master, N. D. General, of a son.
March 20. At Surat, the lady of Capt. T. H. Dunsterville, Paymaster, Southern Division of General, of a daughter.
April 27. The lady of Capt. Rich. Morgan, of the Madras, of a daughter.
May 11. At Kalra, the lady of Geo. Wm. Anderson, Esq., of a daughter.
17. At Secunder, the lady of Capt. Fortunate Hagley Errey, of the House Art., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 18. At Berhampore, Esq. J. T. Sarsary, European Reg. Gen. of Lieut. Col. W. J. T. Sarsary, now residing at Barh, England, to Elliot. John McCracken, widow of the late Lieut. McCracken, and daughter of Maj. Gen. Morley.
April 18. Capt. Dawson, of the 1st reg. Bombay Light Cav. son of the late J. Dawson, Esq. Mosley Hill, near Liverpool, to Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of W. T. Brown, Esq. of Bombay, Solicitor.
May 19. Mr. John Pearson, Sub-Conductor Gun Carriage Department, to Miss Christina Turner.
23. Geo. Ball, Conductor of Ordnance P. S. F. to Miss Sarah Victory, eldest daughter of the late Conductor Victory, of the Madras Establishment.

DEATHS.

On board the Apollo, after a painful illness, which he bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Dr. Dar. White, 44 Member of the Medical Board of this Presidency. Unremittingly occupied in the pursuit of knowledge, and in the duties of his profession, and gifted in an unusual degree with activity of body as well as mind, the Doctor had passed through a long period of service in this country (of upwards of 45 years), enjoying almost uninterrupted health. That in his old age, however, he was not free from the infirmities of age, and led him to be careless of himself, and negligent of precaution, for while animated in the prosecution of his botanical and scientific researches, he equally denied the morbid influence of a tropical sun, or the exasperating exhalations of an Indian jungle. His constitution, however, suffered nothing from these causes until about the beginning of last month, when after a long and fatiguing day passed in exploring the botanical productions of the Island of Mythena, he returned to his house in Bombay with a low fever, attended with that alarming degree of languor and debility which so generally attends fevers contracted in unacclimated and jungle countries. The usual methods of treatment having failed in arresting the progress of the disease, on the 2d of this month he moved on board the Apollo, vainly seeking that relief from change of air which medicine had denied to him. From that time he rapidly sank till the morning of the 6th, when he expired. With a few exceptions the Doctor possessed many of the higher and nobler qualities of our

nature; to superior literary attainments he joined an active spirit of benevolence and charity which we have seldom seen exceeded, and which have secured to his memory the affection and respect of all whom he honoured with his friendship.

Dec. 31. At sea, Capt. Thos. Hasden, commander of the ship Forbes, of Calcutta.

In Malabar, from the bite of a snake, J. H. Pearson, Esq. of the Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, and Judge and Magistrate of the southern division of Malabar.

May 9. At Bombay, in his 76th year, G. Wick, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's Civil Service, formerly a Member of Council and Governor of the Presidency.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DECCAN.

REVIEW AT POONA.

From the Bombay Courier, May 9.—Our advices from Poona, dated 1st May, mention that his Exc. Sir Thos. Hislop had been at that city for some days, accompanied by a large staff, and escorted by a squadron of H. M. 22d drag., a detachment of the rocket troop, with a brigade of six pounders, a rifle corps and the 17th light inf. On the 30th April his Exc. reviewed the Poona brigade; at the conclusion of the manoeuvres, Capt. Staunton was directed to fall in with, and assume the command of the 2d of the 1st, or grenadier reg. (Col. Kemp being detached on other duty); the officers of this reg. having been drawn up in front of their colours, his Exc. accompanied by all his staff and about 40 officers, rode up to them, and addressed Capt. Staunton in a strain which could not fail of being extremely gratifying to his feelings and those of the other officers and men of the brave bat, which he commanded. The commander-in-chief expressed the high gratification he felt in the opportunity he then had of seeing this distinguished corps under arms; he desired that Capt. Staunton would have it explained to all the men, that the sentiments of admiration which he had formerly expressed in his general orders to the army, were, if possible, heightened from the inspection he had of Corygaum, the scene of their renown; that he halted there a day for the gratification and pleasure of examining it, and that his astonishment at their noble efforts in such a position baffled all description. To this flattering testimony of the heroic intrepidity of the corps on the ever memorable day of Corygaum, Capt. Staunton replied, by assuring his Exc. in the name of the bat, that the approbation and thanks of the distinguished Commander-in-chief of the Deccan army, would ever be to them, one of the proudest recollections associated with the victory of Corygaum. After the review, which our correspondent describes as having been a grand military spectacle, the following general orders were issued.

*Head-quarters of the army,
Camp at Poona, Thursday 30th Apr. 1818.*

G. O. By the Commander-in-chief.

His Exc. Sir Thos. Hislop, desires to express to Col. Boles, and the Poona brigade, the satisfaction he derived from their military appearance and steady performance in the field this morning.

It was particularly gratifying to his Exc. to have an opportunity of seeing under arms, that distinguished and gallant corps, the 2d bat. 1st or grenadier reg., Bombay N. I.; a corps whose conduct at Corygaum had so justly entitled it to that expression of praise and applause which Sir Thos. Hislop had the gratification to publish to the army of the Deccan, in general orders of the 21st Jan. last.

(Signed) F. H. CONWAY,
Adj. gen. of the Army.

There was a large party in the evening at the hon. Mr. Elphinstone's at which the band of the 2d 1st were in attendance, and amongst other select pieces of music played, "the battle of Corygaum."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Courier, May 23.—We understand that Mr. Elphinstone has been appointed to be commissioner for settling the territories conquered from the Peshwa, and that the following arrangements, among others, have been made:

Capt. Hamilton Tovey, military secretary to the commissioner.

Mr. Aeneas Macdonald, of the Madras civil establishment, revenue ditto.

Capt. C. B. James, accountant.

Capt. Jas. Grant, political agent with the Rajah of Satarah.

Capt. H. Robertson, collector of Poona.

Capt. H. Pottinger, collector at Ahmedabad.

The cessions and conquests in Candahar are under charge of Capt. Briggs.

DANISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

From the Madras Courier, March 2.—We are informed by a correspondent, that on the 28th ult., being the birth day of his Danish majesty, the hon. Gov. Krefting gave a most splendid ball and entertainment at Serampore, where, previous to several other toasts, the health of his Danish majesty, and those of the most noble Marquis of Hastings and of the hon. the vice-president, were drunk under salutes from the battery.

We have the same authority to state, that the hon. J. Ulrich, knight of the Dannebrog, has been lately appointed to succeed the late Adm. Riles, as governor of Tranquebar and its dependencies; and that the arrival of that gentleman, may be daily expected at the seat of his government.

DUTCH SETTLEMENTS ON THE PENINSULA OF INDIA.

From the Madras Government Gazette, March 31, 1818.

The settlements which in 1795 belonged to the Dutch E. I. C. were given up to the commissioner appointed to receive them by the king of the Netherlands. We hear that it is the intention of the hon. Mr. Van Braam, the Netherlands commissioner, to receive in person the transfer of Sadras, and that Mr. Hodgson, appointed by this government to conduct the restitution of the Dutch settlements, will proceed to that place, in order to deliver over that settlement to Mr. Van Braam. It is said that Sadras will in future be the station of the chief Netherlands authority on this coast.

From the Bombay Courier, May 2.

April 3.—The factory and dependencies at Surat which belonged to the Dutch nation before the last war, were delivered over, in conformity to the convention made between the two nations, by John Elphinstone, Esq. (the commissioner on the part of the British government) to B. C. Verploegh, Esq. (the commissioner on the part of the Netherlands government,) who took possession of the same in the name of his sovereign, the king of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange, Nassau, &c. &c. under an interchange of all the formalities and honors which the intimate friendship and connection of the two governments required. Mr. Verploegh returned to this presidency a few days ago, and was received at landing with the salute due to his rank.

We are informed that Baron J. C. Van Albedight is to be appointed Netherlands resident at Surat.

CEYLON.

INSTITUTION OF ARCHDEACONRY.

His R. H. the Prince Regent, acting in the name of his Majesty, having been pleased by letters patent, under the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, tested at Westminster, 27th Sept. 57th year of his Maj. reign, and received in this colony, to constitute within his Maj. territories in the island of Ceylon an archdeaconry, to be called the archdeaconry of Colombo, and to be subject during his Maj. pleasure to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction of his Bishop of Calcutta; and to appoint the Hon. and Rev. Thos. Jas. Twiston, clerk, master of arts, to be archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Colombo; the said constitution by H. R. H., and appointment of the Hon. and Rev. Thos. Jas. Twiston to the archdeaconry, is notified by

his Exc. to take effect from the 1st April current.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENT BY GOVERNOR.

His Exc. the governor is pleased to appoint the Rev. Geo. Bisset, master of arts, to be secolar colonial chaplain and principal of schools in Ceylon, from 1st April 1818.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Head-quarters, Kandy, Feb. 7.

Provisional until the pleasure of his royal highness the Prince Regent be made known.

73d regt.—Ens. John Atkinson to be lieut. without purchase, vice M^cCaughel deceased. Date 24th Jan. 1818.—2nd Lieut. C. M. Munger, from the half-pay of the late 3d Ceylon regt. to be ens. vice Atkinson, dated 24th Jan. 1818.

Head-quarters, Kandy, 1st April, 1818.

The commander of the forces having received London Gazettes of Aug. and Sept. last, which contain the undermentioned promotions and appointments in regt. serving in Ceylon, they are published in G. O. of the army accordingly.

19th regt.—Lieut. Edw. Hughes, from 1st Ceylon regt., to be lieut. vice Layton, who exchanges. Date 1st Feb. 1817.

2d Lieut. F. Tydal, from 2d Ceylon regt. to be ens. vice Thornton, deceased. Dated 7th Sept. 1816.

73d regt.—Hen. Eyre, sent to be ens. by purchase, vice Bigham, who resigns. Date 28th Aug. 1817.

1st Ceylon regt.—Capt. John Pill Bonington, from 1st regt. of the guards, to be capt. of a company, vice Oakes who exchanges. Date 28th July 1817.

1st Lieut. Thos. Wilkinson, from the half pay of the 4th Ceylon regt. to be 1st Lieut. vice Howe, deceased. Date 23th Dec. 1815.

Lieut. Robert Layton, from 19th foot, to be 1st Lieut. vice Hughes, who exchanges. Date 1st Feb. 1817.

2d Lieut. Rod. M^cKenzle, from the Javanese corps, to be 2d Lieut. without purchase. Date 7th Aug. 1816.

2d Ceylon regt.—1st Lieut. Wm. Boynton, to be adj. vice Smith, who resigns the adjutancy only. Date 25th Jan. 1817.

2d Lieut. Jas. Hollowell, to be 1st Lieut. without purchase. Date 25th Jan. 1817.

Staff.—Physician Chas. Farrell, M. D. to be dep. inspector of hospitals by brevet. Date 7th July 1817.

REVOLT IN KANDY.

Private and Semi-official, published in Ceylon and India.

From the Ceylon Gazette, Feb. 14.—Our last gazette left Lieut.-col. Kelly at Badulla; he moved from that post on the 28th ultimo, and after inspecting the post at Hildup, which commands the

Bambergham pass, and was therefore chosen by Maj. M^cDonald, proceeded on the 29th to Velangashena, on the top of the Hapotala pass, where he found Maj. M^cDonald. As a large Kandyan force under a chief of Saffragam had been some time forming in the latter province, and was then daily expected in Oura, Col. Kelly and Maj. M^cDonald resolved on waiting its arrival at Velangashena; that force arrived on the 3d February, and is reported to consist of a well-armed body of three hundred Kandyans and five hundred followers, whom it is intended to employ in conjunction with our troops in seeking out the concealed heaps of grain, and hiding places of the rebels in lower Oura. While at Velangashena Col. Kelly received reports from Maj. Coxon, that on the 23d January he had surprised a party concealed in the jungle near his post (Alliput), killed three, wounded several, and took two prisoners. On the 28th the Major sent out a detachment to surprise a village in which arrows and balls were reported to be made for the use of the insurgents, which completely succeeded, and from the information the prisoners taken gave on the 28th, he detached two parties who surprised a band of rebels, of whom twenty-one were killed, and fifteen wounded; and among other prisoners taken were the family of a principal rebel, who had been the active leader of the attacks on our own convoys, between Badulla and Alliput; although much resistance was made none of our men were hurt. Maj. Coxon speaks in the highest terms of the bravery and conduct of native Lieut. Sowley, 1st Ceylon regiment, who commanded one of the parties, and he had in consequence been promoted to the rank of captain, which was vacant on the death in the field of Capt. Bonks; the other party was under the command of a sergeant of the 73d regiment; but the treachery of his guides rendered the efforts of his detachment less useful; the consequence of the capture of the family of Weregodde Raterale, the rebel leader above mentioned, has been his coming in, and reporting that all the followers of the pretender are weary of the unsuccessful struggle, in which their expectations have been so much disappointed.

Capt. Langton reports to Lieut.-col. Kelly, that a party under the command of a native officer, had surprised a body of the insurgents near Medegamawelle on the 30th ultimo and killed twelve men, the others having escaped.

A post established at Marell, a pass over the southern chain of Oura mountains, was attacked by large parties of rebels on the third current, when Lieut. Raymond, commanding there, made a sally from his garrison and drove them from hill

to hill for a considerable distance, without being able to come up with them, but suffering no loss.

Lieut.col. Hook moved from Madulla on the 1st February with the view of scouring the Weyakoon of Wappanue; he arrived the same day at Nindeganne, having crossed the Onna Oya with difficulty, in consequence of the depth and rapidity of the torrent; the only resistance from the enemy was two miles beyond the river, when a flight of arrows was shot by which a private follower was wounded. While at Nindeganne Lieut.col. Hook sent out parties to surprise some of the insurgents in the neighbourhood and bring in grain, who succeeded in the latter part, but from the badness of the roads were too late to accomplish the former object. On the 4th he moved from Nindeganne to the temple of Bogodda or Bogodda Kanile, near which a report had been received that the pretender had been concealed in the caves of Maragalle Kanle; on the march the party was attacked by a flight of arrows which was returned by musketry, and three of the rebels were observed to fall.

On the 5th Lieut.col. Hook sent out reconnoitring parties to discover if any buildings were to be seen, but none were visible on any side, nor could they take any prisoners. A co-operating party of a corporal and fifteen men sent from Badulla to Bogodda joined Lieut.col. Hook, and reported having killed four men armed with arrows, but had not discovered any traces of buildings. Capt. Blankenberg arrived that day at Bogodda, proceeding from Badulla to his former command at Nuduganne, having perfectly recovered from the wound he received on the 14th ultimo; the party he was with had been shot at with arrows, and a follower wounded. Next day Capt. Blankenberg proceeded to his post, and Lieut.col. Hook to Badulla, from which the latter returned by Tempetty to Madulla on the 8th, having met with no resistance. All the information obtained by Lieut.col. Hook tended to evince the disposition of the people to be in favour of the re-establishment of good order, and that they were only kept in opposition to government by fear of punishment from their chiefs in rebellion.

We regret to have to report a barbarous murder committed near Badulla in Goddardere Mookhtale senior, by the machinations of a cousin of his own, who had joined the rebel party. The deceased was enticed from his house into a retired spot, and there killed, afterwards endeavoured by torture to induce him to discover where his son then was, against whom also this vengeance was directed; the latter is secure in the fort of Badulla.

Accounts received from Lieut.col. Cothter mention an irruption of the rebels from Onna into Sallugam, for the purpose of obtaining grain; on his moving a party towards the places, however, where they were reported to have been, they were found to have retired, and in the other parts of the country the former state of quiet and obedience invariably prevails.

COLOMBO.

March 14th 1818.—Our intelligence from the interior during this week has been very scanty. We understand that on the 5th inst. the rebels collected round Capt. Raper's encampment, between the Wattapologa Ferry, and Angalle, and observing that he had made a detachment from his force to remove a raft from Katugnastotte to Wattapologa determined to attack him. They were repulsed with a loss of 12 men killed on their part, and two privates of the 19th wounded of Capt. Raper's detachment, since which day nothing material has occurred in that quarter.

A report was received in Kandy on the 8th inst. from Lieut.col. Hook at Panella, stating an attack on his post to have been commenced at 1 P. M. of the 6th, and not to have ceased when his note was written that evening; a detachment of 50 men was made from Gonagamme, which it was expected would come in rear of the assailants on the 7th; no accounts of a later date had reached Kandy when our accounts left it.

The reports from Onna state the attacks on Badulla and its neighbourhood by the rebels to have much abated, owing to the losses they had sustained. The country between Allipur and Katregama, and the former post and Batticaloa, is stated to be tranquil, and the reports of provisions in depot are very favourable.

March 28.—On Monday evening the 23d inst. H. M. ship Minden, commanded by Capt. Patterson, anchored in Colombo Roads; the Minden left Madras on the 11th March, having on board the greater part of the 1st bat. of the 15th reg. N. I. the rest being embarked in the Grant transport, which sailed at the same time. On the 14th, Capt. Patterson finding the Grant to be a slow sailer, took out of her about 200 more of the reg. and so on parting company proceeded alone to Colombo. The whole number landed from the Minden is 770, under the command of Maj. Rimond; they make a fine soldier-like appearance, and are all in the new barracks on Slave Island. The Grant, with the remaining officers and men of the 41st C. 1st bat. of the 15th reg. of N. I. arrived on Thursday last.

We have very little of importance to communicate to the public relative to the

disturbance in the interior since our detail last week. The complete failure of the rebel Dessave, of Oura, in making any impression upon Maj. Macdonald, their frequent repulses and severe loss, appear to have greatly damped the spirit of the rebels. They are said also to have resented some rigorous chastisement inflicted upon those who were the first to run, when none were disposed to stand. The rebel leaders have not acquired a right to punish cowardice by setting an example of courage. The tranquillity so happily restored by Maj. Coxon in all the country from Allpoot to Bootle, remains uninterrupted: but threats have been heard of the rebel Dessave's intentions, to collect his scattered forces, and to move in that direction; Lieut.col. Kelly has, therefore, sent a reinforcement to Maj. Coxon. In Saffragam there is every appearance of the people returning to their duty; and a rebel headman, of some rank, was lately surprised by a party of Kandyans, sent by Lieut.col. Geddes from Ballangode, and furnished by one of the chiefs of Saffragam. In the four Korles all disturbance has ceased; and the first Adikar has formally announced that province to be in full allegiance to the British government. Since the flight of the late Dessave of the seven Korles, great pains have been taken to rouse the people of that fertile country to rebellion. These attempts have been, in several places, but too successful; and repeated attacks have been made upon the post of Madawalanne, which is bravely defended by Lieut. Wentworth, of the 73d regt. and a small detachment, but they have been uniformly repelled with the same success; not a casualty on our side, and much loss on that of the enemy. Mr. Wallbeoff is at Koruegalle, exerting all his activity, in cooperation with the military, to suppress the insurrection in the seven Korles. Report says, that although many are certainly in arms, rebellion is by no means popular in that province. The country is well cultivated, abounds with grain, and the inhabitants, richer than most of their Kandyan neighbours, are averse to embark in a cause which involves an almost certain loss of their property. The rebel Dessave (Pelemo Palawa) seems indeed aware of this, and afraid to trust himself in the seat of his former power; when last heard of he was at Matelle. The army in the field continues to enjoy in general a good state of health; fatigue and exposure will necessarily produce weakness, when the troops are so much dispersed and kept in almost constant exertion; but the proportion of disease is still inconsiderable, and the greater majority of the cases slight.

Madras Government Gazette, April 9.

—We find from a proclamation in the Ceylon Government Gazette, that had been discovered, that the people of the Kandyan provinces have been imposed upon; in being taught to believe, that the pretender to the throne belonging to the family of the former king: he proves to be a person of low birth, formerly a priest, and to have been set up by Keppitipola, late Dessave of Oura, who is amongst the most active and powerful of the insurgents, and for whose apprehension, a reward of 1000 pagodas is offered by the Ceylon Government. The same sum is offered for the seizure of two other principal chiefs; half that sum for the apprehension of a third; and 1000 rix dollars for the seizure of a fourth, and for that of any other person who shall have accepted of, or acted in any principal office under the pretender, or in aid of the rebellion, 500 rix dollars.

It appears that the relations of the deposed king's family, who were expelled from Kandy in 1815, are residing at the places allotted on this coast; and among them Dooraswatay, the person till now supposed to have been at the head of the insurgents.

In our last number we gave an extract from the Ceylon Government Gazette of the 14th ult. on the subject of an attack made on the post commanded by Lieut.col. Hook, the result of which was not then known at Colombo; a subsequent paper states:—

“ We have received the account of the result of an attack mentioned in our last paper as made on Lieut.col. Hook in his post at Pinello. The insurgents commenced their efforts at P. M. on 6th instant to obtain possession of a hill which as commanding the encampment had been occupied by a detachment, on Lieut.col. Hook first observing the rebels to advance in numbers from the side of Kiwalgedere; this position was warmly contested till night, when the insurgents retired. The casualties on our side were two Europeans and three natives wounded; on the part of the enemy the loss is stated to have been great, but no dead bodies were left on the field. The next morning at day break, the attack on the same hill was recommenced, and the contest for its possession continued till three p. m., when the insurgents finding their efforts vain, retired. A Sepoy was wounded by an early shot in the camp, but no other loss was sustained by our brave troops; the suffering of the rebels is described as very severe by Lieut.col. Hook, the hill being evident marks of much effusion of blood. On the 13th, it is reported by Lieut.col. Hook, that a party was sent out by him, under Capt. Kitson, to scour the Kiwalgedere road,

which met with considerable opposition, and we had three men wounded.

From the same source we learn that a position commanded by Major Macdonald had been surrounded by between seven and 8000 insurgents, well armed, and commanded by the "arch rebel" Kappetipole. From the 26th Feb. to the 5th of March, they were exerting the most determined and continued efforts, to overwhelm this officer and his small band, consisting of only 20 rank and file. The rebels were repulsed at every attack, with great loss on their part, and without a man of the detachment having been hurt. A report prevailed that the attacks on the post had been renewed on the 6th and 7th, but with the same ill success, and that in consequence, on the following day, the rebel Dessave had commanded his followers to disperse, instructing them they would be informed, when a more auspicious time for re-assembling to expel the English from the country should be revealed by the god of Katragam."

From the *Oriental Star*, April 4th.—Late advices from Ceylon represent matters in that quarter as far less dangerous than former accounts stated them to be. An attack on Trincomalee was apprehended, but we imagine without the least foundation: however, the forces at that place having been augmented by four companies of H.M.'s 86th foot, and the same number of 53d, it is probable that we shall shortly hear of a final termination of all disputes in that quarter of our Indian possessions.

From the *Madras Courier*, April 7.—The Pascoa sailed yesterday for Ceylon, with part of the 2d battalion of the Hon. Company's 18th regt. of N. I.

The *Perserverance* and *Jenny* are expected to sail to-morrow or next day, and will, we learn, convey the remainder of the 18th to Point de Galle.

Private, published in London.

Extract of a private Letter, dated Ceylon, April 15th.

"Affairs in the interior have taken a very gloomy turn since I last wrote to you; the whole of the Candian countries, with the exception of the four Corles, is in open rebellion; they are all around Candy, and not an escort moves out without losing some men. The communication between this place and Candy is for a short time cut off; but it is now open, at least open to the troops, for the Tassals are all conveyed by an escort. The communication between Candy and Badula is not open, and the posts that were formed between these places have lately been withdrawn, in consequence of the number of men lost

in keeping it open. The Tassals are now conveyed by Hanbaulotte, and from thence are regular posts to Badula. Many men have been lost; Lieut. Stutzar is the only officer killed, he was shot dead by a musket-ball. Maj. de Latre went from Trincomalee to Kernigal, in the seven Corles, with a large detachment, and was severely wounded by a ball, which broke to pieces his right arm, close to his shoulder: he now lies at Kernigal, and so dangerously ill that he cannot be moved; however, the accounts last received are rather favourable: he had four Europeans killed and four dangerously wounded, besides several natives wounded. By the report, we hear he had actually to fight his way through thousands of armed Candians. You will not be surprised to hear that treachery has been discovered in the whole of the chiefs and head men, except Mattegodde, the first Adigar. These have been at the bottom of the whole business from the beginning. Elleapotte, who was supposed to be our friend, is the chief rebel, and is in close confinement at Candy, as well as some other head men; but many of great influence have made their escape and joined the rebels. It is now acknowledged by the Governor that they were deceived, and that there is no such man as Doug-Jame. The pretender is a priest, but only acting for some other chief. About 1500 Sepoys are arrived from the coast, and 5000 Coolies are on their way; the latter are to be formed into three corps, exactly on the same footing as the Coolie corps was in the former war. But we have not yet troops enough. The Candians are now become so brave and so exasperated against our government, and their plans are so well laid, that it will require a very large force, and very great resources to regain even military possession of the country. By accounts yesterday received, it appears, that at Candy at least many of the houses were set on fire on the night of the 5th, and on the troops assembling, they were fired upon on every side from the hills, the Candians actually firing into the town. Such is the state of affairs at present. The plan of destroying all the grain and fruit-trees in the neighbourhood of Badula seems to have been completely carried into effect. It is, however, a dreadful measure to be obliged to resort to in a country which in the best of times does not produce nearly food enough for its own inhabitants. At this time I consider that the British force amounted to about 6000 men, including 2000 who arrived the beginning of April."

Extract of a letter from Colombo, dated 26th April;—"The disturbances in the interior are as yet unquelled; the governor remains at Candy, laid up with

the gout; however, if it does not attack his right hand, he will still continue as useful as ever. We are getting three native regiments from the coast; two have already arrived, the 7th and 13th, 700 sepoy in all; the 14th is daily expected at Galle. If we are worsted, it will not be for want of troops. The rains are just commencing; this is the only thing to be feared by the Europeans. If they only keep their health, next season will, I hope, settle the business in our favour. Bills on England last sale sold at 14 s. d. B. f., U. sterling, and will go lower yet."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Columbo.—Arrivals.—March 13, H.M. ship Conway, E. Barnard, Esq. capt., from Trincomalee.—Jupiter, J. Gouldsmith, master, from Calcutta.—Passengers: Mrs. Cavendish and two children, Mr. Jossell and two children, Miss Denison and three servants.

Point de Galle.—Arrivals.—March 11, *Perseverance*, Alex. Brown, from Bombay.—Passengers: the Hon. Mrs. Harris, Hon. Thos. Harris and family, Capt. Lay, Capt. Grey, and R. Graham, Esq.—Admiral Drury, G. Thomson, from Galle, bound to Calcutta.—Passenger: Mr. J. Saunders.

BIRTH.

MAR. 13. At Colombo, the lady of the late A. White, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DEC. 24. At Trincomalee, H. W. Edmead, Esq. (son of H. M. 18th reg.) to Fanny Letitia, daughter of S. Waring, Esq. Ordnance Storekeeper, of the same place.

MAR. 25. At Galle, Mr. P. C. Boomsma (brother of Miss Henrietta Charlotte Fredrica Van Ransouw, only daughter of the late A. C. Van Ransouw).

SUMATRA.

BENCUELEN.

Original Correspondence.

Extract of a private Letter, dated April 3, 1818.—The first orders which his Exc. issued at this settlement were for a general mourning for the lamentable loss of her royal highness Princess Charlotte, when minute guns corresponding with her royal highness's age were fired from the fort. This melancholy intelligence had only reached here the preceding evening, by the Briton, a free trader. After issuing this order his Exc. convened a meeting of all the inhabitants of Fort Marlborough, for the purpose of sending consolatory addresses to his royal highness the Prince Regent and his serene highness the Prince of Saxe Cobourg. Deeper or more acute affliction than prevailed at this settlement could not have been felt in any part of the mother country, where the available qualities

of this lamented princess were more intimately known.—We have reason to hope that the philanthropic spirit which so strongly characterized the able administration of this valuable public officer during the period of his government in Java, will tend to ameliorate the condition of the natives of this island, and establish the British interests in these seas on a footing hitherto unknown. For two days prior to our arrival, and every day since, we have had repeated shocks of earthquakes. The government house has been much injured, but no lives lost.

At the meeting convened by Sir Thos. Raffles, on the 27th March, it was unanimously voted that respectful addresses of condolence should be presented to the Prince Regent and Prince Leopold.

The addresses, signed by the inhabitants of Fort Marlborough, have been forwarded to England in the *Northumberland*. You will find copies of them enclosed. The address to the Prince Regent, after endeavouring to soothe the grief of a bereaved father, concludes thus:—"However acutely we have felt this unexpected calamity, it was not necessary to awaken the sentiments and respectful attachment which we have the honor and pride to profess for your royal highness's person and family." I am persuaded you will admire, not the expression, but the feeling, in the following:—"An event so awful and calamitous, so unexpected and distressing, was beyond the most remote contemplation. Cut off in the prime of life, at such a moment of expectation, in such a course of virtue and loveliness, and with such a brilliant prospect of the highest and most glorious earthly consequence, where are the words which could convey an adequate idea of the nation's loss?"

ACHEEN.

From the Madras Gazette.

We understand that a deputation consisting of four gentlemen have been sent to Achén from Prince of Wales' Island: the object of their mission is to establish a factory at that place; we are, however, afraid that the distracted state of that kingdom will militate decidedly against their success. For these last thirty-five years there has been nothing but civil wars; at this present time, a party of his subjects have called in foreign aid, and placed on the throne a young half Arabian, the son of Seyd Husson of Prince of Wales' Island. From the nature of their warfare, and the peculiar situation of the country, it is more than probable that their feuds will never terminate without the help of some foreign power.

JAVA AND DEPENDENCIES.

Oriental Star, March 22.—Accounts

received from Batavia communicate information of disturbances having commenced in the eastern parts of Java, amounting to insurrection on the part of the Javanese against the Dutch government. The oppressive conduct of the latter in enforcing commercial restrictions, so different in spirit from that of the policy lately pursued there, is given as the cause. Whatever the reasons may be of the commotion, we regret to find that its effects had been serious, and threatened to become more extensively severe. The natives in the neighbourhood of Sourabaya had become so exasperated in their animosity, that every white man they saw was marked for vengeance, and unfortunately an American captain, who had been at Batavia and was returning by land to Sourabaya to join his vessel, encountered them in this humour, and fell a victim to his imprudence, as he had been cautioned against the danger of a land journey at that season before he left Batavia. The Dutch were adopting the strongest measures they could to suppress the insurrection, hurrying off their troops in vessels from Batavia as fast as possible to the scene of tumult, at the time when the Amboyne took her departure for Calcutta. We should apprehend that the best way of quelling the disturbances, if our accounts of the cause be correct, would be to remove obnoxious imposts and monopolies, which can never fail to afford scope for discontent, and stimulate the Javanese to outrage, even although vigorous measures at present should compel an apparently willing submission.

April 4.—Fresh symptoms of disaffection to the Batavian government have broken out at Cheribon. Accounts have recently been received from Java, that the people of the former place had risen and put to death an American captain, named Trubellay, and also the salt agent, and they are stated to have murdered several other persons whom they considered or imagined hostile to their interests. The American captain was returning from Batavia to Sourabaya to join his ship, when he happened to fall in with the exasperated insurgents, who, probably mistaking him for a Dutchman, marked him as an object deserving of their vengeance. A detachment of 100 cav. and 500 inf. was immediately despatched from Batavia for the purpose of quelling this formidable disturbance.

April 4.—It is stated in one of the papers of the week that Sir Thos. Stamford Raffles, the new governor of Bencoolen, previous to leaving Europe had an interview with His Netherlands Majesty; at whose request Sir Thomas is to proceed to Java "to assist the Dutch authorities in settling the government of

their eastern possessions, which according to the latest accounts are still in a most unsettled state."

By the Dutch Mail.

Batavia, April 4.—Maj. Meyer, who was honourably wounded at Suparona, died on the 16th Jan. at Amboyne, of the consequences of his wounds. Every body laments the death of this brave and skillful officer.

Their Excs. the commissioners-gen. have resolved on some provisional measures for the regular raising of the land-tax, and have given orders for the measuring and valuation of the lands as soon as possible, for the purpose of regulating for the future the sale of the land-tax on a permanent basis.

The commissioners-gen. have resolved, that a military school shall be established in Java, for the purpose of educating young men as officers in the army, in the colonial marine, and in the service of the navy (waterstunt). The school is to be established at Samarang, and for the present 73 scholars are to be admitted into it; viz. 30 cadets for the army, eight for the navy, 25 young men wholly at their own expense, and 10 gratis, which last will certainly be taken from among the sons of deceased or indigent officers, civil and military. The pupils are to be instructed in the Dutch, French, English, and native languages; history, geometry, mechanics, geography, astronomy, navigation, general physics, with the application to navigation, artillery, &c. civil and military architecture, &c. The scholars shall be armed as infantry, and be under a director, who shall have the rank of lieutenant.

H. M.'s ship of the line *Evertsen*, and the frigate *Maria Reigersbergen*, have arrived at Sourabaya from the Molucca Islands.

Batavia, April 8.—After the arrival of Gen. de Kock at Amboyne, and his installation as governor of the Molucca Islands, Admiral Baysker, the commander, sailed for Java, on board the *Wilhelmina* frigate. His Exc. has now been for some days in the city, and we have on this occasion received the assurance that since the successful result of the expedition against the island of Ceram, all signs of insurrection in the Moluccas have entirely disappeared. The *Evertsen* and *Maria Reigersbergen*, have arrived at Sourabaya from these seas, where the navy has performed such important services, and will soon be followed by the *Prins-Frederick* and the *Trump*.

Brussels, Oct. 2.—On the 15th July last there were at Batavia more than 50 Dutch, English, and American vessels, which were unable to procure cargoes. Coffee is very scarce there, and ships

which expected to load with that article, have been compelled to take in rice, sugar, and even planks.

CHINA.

(From the *Oriental Star*, March 28.)

The following is an Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent.

Canton, Jan. 28, 1818.—We are just loading the brig *Lyux*, with 2,000 chests of tea, which in conjunction with an extensive shipment of the same commodity on the *Laurel*, in November last, will, we believe, be sufficient for the consumption of the colony of New South Wales for a very considerable period.

Every thing is quiet here, and the trade proceeding without interruption, but some local regulations regarding shopkeepers have just been issued, which are supposed to be levelled at it.

A most serious robbery was committed on board the ship *Robarts*, Capt. Brown, whilst at anchor at Whampoa, in the night between the 25th and 26th inst. The silver stolen is to the extent of 10,000 taels. We particularly regret this unfortunate occurrence far more than if it were a loss of a common nature, because we have great reason to fear that it will greatly encourage the abandoned miscreants who are constantly prowling about Whampoa in quest of plunder, to repeat the attempt; and we would therefore strongly recommend the merchants in Calcutta to give this circumstance every publicity, and to put captains and officers of ships on their guard during ensuing seasons. The gun-room is by no means to be considered a secure place, for the Chinese have on several occasions demonstrated that caulked and barred ports are still accessible to their insinuating instruments of robbery, and the extraordinary audaciousness with which they conduct themselves on such occasions. Still, we confess that it has excited our utmost astonishment how such ponderous articles could be removed with such facility and security as in this instance it seems to have been accomplished with.

London, Oct.—The General Harris East-Indiaman, Capt. Welsted, lately arrived from China, left the mouth of the Canton river on 1st April, and brings the most favourable reports of the nature of the intercourse between the English and the Chinese. The Chinese, however, as if the continuance of this harmony was doubted on their parts, were busily employed in erecting forts along the shores of the *Boca Tigris*, which though not of the most formidable description, implied the wish to be prepared for a change of circumstances. Trade was going on prosperously, and the factory in a healthy state.

INDIAN SEAS.

(From the *Madras Government Gazette*, March 5th.)

The ship *Mary Anne*, Capt. J. Anderson, arrived in the roads on Wednesday last from Manilla.

At Malacca they were informed that the South American independent cruiser, the appearance of which in the Straits was some time since noticed, had stopped a Dutch ship from Batavia, and taken from her a large sum in specie, giving the capt. a draft for the amount on the treasury of the South American patriots. That the captain returned to Batavia, to report this act of aggression to the Dutch admiral, who had immediately dispatched two frigates in pursuit of the cruiser. Five ships, conveying the returns of the two preceding years, are expected at Manilla from Acapulco, and it is supposed the Privateer was cruising for them; it will therefore be fortunate for the Spaniards, should the Dutch frigates be able to fall in with her. Nothing official, or that can be relied upon, had transpired at Manilla, as to the state of affairs in South America.

Calcutta.

Letters of the 10th March have been received from Manilla at Calcutta, which mention that the appearance of some insurgent privateers off the island had spread great consternation in the settlement. The merchants had in consequence held a meeting, in which it was resolved to apply to the British admiral at Trincomalee for the aid of a frigate; but this resolution was not approved by the Spanish governor.

The Manilla market is overstocked with goods from Europe, India, and China.

The Chinese have been detected in adulterating the Sycee silver, and thereby reducing it from 98 or 100 touch, to 75 or 80.

(From the *Oriental Star*, April 10th.—We understand that Capt. Pearson, of the ship *Marquis of Hastings*, just in from Manilla, fell in with a large South American independent cruiser, just as she made that port. This vessel is said to mount 40 guns; to be manned with persons of all nations, who were in a state of mutiny. At Manilla they were alarmed for the safety of the galleons, and were fitting out armed vessels to protect them.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From the *Sydney Gazette*, Jan. 8.—On Sunday last returned from a speculative excursion to the northward, which occupied an absence of seven weeks, the schooner *Martha*, Capt. Goff, having run along the coast to the latitude of

210 south, and explored many of the islands composing the group Northumberland and the Pezay isles; on some of which he saw a good deal of *hecete de la mer*, but of too inferior size to be worth collecting: Capt. Goff also saw prodigious quantities of turtle, one of which, a green turtle of about 200 weight he has brought up with him. Some of the islands were from five to six miles in length, but mostly narrow, and not a mile over in the broadest part. Their separating intervals are for the most part shoally and dangerous, and none appeared to have ever been inhabited, nor do they bear the mark of any occasional visit from any other of human beings whatever.

6. *From the Hobart Town Gazette, Dec. 6.*—The French government expedition now about sailing for this part of the world to finish the survey of New Holland, of which we gave a short account in our paper of Nov. 22d, consists of the Uranie frigate and a corvette, under the command of Mons. Freycinet; to facilitate which application has been made by the French to our ministers for issuing the usual orders to these colonies. We have also authority to state, that the English government are determined upon a similar enterprise, and for that purpose have sent a lieut., accompanied by two midshipmen, who are to perform the service in one of H. M.'s vessels stationed at Port Jackson.

Last week a male animal of the same species of that which some time ago destroyed a number of sheep on the premises of E. Lord, Esq. at Orielton Park, made its appearance amongst the flock of Mr. G. W. Evans, dep. sur-gen. at Bagdad; it had at different times within a week killed thirty sheep. It was attacked by seven dogs, and made a stout resistance, till at length it was killed with an axe by the stock-keeper. This quadruped is of the same dimensions as that killed at Orielton Park, strong limbed, of a light grey colour, and has a mouth nearly resembling that of a fox, with black stripes across its back, and is known in this colony by the name of the dog-tiger. The skin has been preserved by Mr. Evans.

7. *London, October.—Hops.* Some time since, a clergyman in Kent was applied to by a friend, resident at Botany Bay, respecting the cultivation of hops in New South Wales. He immediately wrote to Sir Jos. Banks on the subject, who replied, that the attempt was vain, as it had been tried and failed. This did not deter him, and he sent his friend some of the best seed he could procure, and a quantity of seed, with, at the same time, a tract, which he composed for the purpose of giving him full instruction how to proceed. He has since received a letter of thanks, stating that the writer

had succeeded in the cultivation of the hop plant beyond his expectation; that the tract was in great request, and that many of the settlers had been equally successful. The produce has been considerable; but at present not in proportion to the consumption.

MAURITIUS.

Abstract Proclamation by G. J. Hall, acting governor, &c. dated Port Louis, 2th June.

Art. 1.—Mr. Virieux is suspended from his functions as attorney-gen.

Art. 2.—From the date hereof Mr. Pe-pin, substitute of the attorney-gen. will act provisionally as attorney-gen. until the pleasure of his Majesty's ministers shall be known.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

To date from May 1.—Thos. Laverne, Esq. to act as dep. ad-gen. until the arrival of A. Dick, Esq.

Jas. Blanch, Esq. to act as postmaster gen. in the room of the late Mr. Suffield, during the absence of Mr. Band.

Lieut. Mason, assist. to the gen. superintendent of convicts.

London, September.

By recent arrivals from the Mauritius, the following answer of Gen. Hall, to a representation made by some of the principal merchants, has been received. Their object seems to have been to engage the acting governor to open the port for general trade, under the plea of want of provisions, in consequence of the hurricane of the 1st of March, as had been done by the now absent governor, Mr. Fajjihar, after the conflagration of 1816, to the great injury of British shipping and commerce.

The answer of General Hall.

"I have the honour to acknowledge your address of the 4th of March, representing this colony, in consequence of the gale of wind, in a state of misery and distress, which I apprehend has been greatly exaggerated, as the reports which I have received by no means go to that extent. There is no immediate want of either wheat or rice, provided that the monopolists of those articles of provision open their stores, and that the market is regulated by a safe and reasonable standard. That is the quarter, Gentlemen, to which those very feeling and pathetic expressions of your distress should be directed. Your island has been more favoured by providence than any other colony of the world, within the tropics. The French and British West India islands reckon on a visitation of this nature every third year, and calculate their profits accordingly; and I can see no good

reason why the Mauritius should look forward to an uninterrupted increase of wealth and prosperity, which is denied to every other spot in the globe. Your rich merchants and planters should follow the example of other parts of the world: enter into liberal subscriptions, and relieve the misery that exists, and not address the local government on every occasion of distress, whose charitable institutions are out of all proportion with its resources.

"If you want a laudable occasion, gentlemen, to gratify those humane feelings, cooperate with me in suppressing that most infernal traffic (the slave trade) which ever disgraced human nature, and which, to the eternal shame of your island, increases here, whilst it is almost universally suppressed on every other part of the world.

"You have been pleased to lay down a system of administration for my future guidance, wherein you have specified the several objects which should engage my attention. I most altogether decline your advice; I do not want it, gentlemen: my instructions are my best guide."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—May 5.—The *Kelipac*, Capt. Winter; left London 4th Feb.—Passengers, Mrs. Gibson; Messrs. Bayle, Assisurg.; Mortimer, Gowley, Moffit, Lindium, and Hampton.

Departures.—May 6.—H. M. Frigate *Marcienne*, Capt. J. B. Parris, on a cruise.

DEATH.

Apr. 20. At Port Louis, in his 47th year, Robt. Southold Esq. late of Norwich. During the dreadful hurricane which took place there on the 10th of Feb. Mr. Southold's house at Moka fell in during the night, and buried all the furniture in its ruins. The family had scarcely time to rush out of the house, when the wind took them 1000 yards, blowing them in different directions to a great distance. One of Mr. Southold's children was killed on the spot, and he himself was considerably lacerated. He was soon after attacked by acute rheumatism, to which he fell a victim, leaving a widow and four small children to lament his loss.

ISLE OF BOURBON.

The population of the Isle of Bourbon has been very much augmented within a century. In the year 1717 it presented only 900 whites and 1000 slaves; it now reckons 14,790 whites, 4,342 free colonies, and 49,739 slaves.

ST. HELENA.

INTERNAL POLITY.

Extract of a private letter from St. Helena, received in London, dated Aug. 17, 1818.—"The Governor and Council, in a meeting with the inhabitants last Thursday, proposed the gradual abolition

of the slave trade, and for the honour of St. Helena it has been warmly followed up; a committee was instantly formed, whose resolutions have been sent to council, and go home in the General Harris to the Court of Directors. The most important feature of their proceedings is, that none are to be born slaves after Christmas day next: that the proprietors of such female slaves who may bear children after that date shall be at the expense of rearing them in their childhood, and be reimbursed by their being bound or considered as apprentices to them until the age of eighteen for boys and sixteen for girls. This is striking the axe at the root of the evil, and I am heartily glad that it has been adopted. Proposals have been made this day for letters of condolence to the Prince Regent and Prince Leopold, and unanimously carried, and a subscription for the intended church also entered into."

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY.

From the Journal des Debats.

Mr. Edward Bede Slater, a Benedictine of the English congregation, Bishop of Ruapa in Africa, and consecrated at Rome by his eminency Cardinal Litta, has left Paris for London. He has been appointed by his holiness chief of the missions of the Cape of Good Hope, of Madagascar, the Isle of France, and St. Helena. He will leave London early next month to proceed to his destination.

PRO AND CON.

A story built on facts might be made about this rock that would very much resemble an inversion of the fable of Andromeda. The following specimens of conflicting statements respecting the quality of the air of St. Helena are selected from the London daily press in the course of September and October.

From the Morning Chronicle.—H. M. ship *Griffon* has arrived at Portsmouth from St. Helena. She sailed thence on the 2d of August last. The squadron on that station, consisting of the *Congeror*, Capt. Wallis; *Raccoon*, Capt. Brine; *Podargus*, Capt. Cairnes; and *Duttrell*, Capt. Gore; with the exception of the latter (lately arrived), was extremely unhealthy, several of the ships having buried a large portion of their crews from dysenteries and liver complaints. The colony also was very sickly, from the prevalence of the same diseases, which are there peculiarly fatal. The governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, had no alarming attack of bowel complaint in the beginning of July last, from which he had recovered. Capt. Burn, of the Hon. Company's store-ship *Mangles*, died on the 29th July, and Capt.

Paisley, of H. M. ship *Redpole*, on the 17th of July, of the prevailing dysentery. Buonaparte had not been seen out of doors for several months, and continued very ill with a liver complaint. The Griffoin buried Mr. Dunning of the *Conqueror*, a passenger, and five men, on her voyage home, all of whom died of fever and dysentery. Mr. O'Meara, surgeon to Buonaparte, has arrived in the Griffoin.

From the Courier.—An exaggerated account of the sickness in the St. Helena squadron has been put forth; but no officer, and only one midshipman, of the name of David Brown (belonging to the *Conqueror*, 74 guns) has died. A very inflammatory statement is however handed about, to interest the patriots for the health of that tender-hearted creature Buonaparte. But before any complaint of sickness in the island existed, that person wilfully shut himself up, sulkily refusing to take exercise, as if he was desirous of being sick, or to afford grounds for reporting him indisposed. This conduct on his part has been accompanied by a variety of publications from his partisans to interest the public in his favour; and now comes a grand effort, a report that all the people in St. Helena are dying! The object of these artifices, however, is obvious. As the moment for withdrawing the allied troops from France approaches, Buonaparte's sickness will increase, and no doubt he is hazy at heart, as well as his advisers.

From the British Press.—Mr. O'Meara left Buonaparte in a very dangerous state of health. His complaint is a confirmed disease of the liver, which his dull inactive life most powerfully contributes to increase: the liver is greatly enlarged, and discovers a tendency to give pain, which, we understand, is the next stage of the disorder towards supuration and the destruction of life. He had at length subdued his aversion to calomel, and three doses had been daily given him for some time; but he still persisted in refusing to take exercise in the open air, which is an essential auxiliary to medicine in this case. The medical care of him had been confided to Mr. Stokoe, sur-

geon of the *Conqueror* (Adm. Plampin's flag-ship), who had consented to undertake the office with great reluctance. He would not suffer Mr. Baxter, and other medical persons whom Sir Hudson Lowe recommended, to come into his room.

From the Courier.—In the last dispatches received from St. Helena no mention is made of the troops being particularly unhealthy. On the contrary, by the latest returns, the number of sick appeared to be only 93 on a total of 1116, which is not more than the ordinary proportion.

Letter to the Editor of the Courier.

Carmarthen, Oct. 22.

Sir,—My having been on the staff at St. Helena for nearly two years, will, I trust, be considered as a good reason for obtruding myself on your time and the notice of the public, in order to make a few observations on an article which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 19th inst., respecting the great mortality at that place.

I embarked with my regiment, the 2d bat. of the 53d, at Portsmouth, on the 24 Aug. 1815, and remained at St. Helena until the 4th July 1817, during the whole of which time we only lost twelve men out of about six hundred, and two of those deaths were casualties.

The 2d bat. of the 66th reached that island about six months after our arrival, and did not, I believe, bury more than 25 men, the greater proportion of which were unseasoned boys.

I shall take it for granted that the *Chronicle* is correct in its statements relative to the loss of the 1st bat. of the 66th, which was transferred from India to St. Helena; but the mortality in that corps is no more attributable to that climate than if so many men had been killed in action; for this regiment was in a very sickly state before it embarked at Calcutta, and their loss was probably rather diminished than increased by the change of quarters.

You may, if you should think fit to do so, make this letter public.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. C. MANDEL, Capt. 53d reg.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, OCT. 17.

Whitehall, Oct. 14.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint Francis, Marquess of Hastings, &c. Governor-gen. of India, and Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces there, and of the

forces of the East-India Company, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and general in the army, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the most hon. Military Order of the Bath.

Lieut.gen. Sir Thos. Hislop, Bart. commanding his Majesty's troops in the Presidency of Fort St. George, in the

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East-India, Commander-in-chief of the forces of the East India Company in the said Presidency, and Knight Commander of the most hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said most hon. Military Order.

The undermentioned officers to be Knights' Commanders of the said most hon. Military Order of the Bath:—

Maj.gen. Dyson Marshall, of the East-India Company's army.

Maj.gen. Rufane Shaw Donkin.

The undermentioned officers to be Companions of the said Order:

Col. T. Munro, of the East-India Company's service, 12th N.I. Madras estab.

Col. John Doveton, do. 4th N.C. do.

Col. F. Hardyman, 17th foot.

Col. Thos. Britcher, 22d drag.

Lieut.col. H. S. Scott, of the East-India Company's service, 21th N.I. Madras estab.

Lieut.col. R. Gahan, do. 6th N.I. Bengal estab.

Lieut.col. R. Scot, do. 23d N.I. Madras estab.

Lieut.col. Neil McKellan, royal Scots.

Lieut.col. A. McDowell, of the East-India Company's service, 6th N.I. Madras estab.

Lieut.col. C. J. Milnes, 65th foot.

Lieut.col. hon. L. Stanhope, 47th reg. dep. q. mast. gen. East-Indies.

Lieut.col. E. M. Murray, 6th drag. dep. adj. gen. East-Indies.

Lieut.col. C. B. Burr, of the East-India Company's service, 7th N.I. Bombay estab.

Lieut.col. John Crosskill, do. artil. Madras estab.

Lieut.col. S. Dalrymple, do. artil. do.

Lieut.col. D. McLeod, do. 11th N.I. Bengal estab.

Lieut.col. J. Russell, do. 3d N.C. Madras estab.

Lieut.col. D. Prother, do. 9th N.I. Bombay estab.

Lieut.col. V. Blacker, do. 1st N.C. q. mast. gen. Madras estab.

Lieut.col. T. H. Somerset Conway, do. 6th N.C. adj. gen. do.

Lieut.col. W. Morrison, do. artil. do.

Maj. H. Munt, do. 6th N.C. do.

Maj. H. F. Smith, do. 14th N.I. do.

Maj. H. Bowen, do. 16th N.I. do.

Maj. T. H. Dawes, 22d drag.

Maj. J. L. Lushington, East-India Company's service, 4th N.C. Madras estab.

Maj. J. Knowles, do. 3d N.I. do.

Maj. J. Mackenzie, do. 20th N.I. do.

Maj. P. Vans Agnew, do. 24th. N.I. dep. adj. gen. Madras estab.

Maj. J. Ford, do. 2d N.I. do.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Sept. 30.—At a Court of Directors held at the East-India House, the court unanimously appointed the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone to succeed as Governor of

Bombay, on the 1st Nov. 1812, or on the previous death, resignation, or coming away of the rt.hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.

Oct. 14.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.

Capt. T. Larkins (2d), Marquis Camden; and Capt. H. Scott, Charles Grant, for Bombay and China.

Capt. C. Graham, William Pitt, for St. Helena, Beccoolen, and China.

Oct. 21.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Capt. C. Mortlock, Lowther Castle; and Capt. R. Nisbet, Essex; for Bombay and China.

Oct. 28.—A court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Capt. C. O. Mayne was sworn into the command of the ship Atlas, consigned to Bengal and China.

THE ARMY.

The following is the official account of the reductions, &c. in the army:

Reductions.

20th light dragoons.....	454	
21st ditto.....	648	
22d ditto.....	648	
Staff corps of cav.....	216	
112 men per reg. in the two regs. of life guards, and 104 men in the royal reg. of horse guards.....	328	
Ten men per troop in each of the regs. of drag. guards and drag. serv- ing in Great Britain and Ireland.....	1700	
Difference of estab. be- tween the six regs. of cav. returning from France and that now fixed....	1104	
Sixteen boys per reg. in the royal reg. of horse guards, drag. guards, and drag. do.	336	
Three troops of the royal waggon train.....	536	
		6000*
Ten men per company in each of the regs. of foot guards, 72 companies..	720	
		720
54th, 95th, 96th, and 97th regs. each at 800 rank and file.....	3200	
3d and 4th bat. of the 60th	1600	
Third bat. rifle brigade..	810	

* One serj. per troop in each of the regs. of drag. guards, dragoons, and light drags. serving in Great Britain and Ireland.

Two West India regts. ..	1600
The royal York rangers ..	1000
The royal West India rangers ..	1000
The royal African corps ..	1000
The York chasseurs	800
Two black garrison companies for service of the Bahamas ..	200
Recruiting companies of 18 regts.	144
15 privates per company in every reg. of infantry, exclusive of India ..	12,600
Royal staff corps, two companies ..	120
Difference of estab. between the 84th and 86th reg. ordered home from India, and that now fixed ..	608
	<hr/> 24,682
Total cav. foot guards and inf. ..	31,402+

The supernumerary lieut.col. of the two regts. of life guards to be discontinued upon the strength of those corps, and their pay to be placed under the head of allowances, &c.

The supernumerary lieut.col. of five regts. of inf.

The officers of the reorg. com. of 18 regts. The third subalt. per cent. in the regts. of foot guards.

The additional lieut. per comp. in regts. of light inf. and rifle bats., and corps serving in the West Indies and Ceylon.

The second assist.-surge. of regts. of cav. foot guards and inf.

Reduced Establishment of all Regiments, at Home and Abroad, except those in the East-Indies.

Cavalry—(light and heavy)—light troops, 1 col. 1 lieut.col. 2 majrs. 8 capts. 8 lieuts. 2 cornets the usual staff—25 serjs. 24 corporals, 8 trumpeters, 8 furriers, 336 privates, 273 horses—16 privates in each troop to be discontinued.

Infantry—ten companies—1 col. 1 lieut.col. 2 majrs. 10 capts. 12 lieuts. 8 ens.—The usual staff—15 serjs. 36 corporals, 22 drummers, 620 privates.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST EAST INDIAN AT BRISTOL.

Extract of a private Letter.

Oct. 20.—The *Albion*, Capt. Buckham, belonging to Messrs. Fishers and Co., arrived in this port direct from Calcutta. She is the first vessel here since the privileged opening of the East India trade; she came into King-royal with her standing sails, top-gallants, &c. all set, and fired a salute of 14 guns. Capt. Stanhope, aid-de-camp to the Marquis of Hast-

ings, came on board at the Cape with dispatches, which, from the extreme caution and vigilance of our custom-house officers, are not yet suffered to be landed. The *Albion* sailed from Calcutta 6th May, arrived at the Cape 29th July, sailed 4th Aug., and passed St. Helena 27th Sept.

Passengers.—H. H. Tullah, lady and family to the Cape; Capt. Stanhope, of the 53d reg. D. M'Laughlan, Esq. to Bristol, &c.

The dispatches brought by the hon. Capt. Stanhope, contain the most satisfactory accounts of the state of affairs. With the exception of Bajee Row, all the other states and powers lately opposed to the British interests had submitted to the policy and views of the Marquis of Hastings. The officer who has brought these dispatches is not the son of the Earl of Harrington; he is a cousin of the Earl of Chesterfield.

THE CALALVA EAST-INDIAN.

We regret to state that intelligence received by the Windsor Castle, which left Bombay on the 3d June and Mauritius the 17th July, confirms a previous rumour of the loss of this vessel. The *Calalva* sprung a leak off the Cape, in a severe gale on the 23d June, when it was determined to bear up for Bombay, to dock the ship. In her passage thither she struck on the small island of Cargados, on the 7th July, and was totally wrecked. The crew were landed in succession by the long-boat, Capt. Dalrymple remaining on board till the last; he then embarked with Mr. Grant, the surgeon's mate, and 15 men, but unfortunately, in the attempt to reach the shore, the long-boat was upset, and all were lost in sight of their surviving companions. Capt. Dalrymple, we understand, married only a few weeks before setting out on this disastrous voyage. Mr. Ayres, the purser, quitted the scene of the wreck in an open boat with the sixth officer and eight men; and without the aid of a compass, or any other nautical instrument, arrived safe at the Isle of France in three days. On the 14th July, H.M. ship *Magicienne*, with the *Challenger* sloop and a schooner, immediately put to sea to bring away the crew, taking with them some practised divers, in the hope of recovering some part of the specie lost in the *Calalva*. The ship and cargo were extremely valuable, and, by the best accounts, are estimated at £350,000. A great proportion of this value belongs to the East-India Company, who never insure; but the remainder is far from being covered, the whole of the policies effected at Lloyd's not exceeding £60,000. From the doubts thrown on the first account of this loss, by the silence of the captain of the *Columbo*, re-insurances were effected

of 100 lts. per company in every reg. of inf. exclusive of those serving in the East Indies.

on Friday and Saturday last, to the amount of £12,000, at a premium of 50 per cent.

MISCELLANIES.

By an official return from the custom-house at Dublin to an order from the House of Commons, for an account of the number of ships, with the amount of their tonnage, which have entered inwards and cleared outwards at the several ports of Ireland, to and from the East-Indies, for ten years, ending 5th Jan. 1818, it appears that an American vessel, burthen 399 tons, which touched at Cork in the year 1817, bound to Canton in China, was the only vessel that entered inwards or cleared outwards during that period.

Sir Chas. Colville (the brother of Lord Colville) whose distinguished services as a general of division under the Duke of Wellington are well known, is to be the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, on the retirement of Sir Miles Nightingale.

It is understood that the 11th and 13th drag. are to proceed to the East-Indies.

Oct. 28.—The *Phantom*, Capt. Dillon, sailed from Portsmouth for Calcutta direct, with specie, on account of the East India Company.

Mr. J. E. Higginson is permitted, by the hon. the court of directors, to proceed to Madras to practise as an attorney in the supreme court of that presidency.

A paragraph in the French papers notices the equipment at Rochefort of an expedition consisting of two ships, the object of which is to visit the coast of China, and thence carry off some of the natives for the purpose of establishing a manufacture of tea at Cayenne. The French officers will, we suspect, find this a very difficult task; for experience has proved the extreme jealousy of the Chinese in guarding the secret of their staple manufactory, and their success in hitherto obviating all the ingenuity of Europeans in pursuing the knowledge of it.

Paris, Oct. 24.—H. M.'s frigate *La Cybele*, commanded by M. de Kergariou, which sailed in March 1815, for Cochin China, returned to Brest on the 19th inst. after a voyage of 31 months; she has navigated several passages on the eastern seas, and most successfully discharged the mission upon which she was dispatched.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

London, Oct. 23.—The following are extracted from accounts brought by the *Windsor Castle*:—The *Marg*, of Huntley, in company with the *Duke of York*, had arrived at Bombay on the 15th May, and when the *Windsor Castle* left that presidency, the 3d June, they had considerable part of their cargo for China on board. The *Hastings* man-of-war, from Ben-

gal, for whose safety apprehensions have been entertained, in consequence of her having sailed from Madras on the 26th April, had arrived at the Mauritius, and in consequence of a survey held upon her, it was deemed expedient to lighten her 300 tons; she was expected to sail in a few days, the 25th July.

An English ship, coming from Bombay, was lately wrecked near Suez. The whole cargo, which was for account of the Pacha of Egypt, and was estimated at 250,000 piastres, is lost.

The Lord Keith East Indiaman, was off the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th July. She had been sailing for a week past at the rate of 200 miles a day, and expected to reach Madras about the 10th Sept. The officers, passengers, and crew, were all in good health and spirits, and had experienced no accident or inconvenience since they left England.

Portsmouth, Oct. 21.—The *Regatta*, transport, Dixon, arrived from Ceylon; sailed 26th April, from the Cape 22d July, and from St. Helena 18th Sept., experiencing a dreadful shock of thunder and lightning, which struck the ship and knocked down every man that was on deck: one of the crew, John Martin, was killed on the spot, the main royal mast-head was split, the royal and top-gallant-masts rendered useless, the topmast shattered, and about two-thirds of the main-mast carried entirely away, and the star-board pump split; for some time the *Regatta* was thought to be on fire, being enveloped in smoke, and smelling strongly of sulphur.

The *John* transport, Lieut. Pritchard, agent, arrived last week at Portsmouth, from Colombo, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. She took five companies of the royal African corps from Sierra Leone to the Cape; and the 83d reg. from the Cape to Ceylon, intending to bring home the 19th foot. War breaking out with the Canadians prevented their return. Such is stated to be the unpropitious state of our affairs there, that it would require a very large force to regain even a military possession of the country we once had. The *John* brought dispatches from Sir R. Klog, who was lying in Trincomalee, with the *Minden*, *Orlando*, *Conway*, and *Racine*. The *Magicienne* was at the Mauritius; the *Towey* in the Gulf of Persia; the *Conway* was shortly to relieve the latter. The *John* left St. Helena on the 17th Aug. The *Conqueror* (Adm. Plamplin), *Racoon*, *Musquito*, *Podargus*, and *Redpole*, were lying at or cruising round the island. The *Eurydice* was on her way to the Cape; the *Favourite* was at Ascension, Lieut. W. D. Evans (flag lieut. to Adm. Plamplin) had been promoted, and appointed to the *Redpole*, vice Capt. Pasley, deceased.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,
HOME LIST.

BIRTH.

Aug. 7. At St. Helena, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wynyard, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 9. At Fatty-Ghur, Bengal, at Douthorn House, Hen. 24-cienham, Esq. second son of the late Roger Swertham, Esq. of Somersford South, in the county of Chester, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Esq. Douthorn, Esq. Collector and Minor-Master of the province of Fatty-Ghur.

In Sept. At St. Pancras Church, Capt. J. Murray, Bengal Military Service, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Smyth, sister of Capt. W. H. Smyth, of H.M. ship *Ald*.

Oct. 1. By special license, in London, Hen. J. Pearson, Esq. only son of H. Pearson, Esq. of Calcutta, to the beautiful Matilda Moore, late of Hanwick Street, Dublin, third daughter of the late Theophilus Moore, of Edinburgh, and niece to Sir D. Blair. Mr. Pearson is heir to ten thousand year.

2. At Cumberwell Church, Mr. Edw. G. Hill, of Queenshithe, to Rosetta, daughter to the late Wm. Ford, Esq. of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

May 3. At Jaulnah, in the East-Indies, aged 24, Lieut. R. A. P. Hillman, Adj. of the 1st Batt. 10th reg. Bombay N.I. and Persian Interpreter to the Commanding Officer of the Poona Subsidary Force. His death was occasioned by a stroke of the sun, which he suffered in the discharge of his duty in the field, with the forces under Brig-gen. Lieut. Smith. This amiable young man was as much distinguished by his military ardour and intelligence, as by his exemplary exercise of all the endearing charities and sacred duties of a son and brother.

Sept. 28. At the house of her uncle, Chas. Jollands, Esq. in Brunswick Square, Lavina Rogers, aged 10 years, second daughter of Major Rogers, Military Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope.

Oct. 11. At Brighton, in the 153 year of her age, Emily, the late widow of John Reistow, Esq. formerly of Calcutta.

— At Weymouth, deservedly regretted by his family and friends, Philip Coates, Esq. of New Sidney Place, Bath, in his 64th year. For upwards of 40 years he served the Hon. East-India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, with integrity and honour.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1818.

Cotton.—The depressed state of the Cotton market, and the low prices submitted to, particularly in the East India descriptions, is beginning to attract much attention, and will probably induce extensive purchasers to come forward. Last week there was a renewed enquiry for Surat Cotton, but the buyers selected the better qualities, and as the holders are rather firm, the purchasers could not be made on the low terms expected, otherwise the business done would have been extensive, particularly for the home consumption of the country; Bengals were in good request for exportation.

Sugar.—Towards the close of last week the demand for Muscovades revived. Foreign Sugars have been little required after.

Coffee.—The prices of fine Coffee has declined considerably, and is lower in proportion than the ordinary qualities. The demand by private contracts continues very limited.

Spices are heavy, and generally declining; the request for Pepper has, however, considerably revived this forenoon.

Silk.—The extensive sale at the India House, which commenced Monday the 19th instant, finished this forenoon; the prices have gone off 2s. a lb. per lb. higher than last sale; the China Silks at the advance of 6s. 6 3/4 per lb.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 25, Cork. Oct. 4, Deal, Oromocto, Strickland, from Bombay.

28, Liverpool, Dorothy, Howard, from Bombay; sailed 15th May.

Oct. 2, Portsmouth, Brilliant, Bothwell, from Ceylon, 14th April; Cape, 14th July.

3, Old Portsmouth. 6, Deal. 11, Gravesend, General Harris, Welsted, from China, 1st April; Penang, 21st May; St. Helena, 20th August.

6, Portsmouth, John, Fairborn, from Ceylon, 26th April; Cape, 14th July; St. Helena, 17th August.

—, Plymouth. 14, Gravesend, Sappho, Hall, from Bombay, 1st June.

30, Liverpool, Liverpool, Williams, from Bengal, 26th May.

11, Off Dover, Nancy, Gray, from Batavia.

12, Gravesend, Prince Regent, Clifford, from Bengal.

14, Gravesend, Daphne, Appleby, from Bengal and Cape.

18, Portsmouth, James, Martin, from Ceylon, 17th February; Cape, 20th June; St. Helena, 21 August.

20, Portsmouth, Regatta, Dixon, from Ceylon, 26th April; Cape, 22 July; St. Helena, 26th August.

—, Liverpool, Partridge, Clarkson, from Bombay, 2d July; Mauritius, 2d August; Cape, 1st September.

22, Off Ormshead, Bengal, Cuthbertson, from Bengal.

24, Gravesend, Windsor Castle, Haggard, from Bombay.

Departures.

Sept. 27, Portsmouth, Oct. 7, Lymington, Lord Sidmouth, Gummer, for New South Wales.

28, Portsmouth, H. M. S. Carron, for East-India.

—, Portsmouth, Hottentot, Taylor, for Cape.

—, Portsmouth, Northumbrian, Lawson, for Bengal.

—, Portsmouth, Samuel, Barret, for Cape.

—, Coova, Flora, Timor, for Batavia.

—, Plymouth, Thalia, Herbert, for Bengal.

20, Sheerness. 17, Portsmouth, Surrey, Haines, for New South Wales.

—, Portsmouth, Thomas, —, for Cape.

Oct. 8, Gravesend, Mary, Moffet, for Ceylon.

—, Deal, 16, Portsmouth, Providence, Moon, for Cape, Madras and Bengal.

13, Gravesend, 17, Deal. 20, Portsmouth, Blendenhall, Martin, for Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

16, Gravesend. 21, Deal, Lord Cuthbert, Ardler, for Cape, Madras, &c.

—, Gravesend. 21, Deal, Lady Barrington, Leing, for Madras, Cape and Bombay.

19, Deal, Harriet, Jones, for New South Wales.

20, Bristol, Allison, Buckham, for Bengal and Cape.

21, Portsmouth, H.M.S. Phaeton, for Bengal.

—, Plymouth, Iris, Jones, for Bombay.

—, Plymouth, Lord Suffolk, Brown, for Bengal.

22, Gravesend, Kirk Ella, Scott, for Bengal.

23, Gravesend. 28, Deal, Brothers, Samp, for Batavia.

26, Gravesend, Cornwallis, Montrey, for Cape.

—, Coova, (on the East from Birmingham), Elizabeth, Heckford.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Ship's Name. Tons. Probable Time of Sailing.

Cape of Good Hope.

Sarah Ann..... 200 Nov. 3

Bombay.

Westmorland .. 300 Nov. 3

Calcutta.

Prince Regent... 400 Nov. 15

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1818-19.

When sailed.	Ship.	Tonnage.	Master or Owner.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Passes.	Destinations.	To be expected.	To be expected.
4	Marquis Camden	1000	(Successors of J. P. Larkins, deceased)	Thos. Larkins	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	1818.	1819.
5	Charles Grant	1000	Wm. Williams	Hugh Scott	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Nov.	3 Jan.
6	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	Chas. Mortlock	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Nov.	3 Jan.
7	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	Thos. Boreadale	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
8	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	Richd. Nichol	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
9	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	Archd. Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
10	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	George Westhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
11	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	J. R. Franklin	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
12	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	Richd. Nichol	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
13	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	E. Oway Mayne	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
14	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	Thos. M'Taggart	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
15	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	Gen. Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
16	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	John Buchanan	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
17	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	Wm. Manning	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
18	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	C. B. Gribble	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
19	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	John Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
20	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	R. B. Dalrymple	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
21	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	Alex. Lindsay	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
22	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	Philip Hughes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
23	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	John Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
24	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	Richard Hawes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
25	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	Charles Graham	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.
26	Leander	1000	Wm. Williams	W. Youngblood	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay & China	18 Dec.	3 Feb.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	0	10	0	0
Coffee, Java.....Cwt.	7	10	0	8	0	0
Cheribon.....	7	10	0	7	12	0
Bourbon.....	8	0	0			
Mocha.....	8	0	0			
Cotton, Surat.....s. lb.	0	1	4	0	1	3
Extra fine.....	0	1	4	0	1	3
Bengal.....	0	0	8	0	0	21
Bourbon.....	0	0	0	0	2	0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.						
Alum, Epotic.....Cwt.	1	5	0	2	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	5	0	0	3	5	0
Borax, Rehmel.....	1	17	0	0	5	0
Unrefined, or Tinned						
Camphire unrefined.....	10	0	0			
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	4	0	0	0	5
Ceylon.....	0	0	0			
Cassia, India.....Cwt.	17	0	0	10	10	0
Laguira.....	10	0	0	11	0	0
Cassia Oil.....lb.	6	1	11	0	3	10
China Root.....Cwt.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Coculus Indicus.....	3	5	0	0	15	0
Colombo Root.....	3	5	0			
Dragon's Blood.....	35	0	0	37	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, Timp.....	10	0	0			
Arabic.....	4	5	0	0	0	0
Assafetida.....	11	0	0	13	0	0
Benjamin.....	5	0	0	65	0	0
Anini.....Cwt.	5	0	0			
Galbanum.....	34	0	0	33	0	0
Gambogium.....	15	0	0	10	0	0
Myrrh.....	0	10	0	7	0	0
Olibanum.....	7	0	0	8	0	0
Lac Lake.....	0	1	5	0	3	0
Ilex.....	0	5	0	0	7	0
Shell, Black.....	3	0	0	7	0	0
St. Peter.....	3	10	0	0	0	0
Stick.....	2	0	0	3	0	0
Musk, China.....Cwt.	2	0	0	2	10	0
Nux Vomica.....Cwt.	1	5	0	1	10	0
Oil Cassia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cinnamon.....	0	15	0			
Cloves.....	0	3	0			
Mace.....	0	1	0	0	1	0
Nutmegs.....	0	1	0	0	1	0
Opium.....lb.						
Kishkash.....	0	4	0	0	11	0
Sal Ammoniac.....Cwt.	6	0	0			
Senna.....	0	1	3	0	0	0
Turnerick, Java.....Cwt.	1	5	0			

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.						
Turnerick, Bengal.....Cwt.	0	10	0	10	1	0
China.....	1	10	0			
Zedary.....						
Galls, in South.....						
Blow.....	10	13	0			
Indigo, Blue.....lb.						
Blue and Violet.....	0	4	0	0	0	3
Purple and Violet.....	0	8	0	0	8	10
Good Ditt.....	0	8	0	0	8	6
Fine Violet.....	0	8	0	0	8	3
Good Ditt.....	0	2	8	0	7	11
Fine Violet & Copper.....	0	7	3	0	7	7
Fine & Good Copper.....	0	7	0	0	7	3
Mudding Ditt.....	0	6	6	0	6	9
Ordinary.....	0	5	9	0	4	0
Fine Madras.....						
Manila.....Cwt.	1	8	0	1	8	0
Rice.....Cwt.						
Safflower.....Cwt.	8	0	0	8	0	0
Sage.....Cwt.	0	7	0	0	0	0
Saltpeetre, Rehmel.....						
Silk, Bengal shawl.....lb.						
Nail.....						
Ditto White.....						
China.....						
Organic.....	0	10	0	0	10	10
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	3	7	0	3	11
Cloves.....						
Bourbon.....	0	7	11	0	0	11
Mace.....	0	6	4			
Nutmegs.....	2	1	0	2	2	0
Ginger.....Cwt.	0	0	0			
Pepper, Company's lb.	0	0	0			
Privilege.....	0	0	4			
White.....	0	1	1			
Sugar, Yellow.....Cwt.	3	0	0	3	0	0
White.....	2	0	0	2	10	0
Brown.....	1	10	0	1	1	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	3	0			
Congou.....	0	3	0	0	3	0
Souchong.....	0	3	0	0	4	0
Campel.....	0	3	1	0	3	10
Twankay.....	0	3	0	0	3	0
Prase.....	0	4	0	0	4	10
Hysan skin.....	0	3	0	0	3	11
Hyson.....	0	4	0	0	5	0
Gumwader.....	0	7	0	0	8	0
Turnershell.....	1	10	0	1	0	0
Woods, Sautchur's Radiation	0	0	0	10	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 November—Prompt 20 January.

Private-Trade.—Nainmoka—Tervindams—Cassia—Hafraes—Durem—Mulsim—Choppal—Carpet—Shawls—Blue and White—Sallam—Madras Handkerchiefs—Vestapollam—Nankens—Blue and White—Pace Goods—Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks.

For Sale 10 November—Prompt 5 February.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves—Oil of Mace—Sallapere—Black Pepper—Liversol—Sallapere—Black Pepper—Long Pepper—Ginger—Sage—Cassia Ligna—Cassia Buds—Mace—Nutmegs.

For Sale 15 November—Prompt 5 February.

Company's.—Hemp—Saps.—Liversol and Private-Trade.—Star Anniseed—Gum Arabic—Myrrh—Tamarind—Cardamoms—Margeret—Cassia Oil—Redwood—Camphire—Ezrilla—Sticklac—Ebony Wood—Blackwood—Terra Japonica—Shallat—Borax—Ceylon—Cardamoms—Tin—Cassia—Lac Uye—Tinned—Chat Chub—Kishkash—Gum Anini—Gum Olibanum—Benjamin—Alum—Turnerick—Chillies—Unrased Wood—Gum unrased—Gum Copal—Seedlac—Commis—Sesil—Catechu—Galls—Sapan Wood—Coccol Nut Oil—Dragon's Blood—Musk—Safflower—Kail—Teak Wood—Galinggal Root—Red Induricus Wood—Bitter Suckle—Anaboge.

For Sale 17 November—Prompt 5 February.

Liversol and Private-Trade.—Bantons—China Ink—Horn Tips—Turnershell—Hides—Sea Horse Teeth—Iron Bottles—Fans—Fishing Lines—Buffalo Horns.

For Sale 1 December—Prompt 20 February.

Tea, Bohea, 300,000 lbs.—Congou, 5,000,000 lbs.—Campel, Pekoe, and Souchong, 350,000 lbs.—Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,000,000 lbs.—Hyson, 250,000 lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,000,000 lbs.

For Sale 15 December—Prompt 5 March.

Company's.—Bengal Carpets—Persian Carpets—Bengal Madras Piece Goods—Bengal Piece Goods—Coast Piece Goods—Barrat Piece Goods—Nankens Cloth.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the General Harris.

Company's.—Tea.—Private-Trade and Privileges.—Teas—Blue Nankens—Madras Wines—Shirts.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Accounts from Calcutta, dated in May, received since our last report, show an improvement in the Company's 5 per Cent. Paper, the discount being from 5 to 6 per Cent.—Bills at 6 Months' Sight, Calcutta on London, at 9s. 7d. to 9s. 7½d. per 100 Rupees;—Bills at 6 Months' Sight, Bombay on London, at 9s. 1d. per 100 Rupees;—Bills at 6 Months' Sight, Bombay on London, at 9s. 1d. per 100 Rupees;—Bills at 6 Months' Sight, Calcutta Exchange, 307 1/2 Rupees per 100 Spanish Dollars;—Bombay Exchange, 250 Bombay Rupees per 100 Spanish Dollars.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of September to the 25th of October 1818.

1818. Sept. 26	28	30	Oct. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Bank Stock.	5 p. Cent. Reduced.	5 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. (Cons. 1780).	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Prize Annuities.	Omanum.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ss. Sea Annuities.	3/4 p. Cent.	1 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchange.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets. £. s. d.	1818. Sept. 26								
—	—	73 74	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	4 1/2d	—	—	—	—	73 76p	15. 17p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	1818. Sept. 26								
—	—	74 75	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	—	—	74 1/2	—	3 1/2d	—	—	—	—	—	15. 17p	74 75 1/2	19 18 0	28								
—	—	74 75 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2d	225 1/2	—	—	—	74 76p	15. 17p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	30								
—	—	75 76 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2d	226	—	—	—	75 77 1/2	—	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	Oct. 1								
—	—	75 76 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	—	—	74 1/2	—	3 1/2d	—	—	—	—	80p	17. 19p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	2								
—	—	75 76 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	—	—	74 1/2	—	3 1/2d	—	—	—	—	84p	18. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	3								
—	—	75 76 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	—	—	74 1/2	—	3 1/2d	—	—	—	—	85. 86p	19. 19p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	4								
—	—	75 76 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	—	—	74 1/2	—	3 1/2d	226	—	—	—	90. 88p	20. 22p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	5								
—	—	75 76 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	—	—	74 1/2	—	3 1/2d	—	—	—	—	90. 88p	20. 22p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	6								
—	—	76 75 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2d	—	—	—	—	90p	21. 19p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	7								
—	—	75 76 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	—	—	74 1/2	—	3 1/2d	—	—	—	—	87. 89p	20. 17p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	8								
—	—	75 76 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2d	—	—	—	—	89. 88p	18. 20p	75 1/2	19 18 0	9								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	74 1/2	84 1/2	89. 88p	17. 19p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	10								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88. 90p	17. 19p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	11								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88. 90p	17. 19p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	12								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1/2	17. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	13								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1/2	17. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	14								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1/2	19. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	15								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1/2	19. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	16								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1/2	19. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	17								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1/2	19. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	18								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1/2	19. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	19								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1/2	19. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	20								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1/2	19. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	21								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1/2	19. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	22								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1/2	19. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	23								
—	—	74 74 1/2	105 105 1/2	105 105 1/2	19 19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1/2	19. 20p	75 75 1/2	19 18 0	24								

E. KYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
DECEMBER 1818.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT HON. WARREN HASTINGS.

Governor-General of Bengal from 1774 to 1785.

REFLECTIONS on the character of acts done in the exercise of power, always involve a reference to some standard of right; a dependence on some authority as the fountain of principle. Locke is often appealed to as if he were a Newton in unfolding the laws of the universe of politics, and in applying the moral of history to the philosophy of legislation; but I apprehend that Newton could have contrived a world had there been a void in nature to receive one, better than Locke contrived a constitution for the little state of South Carolina.*

* A recent Report of the legislature of South Carolina, as to the expediency or inexpediency of altering the penal code of that state, recalls to mind "a memorable instance of the fallacy of human wisdom when speculating upon laws and government. Mr. Locke, the profoundest philosopher of his age, furnished a form of government and system of laws for South Carolina. Mr. Locke's government and laws are known to have failed in every respect. The only laws which have been able to stand the test of ages have grown out of the progressive exigencies of mankind; they are the lessons of experience, not the suggestions of speculation. The laws of Solon and Lycurgus have passed away. The common and civil laws have lasted for ages, and will probably continue in force for ages to come." Let us not be surprised at this intimation by our

Universal law, public law, and municipal law are often confounded, especially by persons who are personally concerned only in the execution of the last. Universal law assigns the principle; municipal law declares circumstantial provisions for its application. It is plain that municipal law, by instituting the same provision for all cases, is often compelled to adjudicate blindly. For example, universal law says, that the personal property of an intestate leaving a widow and children shall be divided between them. But in what proportion? Suppose the municipal law to give one-third to the wife, and two-thirds to the offspring; if a single child survive, he takes the

of the federal states of a republic; the parts of the Union are but fragments of a monarchy, now fused into one mass, but merely held within the elastic zone of an imperial commonwealth by the present coincidence, or as least capacity of reconciliation, which subsists between their common and separate interests. Their separation in municipal laws and immunities is the cement of their union; because the sober tone of thought and habit of consulting experience which prevails in some states, balances the rash confidence in democratic theories, which would precipitate others into anarchy.

two-thirds; if ten children want provision, each gets a fifteenth, while the mother has never more nor less than five fifteenths. Public law is, and ought to be, less definite in its provisions than municipal law, to avoid this kind of imperfection; because the subjects for decision are so grand and important that each particular case deserves to be weighed individually, that a solemn adjudication may direct the application of the universal principle, and make the expedient and the lawful coincide. Public law partakes of the limited compass of municipal law, when its institutes impose on the judge the necessity of pronouncing a decision contrary to equity; it expands into the latitude of universal law, when it declares a principle, and leaves the trustees and ministers of statistical power to apply it justly under various circumstances. Vulgar minds will never understand the latitude of authority which leaves justice free to act worthy of herself; it is distinct from the doctrine of extreme cases, inasmuch as to supply a rule is not to violate one.

Having mentioned the name of Locke, in a way which to those who admire his little deference for elder authorities may seem too free, it becomes requisite, before proceeding with the narrative, to explain in what degree his authority is objected to.

The nonsense of Sir Robert Filmer is the bulwark of Locke. The victory achieved in the first book of the treatise on government gives authority to the second. Don Quixote is ridiculous only because he failed to demolish the windmill; but if he had hewn off the wings of his versatile enemy, he might, in the irresistible greatness of a brilliant name, have proceeded to carry away the chimney-corners of cottages, and the common benches of market towns; and taking contributions of brickwork and planking from every gentleman's seat in the same ratio, of the same value, however

large the lauded estate, with these materials he might have built a state-house on a broad foundation, as an universal model, fit to be adopted in constructing the residence of power and seat of order in every community. Locke's principles of government have been frequently assailed without being shaken, because his antagonists have either directly or indirectly sought to reverse the overthrow of that *divine right*, which claims to be invested with a celestial commission to reign without the countenance of divine grace, and in opposition to divine providence; of that imperscriptible title to govern which, when the crown has fallen from this end of the chain, goes up to antiquity to find it at the other. But if the nonsense of Sir Robert Filmer be discarded, and Locke's treatise on government be examined *per se*, it may be possible to demonstrate that the latter is essentially defective as a system of first principles. Unless we concede that to philosophers, which we deny to kings, this author has no divine right to the throne of a university, from which he has so long delivered precepts to the founders of states; so long pronounced *sic jubet* to the framers of constitutions; so long given laws to lawgivers, without appeal. His treatise may be impeached in three ways: first, by pursuing some of his unguarded principles to their inevitable consequences. This has been done abundantly by speculative writers, who have commenced with elementary abstractions taken as axioms on his authority; have derived thence a middle series of new and surprising deductions by strictly logical steps, and have urged their conclusions to the *reductio ad absurdum*, without intending or suspecting it. They give us reasonings *a priori*, which run before experience; and deductions *a fortiori*, which are stronger than fact. Secondly, among the principles of polity advanced by Mr. Locke as

reducible to practice, specific institutes wrought into his representative system may be shewn to be but a partial application of those supports to right, and restraints on wrong, which both the history of nations and of man individually indicate to be necessary parts in a theory professing to provide for the origin and continuance of a perfect government by mechanical contrivance; for if abstract principles contemplate a state of society which does not exist, they are fit to be adopted only in abstract times and abstract countries, perhaps in some other planet. Thirdly, Mr. Locke's celebrated treatise is but half a system as far as it is practically right. The introduction to another subject is not the place to *prove* this. For a detailed argument there is no room; but the reader will perhaps permit recourse to a figure, to illustrate what is meant by half a system. Suppose the section of a ship to be built according to the rules of naval architecture, with the beak-head, the bow, the cutwater, the keel, the ribs, the side-planking, and the decks, as far as the hull extends, complete; but without waist, taff-rail, stern-ports, quarter-deck, cabin, or rudder. We do not mean to have it imagined that this half section shall be open to the waves aft, but merely that the hull shall terminate with what ship-builders term a dead-flat, and with a dwarf bulkhead scarcely rising above the water-line, and without having the upper and lower works united by a reconciling sweep. Suppose further this section of a yacht to be seven hundred miles long, or of any indefinite magnitude which would make it equally impossible to survey the whole so as to see the good points and the defects together, or to transfer to the design the results obtained from experiments on a small scale. A ship cannot be constructed like a wherry, nor could a yacht of these imaginary dimensions be built like a ship; and

therefore we must augment the grandeur of the oak and the loftiness of the fir by a scale of leagues for feet.

The source of fallacy in theories of government is, that the whole machine is too vast to be seen in operation at once; and no model can be made to represent the spontaneous actions of living agents, and the various movements of knowledge and ignorance, wisdom and folly, honesty and intrigue, patriotism and faction. Hence the practical results of revolutions, founded on abstract principles, disappoint the theorist, because the theory is false. We must not temporize with political empyrics, and say, that their plans are good in theory, but this is not a time to make such experiments: no, theory and practice coincide where the engineer can comprehend every thing in the calculation; but the time can never come, when it will be proper to consign the destinies of a mighty nation to innovators, who cannot see half the springs in the complex machine which they dare offer to touch. But, to return to the naval metaphor:—were a seaman to meet such a leviathan at sea, he would know, from the manner in which she carried herself in the water, that something in the construction was radically wrong; yet, as a practical man, he might be puzzled by the complexity of the theory: if he criticise the head, the keel, the cant-timbers, or the transoms of the hull, it is retorted that these are all framed according to art; and a logical demonstration is given, that the practical navigator's objections are in the main wrong, as to those separate points. Whereas, it might be found a valid stricture to say, that the body section of the yacht affords *but one extremity of a system*, and that the parts do not form a whole; that graduated stations for equipping powers to play, and the true place for the helm, are not taken care of in the design. A

boat so constructed might be kept afloat in smooth water by stowing every thing at the head; and if it were at sea in rough weather, the captain would probably take advantage of the distress of the crew to put on a stern and quarter gallery as well as he could. During the commonwealth of England, the vessel of the state was afloat without a stern. The republic of France rode out the first part of a storm, under the same deficiency; but neither of those boats were formed to live long, guided by a thousand paddles instead of a rudder. Cromwell put a stern on the vessel when he dissolved the Long Parliament: Buonaparte did the same when he dismissed the Council of Five Hundred. The tenor of history seems to indicate, that when a tyrant is expelled, the change in the government is generally permanent; but that when a revolution is founded on a fallacious theory, and carried on by half-enlightened innovators without any regard to the personal character of the reigning monarch, the body of the people, after suffering the consequent visitations of mischief and misery, at length perceive that they have been the offenders, and repair the double injury to themselves and the exiled family, by a restoration. Hence in transactions with sovereign states, for the same power to give validity by its diplomatic seal to a deposition in one part of the world and to a restoration in another, involves nothing that is repugnant. Both acts may consult the welfare of the respective nations, and be consistent with public law; the censure of the shallow or the perverse cannot make them unjust.

The vindication of the revolution of 1688 does not depend on the truth or validity of an abstract system for making constitutions. Resistance to intolerable oppression does not want the sanction of any modern authority; it is as old as the times of Rehobam

and the Tarquins. It has burst into action immemorably both in Asia and in Europe; and as a sentiment, a feeling, and principle, it is to be vindicated by the extremity of the case and the ultimate fruits of the remedy applied. But as a doctrine founded on abstract principles, it is found, in the treatises which teach it, involved with many serious fallacies; and the pernicious practice of making it an accompaniment of the A, B, C, a perpetual commonplace in manuals of education, is calculated to generate sedition and culpable rebellion in wicked spirits, and to operate on the weak and ignorant, as a stimulus to watch for occasions to murmur. Were the subterfuge of founding moral principles on extreme cases applied to the common transactions between man and man, it would create a bias to villany by an artificial process. The philosopher who wants to blind himself need only look intensely at the brass bason of extreme cases. To apply the same doctrine to the relations which exist between the governing powers and the governed, while the executive can execute the laws, is a misdemeanor against the whole community, an offence against the majesty of the state, whether the title of the chief magistrate be founded on a revolution, a restoration, or a lawful accession; because neither an individual, a club, nor a crowd, constitutes the people; nor can a faction, a party, a town, or a district, with or without the elective franchise, represent the state, or speak as the organ of the nation.

Where is the professor in the *a priori* school of polity that could have invented such a system of government as exists in British India *inapictio Regis et Senatûs Angliæ*? There a servant of the state may attain imperial authority without the guilt and danger of usurpation; nay, he may be conducted through the portals of promotion to the highest step in the

throne of deputed sovereignty, from public spirit rather than ambition ; and he returns to the condition of a subject without being degraded, resigning official dignity to carry personal honour into retirement. It might seem, at first view, that the temporary reign of a Governor-general in India is not essentially different in its tenure from that of a viceroy under any other European monarchy, nor virtually distinguishable from that of a president of a powerful republic elected for a definite term. But his situation is not so dependent on court favour as that of the first ; nor is he held and firmly bound like the second, in a heavy obligation to a sort of national vestry, who name the chief magistrate by the organic sympathies of party, conditioned for the payment of such offices and favours as a republican court has to distribute. His responsibility is more real than that of either ; and his ultimate security from the assaults of faction and intrigue, if his administration can be vindicated as just and able, is guaranteed by the composition and character of the high tribunal of parliament. There may be obliquity, ambition, injustice, and disgrace in petty wars with defenceless tribes, to dispossess savages of lands which the civilized borderers know how to cultivate ; while a contest which ends in adding a kingdom to an empire may be direct, equitable, and illustrious in its commencement, progress and termination.

THE RT. HON. WARREN HASTINGS, late Governor-general of British India, one of His Majesty's most honourable privy council, LL D. and F. R. S., traced his descent from a very ancient and respectable family at Daylesford, in the county of Worcester, where his remote ancestors had for many ages held a considerable landed estate. This estate had been alienated in 1715, continued out of the family for two generations, and was re-

purchased by Mr. Hastings in 1789; He was born in the year 1733. His father, who was a clergyman and enjoyed a benefice at Churchill, a village near Daylesford, in Worcester-shire, seems neither to have inherited affluence, nor to have amassed a fortune ; and dying while Warren was of tender years, left him unprovided for. The care of his education devolved on an uncle, Mr. Howard Hastings, who sent him to Westminster school. At this seminary he exhibited marks of superior genius, and won the friendly regard of Dr. Nichols, the head master. His great proficiency in literature did credit as well to the preceptor as the pupil ; and when he left Westminster, he was esteemed one of the best scholars of that foundation. He was removed to Oxford at sixteen, but had scarcely become a resident there, when the death of his uncle consigned him to other guardians. Dr. Nichols generously offered to furnish money to complete his education at the university ; but Mr. Creswick, an India director and executor to his uncle, proposed to send him to Bengal with a writer's appointment.

Young Warren availed himself of Mr. Creswick's patronage, and sailing from England in the winter of 1749, arrived at Calcutta in the ensuing summer. His course of education for public business, answering to the preparatory interval consumed in studying one of the learned professions, may be dated from this period. Mr. Hastings says of himself, in his defence during the impeachment, " With the year 1750, I entered the service of the East India Company ; and from that service I have derived all my official habits, all the knowledge which I possess, and all the principles which were to regulate my conduct in it." This early initiation into habits of business may have its advantages in a few rare instances, i. e. when the youth has already a manly intellect ; when

the value of every redeemable opportunity for improvement is perceived by native sagacity, and the premature separation from compulsory studies is compensated by voluntary application. Mr. Hastings was first attached to one of the factories in Bengal. In affairs which depended on industry, he was indefatigable; where genius could shorten the way to a successful conclusion, he shewed acuteness and invention. After the daily requisitions of office were satisfied, he had some hours which he might either waste or improve. In these he gave himself assiduously to the study of the Persian and Hindustance languages, and to the cultivation of those attainments which increased his qualifications for the Company's service. At the same time, he began to observe the relations of the native powers with the eye of a statesman. His application was crowned with such rapid advances in commercial and political knowledge, that he was selected by the presidency to attempt the establishing of a factory in the interior parts of Bengal where no European had hitherto penetrated; and though the design was then defeated by the sudden intervention of a turbulent period, he conciliated the esteem of the natives among whom he had resided.

In 1756, Surajah Dowlah having made himself master of Calcutta, issued orders for the seizing of all the English in Bengal, and Mr. Hastings was one of those who were carried prisoners to Moorshadabad, that tyrant's capital. Even at that court he had already inspired with personal respect men who had the power to protect him. He was treated with humanity, received many distinguishing attentions, and was permitted to reside at the Dutch factory of Calcuttore.

When Col. Clive retook Calcutta, Mr. Hastings served as a volunteer in his army. Surajah Dowlah, who

had aimed at the expulsion of the English, exhibited a striking instance of the mutability of human affairs. His defeat at Plassey by Col. Clive was followed by his dethronement, and the substitution of Meer Jaffier. This revolution took place in 1757, and made it expedient to have a resident at the court of the Nabob. Col. Clive shewed that discernment of men which marked his character by selecting Mr. Hastings to act as the honorable Company's minister. As his zeal and fidelity in previous duties led to this appointment, so his able conduct as resident recommended him to a still higher office; and in 1761 he became a member of the council at Calcutta. At the council board he distinguished himself by the elegant composition of the minutes which he delivered, according to the custom of the service, on the subjects for deliberation; and he was held in high consideration by his colleagues for the soundness of his judgment.

In 1765 Mr. Hastings returned to England in H. M's. ship the *Medway*, with his friend Mr. Vansittart, at that time governor of Bengal. The fortune with which he had retired, after a service of upwards of fourteen years, was originally moderate; and an unexpected diminution made his income very small. He had brought with him only a part of his acquisitions; and by some casualty the remittance of the remainder failed. To repair this deficiency, he exerted his interest for a re-appointment in India; and it is a curious fact, that the same individual who afterwards became all powerful with the Company, could not at that time obtain permission to return.

Mr. Hastings now lived in England, cultivating literature and enjoying the society of men of genius; among whom were the great Lord Mansfield and Dr. Samuel Johnson. Three letters to

him from the Doctor have been preserved by Mr. Boswell; who, speaking of the condescension with which Mr. Hastings communicated to him these letters, delineates the following short sketch of his character: "Warren Hastings, whose regard reflects dignity even upon Johnson; a man the extent of whose abilities was equal to that of his power; and who, by those who are fortunate enough to know him in private life, is admired for his literature and taste, and beloved for the candour, moderation, and mildness of his character. Were I capable of paying a suitable tribute of admiration to him, I should certainly not withhold it a moment when it is not possible that I should be suspected of being an interested flatterer. But how weak would be my voice, after that of millions whom he governed."

In 1766, the year after his return, he had, in concert with Dr. Johnson, formed a plan for instituting a professorship of the Persian language at Oxford, with a view of undertaking the office; but a surprising revolution was preparing in his fortunes. In the winter of the same year, Mr. Hastings being examined at the bar of the House of Commons, during an inquiry into the affairs of the Company, attracted general notice by his prompt, masterly, and intelligent expositions. In consequence of this unsought display, his talents were soon after called into action. The court of directors were desirous to have a person of eminent ability to succeed to the presidency of Madras; he was accordingly appointed second in council at that settlement, with a provision that he was to succeed Mr. Dupré, their then governor. Mr. Hastings was recommended to this appointment by some of the very men whose opinions in politics the tenor of his own uniformly opposed; a circumstance which we can only attribute

to a disinterested choice on one side, and singular merit on the other. He continued in that station until February 1772, when his great talents were required in Bengal. Owing to mismanagement abroad, and the want of adaptation to circumstances not anticipated in orders sent from home, the affairs of Calcutta and its dependencies had become much embarrassed, and reduced to an alarming state of distress. The Court of Directors thought no person so capable of retrieving them as Mr. Hastings. They accordingly sent a dispatch to Madras, enjoining him to proceed immediately to Bengal, to assume the administration at a fixed day to which they had limited the stay of the present governor, Mr. Cartier.

Mr. Hastings succeeded to this arduous charge in April 1772. He found the funds of that settlement loaded with a debt of near three millions sterling, bearing a heavy rate of interest; but in less than two years he had discharged that debt, and had replenished the treasury with a sum in specie to the same amount.

Unfortunately for the interests of the British nation in India, the gentlemen who were joined with Mr. Hastings in the council, Mr. Barwell excepted, entertained habitual prejudices against his system of administration with a corresponding attachment to their own views. Hence they commenced an opposition to his plans; and three votes gave them the ascendancy until the death of Col. Monson, which happened in Nov. 1776, when the equal division of members gave the governor general the casting vote. General Clavering died in August 1777. Mr. Wheeler had been appointed early in that year to succeed Col. Monson; he commonly voted with Mr. Francis. The force of talent in the council being no longer almost neutralized by pertinacious obstruction, the first effect was, that the fruits of

the measures originating with Mr. Hastings were more decisive and apparent; the second was, that the leading men of this country reposed in his talents a higher confidence; and the legislature, who had twice before continued his appointment for short, and as it were probationary terms, extended it to ten years.

In 1774 parliament changed the whole system for governing British India and managing the political affairs of the Company at home; and appointed a supreme council at Calcutta, which was to control all the other settlements. Under this new arrangement the legislature appointed Mr. Hastings the first Governor-general for a term of five years. In 1778 he was continued for one year more; in 1779 again for one year more; in 1781 for ten years; and in 1784 his appointment was confirmed by the act of parliament that formed the present government of India.

The purport of his commission given by the court was, "that the directors of the East India Company appointed Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor-general of all their possessions in India, and invested him with the whole government, civil and military."

From 1763, when this country acquired the sovereignty of Bengal, it had been the custom to entrust the departments of the revenue and of judicial proceedings to native ministers. Under that system of collection, the annual revenues were a million below the sum they were calculated to produce. Mr. Hastings effected a great revolution. He changed the whole face of the interior administration in the departments of finance and judicature.

The year preceding the total annual resources of the Bengal government were £3,132,319. He left it in 1785, when its annual resources were £5,218,815 in English money, being an increase of more than £2,000,000 a year. These revenues had in 1795 increased

to £5,500,000, from the successful operation of a system adopted by Mr. Hastings; a system for which he was impeached.

The following branches of resource were created by Mr. Hastings, and have produced, in the year 1785:—

Post-office collection	£14,340	0s.
Oude subsidy	535,665	10
Benares revenue	433,341	10
Salt	964,971	12
Opium	182,263	10

£2,130,582 2

His arrangements for Oude and its dependencies furnished matter for sixteen articles of impeachment; and the result of those arrangements is simply this: that between 1773 and 1794, the Company had actually received £16,000,000 sterling into its treasury more than it would have done if Mr. Hastings had not concluded that engagement with Surajah Dowlah, in 1773, which is known by the name of the treaty of Benares.

Such have been the consequences of Mr. Hastings having disobeyed orders; for he was charged with disobedience of orders, in marching a brigade beyond the bounds of Surajah Dowlah's dominions.

From 1763, when Lord Clive acquired the Duannee, to 1772, when Mr. Hastings came to the government, nearly a third of our military force was either in Oude or Corah, and paid by the extraction of specie from Bengal. But from 1772 a third of our army was paid by the sovereign of Oude, independent of the very large sums in specie brought from Oude into Bengal, in consequence of the Rohilla war, and the sale of Corah and Allahabad.

Had no British troops been in Oude when Surajah Dowlah died in 1755, Benares never would have been acquired; on the contrary, the probability is, that Oude and Benares would have been overrun by the Rohillas; and other northern invaders, had not their power been

destroyed by the war of the preceding year; in a word, if the ultimate connection which has subsisted between Bengal and Oude for twenty-two years had been found, as it was alleged to be, disgraceful to the nation and disadvantageous to the Company, Mr. Hastings would have been, as he ought to be, responsible for the whole.

He had scarcely time to breathe from these operations, when war broke out with France; and the English territories in India were at once pressed by a great armament from Europe, and by the immense field forces of two of the native powers. In the midst of these difficulties, some reflections of the governor general upon the wayward conduct of Mr. Francis produced a duel, in which the latter was wounded. Mr. Francis retired from the council soon after this incident, and quitted India for England on the 9th Dec. 1780.

When the subject of paying the expenses of the Defence to the Impeachment was before the Court of Proprietors, it was observed by Mr. Lushington, that India was not acquired, nor preserved, nor can it in times of danger be maintained by a cold discharge of official duty. Hence it is that there are so many men who are fit for the second place at a council board, who are not fit for the first. It is the same in the military service. Some individuals rise to distinction by bravely executing orders, and when they at length reach the summit of command, and have to exercise the high responsibility of acting without orders, disappoint the world and their country. They would have been thought great men had they never been commanders-in-chief. Meanwhile, their previous actions were honourable to themselves and useful to their country; for in the military service all the tactics of opposition are directed upon the enemy. Constant opposition, in the bosom of administration, eludes

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the test of capacity for service; it may arise from contentment and not from ambition; minnows, by swimming against the stream, remain where they are.

In the midst of so many adverse circumstances, the Company's affairs improved in aspect. Their relations with neutral states were strengthened, and the friendship of the vacillating Nizam regained. The native princes who had sought their expulsion were reduced, or won to their alliance; and, among the conquests made by the Company's forces, British India had some restitutions to offer to France towards the adjustment of peace for England. Mr. Hastings had the merit of maintaining the splendour of the national character in all its military operations, and of having insured the blessings of peace, security, and abundance, to the subjects of the Bengal dominion. By the wisdom of his counsels and the vigour of his measures, he sustained the old, and acquired new resources for conducting a varied and multiplied war with France, with Hyder Aly, and the Mahrattas, and was emphatically called by the minister of that day, the Saviour of India.

Never was there a man eminent in public life whose conduct has been more rigidly enquired into, or more freely commented upon; and no character has come out more bright from a fierce crucible. If he was powerfully attacked, he was ably defended, and the warmth of his friends and the candour of the public, at least kept pace with the malice of his detractors, and the exertions of the more honourable assailants who were misled by gross misrepresentations. In 1776, the weight of government was exerted against him, and the influence of his Majesty's ministers personally exercised at the India House to effect his recall; but a majority of the proprietors defeated the attempt, and fixed him in Bengal. On May 28, 1782, the House of Commons voted,

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on the motion of Mr. Dundas (then Lord Advocate, afterwards Secretary of State, ultimately Lord Melville), that it was the duty of the Court of Directors to displace Mr. Hastings from his government. This happened during the Rockingham administration: but it is an important point to remark, that Mr. Fox, Mr. Dundas, and the other gentlemen who spoke in support of the resolution for Mr. Hastings's removal, acknowledged that his abilities were of the most splendid kind, and his integrity unquestionable. The resolution was in these terms:

"That Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor General of Bengal, and William Hornby, Esq. President of the Council of Bombay, having in sundry instances acted in a manner repugnant to the honour and policy of this nation, and thereby brought great calamities on India, and enormous expenses on the East India Company, it is the duty of the Directors of the said Company to pursue all legal and effectual means for the removal of the said Governor General and President from their respective offices, and to recal them to Great Britain."

In consequence of this vote the Court of Directors again took into consideration the state of their affairs, and on the 22d of October determined, by a majority of thirteen to ten, that Mr. Hastings should be recalled. The propriety of this measure was most ably and fully discussed by the Proprietors on the 24th and 31st of the same month, when it was determined by ballot that Mr. Hastings should remain in his station: the numbers for his continuance being four hundred and twenty-eight against seventy-five. In consequence of this resolution, the next day the vote of recal was rescinded by the Court of Directors. In the month of June 1785, Mr. Hastings returned from India to England, having been at the head of the government of Bengal more than thirteen years.

On the 20th of June 1785, the day Mr. Hastings arrived in England, Mr. Burke gave notice of his intention to move an impeachment of him in the ensuing session. On

the 4th of April 1786, he exhibited twenty articles, to which he afterwards added two more; but it was not until 1787, April 10, that the impeachment was voted; it was then carried without a division. The twenty-two articles occupy an octavo volume of four hundred and sixty closely printed pages. The following are their substance; they charge the late Governor General:

1. With great injustice, cruelty, and treachery against the faith of nations, in hiring British soldiers for the purpose of extirpating the innocent and helpless people who inhabited the Rohillas.

2. With using the authority delegated to him through the East India Company, for treating the King Shah Allum, Emperor of Indostan, or otherwise the Great Mogul, with the greatest cruelty, in bereaving him of considerable territory, and withholding forcibly that tribute of twenty-six lacs of rupees, which the Company engaged to pay as an annual tribute or compensation for their holding, in his name, the Duannce of the rich and valuable provinces of Bengal, and Bahar, and Orissa.

3. With various instances of extortion, and other deeds of mal-administration against the Rajah of Benares. This article consisted of three different parts, in each of which Mr. Hastings was charged with the most wanton oppressions and cruelties. Mr. Burke annexed to this article papers concerning the rights of the Rajah, his expulsion, and the sundry revolutions which have been effected by the British influence, under the controul of the late Governor-General, in that zemindary.

4. With the numerous and insupportable hardships to which the royal family of Oude had been reduced in consequence of their connection with the Supreme Council.

5. With having, by no less than six revolutions, brought the fertile and beautiful provinces of Farackabad to a state of the most deplorable ruin.

6. With impoverishing and depopulating the whole country of Oude, and rendering that country, which was once a garden, an uninhabited desert.

7. With a wanton, an unjust, and pernicious exercise of his powers, and the great situation of trust which he occupied in India, in overturning the ancient establishments of the country, and extending an undue influence, by conspiring at extravagant contracts and appointing inordinate salaries.

8. With receiving money against the orders of the Company, the act of Parliament, and his own sacred engagements;

and applying that money to purposes totally improper and unauthorised.

9. With having resigned by proxy for the obvious purpose of retaining his situation, and denying the deed in person, in direct opposition to all those powers under which he acted.

10. Accuses him of treachery to Marzuff Jung, who had been placed under his guardianship.

11. Charges him with enormous extravagance and bribery in various contracts, with a view to enrich his dependants and favourites.

These are the principal; the other eleven are chiefly connected with, and dependent upon, the foregoing.

A Committee was appointed to manage the prosecution, in the name of the Commons :—

Edmund Burke, Esq. ; Right Hon. C. J. Fox ; R. B. Sheridan, Esq. ; Right Hon. T. Pelham ; Right. Hon. W. Windham ; Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. ; Charles Grey, Esq. ; Wm. Adam, Esq. ; Sir John Anstruther ; M. A. Taylor, Esq. ; Lord Viscount Maitland ; Dudley Long, Esq. ; General J. Burgoyne ; Hon. George A. North ; Hon. Andrew St. John ; Hon. A. Fitzherbert ; Colonel Fitzpatrick ; John Courtenay, Esq. ; A. Rogers, Esq. ; and Sir James Erskine.

Mr. Francis was originally included in the list of managers, but this uncandid and tortuous proposition was rejected by a great majority of the house. Twice afterwards it was renewed, and negatived.

On the 13th of February 1788, the trial commenced in Westminster Hall ; and seven years afterwards, on the 23d of April 1795, judgment was pronounced by the Lords on the charges, most of them severally, and Mr. Hastings was acquitted of them all. Twenty-nine was the greatest number of peers who voted on this occasion. On the first article of the impeachment twenty-three voted not guilty, and six guilty. On two of the articles the vote of not guilty was unanimous. The Lord Chancellor pronounced the judgment :—

“ Warren Hastings, Esq. I am to acquaint you that you are acquitted of the articles of impeachment, &c. exhibited against you by the House of Commons, for high crimes and misdemeanors, and all things contained therein, and you are discharged paying your fees.”

The unprecedented duration of the trial was an enormous evil, both as it bore upon the public and Mr. Hastings ; but it was disproportionately grievous to the latter. The expenses to the public of this trial amounted to more than £100,000, and Mr. Hastings's law expenses to £71,000. In consideration of the weight of this fine for acquittal, and of his services, the East-India Company contributed £42,000 towards the payment of his law expenses, and voted him an annual pension of £4000 for twenty-eight years and a half ; they afterwards lent him £50,000 without interest. When £16,000 of this loan had been repaid, they relinquished the remainder. In May 1814, the term of his annuity having expired they voted a renewal of it for his life. His bust is placed in the library of the India House.

Were a *life* of Hastings and a *life* of Burke to devolve on the same pen,—what a dilemma ! Eulogy is sometimes the surviving fragrance of mature virtue in the subject of it ; sometimes the late and unset fruit of a determination in the biographer to draw an exalted character. It were no feeble test of the truth of eulogy to take the antagonist character in the very article of adverse bearing, at the point of conflict, in the attitude of grappling to depress and ruin, and try whether it demands our praise as the disinterested act of a public man, or whether, taking lower ground, the part filled by the accuser challenges vindication, admits apology, or is open to rebuke. The trial of Warren Hastings may now be read as the trial of the mover of the impeachment. With a full conviction that the balance sheet of the account between Mr. Burke and the country,—stating his talents, his services, and the sum of his merits on one side, and the payments on the part of the public in rewards and plaudits on the other, leaves a deficit in the last column which the public can

only make up in posthumous praise. We cannot think his conduct as one of the managers of the impeachment would be placed on the credit side of the ledger by twenty-three impartial men, skilled in the arithmetic of merit, out of twenty-nine. Admit that the fugitive foundations of private detractors afforded colourable grounds for instituting the public enquiry; what can justify the speeches? Perhaps it were too much to expect that forensic addresses shall, before they are delivered, be revised by truth till their tone be subdued to the scale of evidence: but still the ardent invoker of judicial indignation ought to incur some responsibility; and if his confident strain of invective cannot be supported by the evidence which his unremitting vigilance, after tedious preparations to criminate, at length adduces,—as much as he gains in reputation for eloquence by exciting a transient tumult in the passions of his contemporaries, so much ought he to lose by deductions from his equity, or candor, or judgment, in the estimate of posterity. How pregnant the censure! how barren the proof!

The country is at this day reaping advantages from the talents and services of Mr. Hastings. His mind, active and comprehensive, rose with elastic force under every pressure; his abilities shone forth with the greatest splendour in times of difficulty. In 1778, at a crisis of danger and alarm, he pursued those measures in the midst of impending calamities which were successful in averting them. In another hemisphere, and among nations governed by other religions, customs and laws, he maintained the British dominion in India, by means exactly of the same kind with those that acquired them, and by which alone it was possible to maintain them. It has been observed, on the subject of legislation, that *what is metaphysically true may be in that very proportion politically false; and that in all cases respect should*

be had to times and circumstances. We do not acquiesce in the premises of the aphorism; it is perfectly gratuitous to say, that any thing is metaphysically true which, when compared with principles gained by experience in polity as practical truths, produces the idea of repugnance, and not agreement. In circumstances for which neither the history of Europe affords parallels, nor her public law corresponding provisions, Mr. Hastings weathered the storm in India by attending to the variations of the compass. Had he steered the majestic Ganges into the English channel, to take soundings at home for navigating in the Eastern Seas, he might have got upon the Goodwin Sands. Without violating the usages and laws of Asia, he combined and directed a large military force for the preservation of our Asiatic settlements.

The confederacy of Europe with revolted America; the irruption of Hyder Aly into the Carnatic; the flight of Sir Thomas Rumbold from Madras; the supineness and imbecility of his immediate successors; the defeat of the British army under Sir Hector Munro; the excision of Colonel Baillie's detachment;—all these circumstances of improvidence, disgrace and disaster, induced a temporary panic, which had unnerved the hearts and unstrung the arms of the dependent authorities and subordinate officers. The first in mind, as in station, to whom every eye was now turned, did not disappoint the sanguine expectations of his countrymen. From the centre of Calcutta an energy was diffused throughout the whole of the British settlements in Hindostan. The governor general displayed a dignity and elevation of mind that transported him above personal apprehensions, and absorbed every private care in the intense appliance of public spirit to support the interests of the Company and the nation. Notwithstanding the obstruction he

had to encounter, he conducted the war to a prosperous and glorious result. Such is Mr. Hastings; whom neither innocence, nor virtue, nor talents, nor complete and brilliant success, was able to save from a prosecution not more surprising in its origin than anomalous in its conduct; which, when we reflect on the spirit that dictated, perplexed, and protracted it, may be called, in the emphatic language of the sacred Scripture, "a fiery trial." Never was integrity so completely triumphant over such a combination of learning, ability, and political power.

The public mind, by the obtrusion of never-ceasing assertion, aided by all the powers of oratory, had been stunned into an apprehension that the late governor general might not be found so free, as the jealous lovers of the British character could wish, from all ground and all shadow of reproach. Year passed after year, and a degree of suspicion was followed by a greater degree of indifference to the matter at issue.

At last men began to wonder, that where accusation was so loud, proof should be so feeble; and public opinion, which had been the slowest to give credit to his accusers, formed the first presage of his acquittal.

Meanwhile the object of remorseless hostility manifested during the protracted trial an enduring patience, a dignified deportment, and an undisturbed temper.

The source of temporary affliction has augmented the number of memorials by which the name of Hastings will be transmitted with honor to other countries and to future ages, by incorporating his life and actions with the juridical as well as the political history of his country. The charges brought against the saviour of British India are not now to be considered as misfortunes, but as difficulties that proved his virtues, and elicited ennobling testimonies of his great-

ness; to use the words of Sir William Jones, "they rendered his character *not brighter but more conspicuously bright*."

Except a short recess from 1765 to 1767, Mr. Hastings was thirty-three years in the service of the East-India Company, eleven of which he was Governor-General of Bengal. One of his collateral measures has been annulled, the communication which was established between this country and India by way of Suez. The trade from Bengal to the Red Sea promised to be highly advantageous, and could never have affected the Company's sales in England. A contrary opinion however prevailed, and English vessels are no longer permitted to navigate to Suez. The communication was open long enough to convey the Company's orders for the attack of Pondicherry, an event of high importance.

Among other objects which distinguished the government of Mr. Hastings, was his deputation of the ingenious Mr. George Bogle to the court of the Grand Lama in Thibet, who received him with the utmost kindness and hospitality, and a great supply of curious information was elicited respecting the country of Thibet; an account of which was published in the "Philosophical Transactions" by the late John Stuart, Esq. F.R.S., member of the Supreme Council at Bengal.

Mr. Hastings was an admirer and an encourager of the fine arts; he had found leisure to cultivate some of the useful arts which depend on liberal science, and was esteemed as an engineer and an architect. He was gifted with no ordinary portion of poetical talent, as may be seen by the imitation of the sixteenth ode of the second book of Horace, written on board the *Barrington*, in his voyage to England in 1785, and addressed to John Shore, Esq. afterwards Lord Teignmouth, and which we have inserted under the article "Poetry" in the present number.

Among his literary productions are: *Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares*, 4to. 1782; *Review of the State of Bengal during the last three months of his Residence*, 8vo. 1786; *Memoirs relative to the State of India*, 8vo. 1786; *Answer to the Articles exhibited by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled*, 8vo. 1788; *Speech in the High Court of Justice in Westminster Hall*, 8vo. 1791. *Essay on the Means of Guarding Dwelling-houses by their construction against Accidents by Fire*. 1815. Anonymous. Published in the *Pamphleteer*, No. X., May 1815, Vol. 5, p. 399.

On the occasion of describing the foundation of the Asiatic Society, with the application of the members for the patronage of the Governor-General and Council, and the offer of the honorary title of Resident to Mr. Hastings,—which he declined in favour of Sir William Jones, the founder,—Lord Teignmouth gives the following sketch of his title to that distinction.

Mr. Hastings entered into the service of the East-India Company, with all the advantages of a regular classical education, and with a mind strongly impressed with the pleasures of literature. The common dialects of Bengal, after his arrival in that country, soon became familiar to him; and at a period when the use and importance of the Persian language were scarcely suspected, and when the want of that grammatical and philological assistance, which has facilitated the labours of succeeding students, rendered the attainment of it a task of peculiar difficulty, he acquired a proficiency in it. His success not only contributed to make known the advantages of the acquisition, but proved an inducement to others to follow his example; and the general knowledge of the Persian language, which has been since attained by the servants of the East-India Company, has conspired to produce political effects of the greatest national importance, by promoting and accelerating the improvements which have taken place in the system of internal administration in Bengal.

If Mr. Hastings cannot claim the merit of having himself explored the mine of Sanscrit literature, he is eminently entitled to the praise of having invited and liberally encouraged the researches of others. But he has a claim to commendations of a higher nature; for a conduct

no less favourable to the cause of literature than to the advancement of the British influence in India, by removing that reserve and distrust in the professors of the Braminical faith, which had taught them to view with suspicion all attempts to investigate their code, and to apprehend the infringement of its ordinances, in our political rule. The importance of his success will be readily acknowledged by those, whose observation qualifies them to form a due estimate of it; and to those who have not had the advantages of local experience, the communication of my own may not be unsatisfactory.

The spirit of the Mohammedan religion is adverse to every appearance of idolatry, and the conquest of Hindustan by the Mussalmans was prosecuted with the zeal of a religious crusade. The rage of proselytism was united with the ambition of dominion, and the subversion of the Hindu superstition was always considered a religious obligation, the discharge of which might indeed be suspended by political considerations, but could never be renounced; and, notwithstanding occasional marks of toleration in some of the emperors of Hindustan, or their viceroys, their Hindu subjects were ever beheld by them in the contemptuous light of infidels and idolaters. They were, of course, naturally disposed to apprehend the effects of a similar bigotry and intolerance in their European governors, so widely discriminated from themselves in manners, language, and religion. The Bramins, too, (who had the feelings common to the bulk of the people,) deemed themselves precluded by laws, in their opinion of sacred and eternal obligation, from any development of their secret doctrines to a race of people, who could only be ranked in the lowest of the four classes of mankind, and to whom, with little exception, their secrecy and reserve had hitherto proved impenetrable. To surmount these obstacles, to subdue the jealousy and prejudices of the Bramins, and to diminish the apprehensions of the people at large, required a conduct regulated by the most liberal and equitable principles, and the influence of personal intercourse and conciliation. The compilation of a code of laws by Pandits, convened by the invitation of Mr. Hastings; the Persian version of it, made under their immediate inspection; and the translation of the *Bagvat Gita*, a work containing all the grand mysteries of the Braminical faith, are incontestible proofs of the success of his efforts to inspire confidence in minds where distrust was habitual; while a variety of useful publications, undertaken at his suggestion, demonstrate the beneficial effects of his patronage and encouragement of oriental literature.

He also established the Madrisa,

a college for educating Mussulman natives in the knowledge of the Hindoo law.

Mr. Hastings brought from India a quantity of precious jewels which the revolutions in that country threw into his hands: these were principally presented to Her late Majesty; and there is to be seen at this day in Buckingham House, the throne of the Bengal Sovereign, almost covered with diamonds. These offerings inspired the belief that the Governor-General himself was possessed of inexhaustible wealth—a belief which subsequent events showed to be unfounded.

When the last renewal of the Company's charter was under discussion in the House of Commons, a desire to make his knowledge and experience in Indian affairs useful to the country induced him to come forward as a voluntary witness. When he retired, the house spontaneously rose, as if by this mark of respect to atone for the injury which their predecessors had committed.

The following incidents belonging to his private life are extracted from his Letter to Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. Chairman of the Hon. Court of Directors in 1795, in answer to an inquiry into the amount of his fortune.

"I came to England in the year 1785, and lived in a hired ready furnished house, first in St. James's Place, and next in Wimpole Street, until the year 1790, when Mrs. Hastings purchased the house in Park Lane, as I have before mentioned.

"I purchased a small estate in Old Windsor, called Beaumont Lodge, 1786, and resold it in 1789, for the exact sum that I had given and expended upon it.

"In 1789 I purchased the principal part of the estate of Daylesford, and about two years since the remainder; it was an object that I had long wished to possess; it was the house in which I had passed much of my infancy; and I feel for it an affection of which an alien could not be suscepti-

ble, because I see in it attractions which that stage of life imprinted on my mind, and my memory still retains. It had been the property of my family during many centuries, and had not been more than seventy-five years out of their possession."

Mr. Hastings married a widow lady, with some family, but has left no children to succeed him. During the latter years of his life he was much attached to horticultural amusements. He died at his seat, Daylesford House, Worcestershire, on the 22d Aug. 1818, in the 86th year of his age, beloved and venerated.

"In private life, Mr. Hastings was one of the most amiable of human beings. He was the most tender and affectionate husband; he was the kindest master; he was the sincerest friend. He had a "tear for pity, and a hand open as day for melting charity;" his generosity was unbounded in desire, and did not always calculate on his means of indulging it. He had that true magnanimity which elevated him above all selfish considerations or personal resentments; to those who had been his most implacable enemies, he was ever ready to be reconciled, and to forgive. In his domestic intercourse, he was the most endearing partner, and in his social hours, the most pleasing companion, instructive, affable, cheerful, and complacent; his "nature was full of the milk of human kindness," without a tincture of gall in its composition. All who knew him loved him, and they who knew him most, loved him best."

I do not know whether the fact belongs to his private or his public character, that at one time, while Governor-General, he paid a very large sum out of his own pocket, to satisfy the demands of some of the natives against another body of natives; a dispute which, had it not been for this liberal and public-spirited act, might have produced a civil war. The above is but an outline. History must say the rest.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

24th Oct. 1818.

SIR,—Sir William Jones says:—"it seems strange, that though Abraham had found a regular monarchy in Egypt, though the kingdom of Yemen had just pretensions to very high antiquity, though the Chinese in the twelfth century before our era had made approaches at least to the present form of their extensive empire, and though we can hardly suppose the first Indian monarchs to have reigned less than three thousand years ago, and that Persia, the most delightful, the most compact, and the most desirable country of them all, should have remained for so many ages unsettled and disunited, yet very satisfactory reasons may be assigned for our ignorance and that of our predecessors, the chief of which are the superficial knowledge of the Jews and Greeks, and the loss of Persian archives and historical compositions." In the loss of those Persian archives modern historians are obliged to put up with such incidental corroborations as I had occasion to quote two or three instances of from Grecian writers in my last essay. Abū Ja'far Tabrī أبو جعفر تبري whom Gibbon calls the Livy of orientalisks, though a Persian himself and a native of Tabriz, wrote his تاريخ Tarikh or history, as was the fashion of his day, in the Arabic language. He died at Baghdad A.D. 923, but having like Firdousi drawn the materials of writings from Pahlavi and Zand records, is considered of at least equal authenticity in oriental history as Herodotus is in Greek or Livy in Latin. The names of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, of Darius the Mede, of Belshazzar and Abasaurus and Queen Esther, as noticed in Jewish history, are familiar with us Christians, though the Jews do not

consider the book of Daniel as the most canonical of their scriptures. Out of many instances of discrepance between Jewish and Persian historians I offer the following extract from Abū Ali Mohammed Aldagami, who A.H. 310 translated Tabrī's history into Persian, and if possible improved upon the original.

Bahman بهمن or Ardishér Diraz-dast was the Artaxerxes Longimanus of the Romans and the Artaxerxes of 1 Ezras II, 16.

When Bahman, the son of Isāndiyār, succeeded his grandfather Gashtasp (the Darius Hystaspes of the Greeks) and reigned at Balkh, he sent heralds into every country and received tokens of submission from all nations, excepting the children of Israel, who had multiplied exceedingly and chosen a king to reign over them. In his arrogance this king slew the heralds whom Bahman had despatched into Sham and Jerusalem; upon which the anger of Bahman waxed warm; and sending for Bokht-an-nasr

بخت ان نصر or Nebuchadnezzar, he reinstated him in the government of Chaldea and Syria with other provinces, over which he had formerly born sway (during the reign of Lohrasp): and he commanded him, saying, "collect as many troops as you may judge necessary and go and again destroy Jerusalem as completely as you did formerly." And Bahman sent along with Bokht-an-nasr three wise men; one named Darius (the Mede), who was the son of a ruler; a second Chorish, the son of Ankiwan; and the third Abasaurus, the son of Kirish, the son of Jamasp the sage.

Bokht-an-nasr marched into Chaldea, where he spent a whole year in augmenting his army and making the necessary arrangements for his expedition. At that time the territory of Mōsul موصل was governed by a descendant of Senacharib سنحاريب who, on Bokht-an-nasr's preparing to march against Jerusalem, joined him with a huge force. Bokht-an-

nasr received him courteously, and afterwards conferred on him the command of the advanced army, with which he ravaged the whole country as he passed on his route to Jerusalem, and carried away into captivity one hundred and six thousand youths besides grown up men and women. Not satisfied with dilapidating the cities, he covered the ruins of them with earth, and converted them into wastes; and particularly directed every soldier to fill his shield with sand from the deserts of Syria and heap it on the ruins of Jerusalem.

Having thus desolated that city he returned to Irac with the captives, among whom was the king (Jehoiachim), and him Bokht-an-nasr sent to Bahman, after having slain his sons with his own hand. Bahman commanded the king also to be put to death; and in reward for his services gave Bokht-an-nasr sovereign dominion over the territories of Babylon and Irac even unto the borders of Ethiopia. While Bokht-an-nasr reigned in Chaldaea, he mustered the captives, and selected from amongst them for his own honorable service one hundred thousand young men of the best families, and the other six thousand he distributed among his captains.

Bokht-an-nasr reigned forty years, and then died leaving a son named Moradac (Evl Moradack, II Kings, xxi, 27), whom Bahman confirmed in the kingdom. He reigned twenty-three years, and was succeeded by his son Yalob-nasr (Belshazzar); who had reigned but a short period, when he meditated a revolt from his liege sovereign; but the plot was discovered and communicated to Bahman by Abasaurus the sage. Bahman loaded him with honors on this occasion, and wrote a letter to Darius the counsellor, saying: "slay thou the traitor Yalob-nasr, whose kingdom I have conferred upon thee, and be thou governor of it." Accordingly Darius put Yalob-nasr to death, and reigned with such justice in his stead, as restored the kingdom to a state of happiness and prosperity. Rejoicing at this Bahman was heard to say: "these wise men are deserving of our confidence and promotion; every department of government ought to be entrusted to the management of men of piety and pleasing manners, that the em-

pire may flourish under their discrete and upright administration."

Some years afterwards the king of Hind and Sind having revolted, Bahman sent Abasaurus against him at the head of a great army; and he subdued that king and slew him; and in return Bahman bestowed those kingdoms upon him. After reigning three years in Irac Darius died; when Bahman bestowed that kingdom on Abasaurus, recommending to him to leave a lieutenant to rule in Hind and Sind, and reside himself in Irac, the centre of his dominions, which he did accordingly and enjoyed a prosperous reign.

Soon after his return to Irac Abasaurus released the children of Israel from their captivity; he married an Israelitish woman named Istar *استر* or *الصفیة* (Queen Esther), and she bore him a son, whom he named Kôrish *کورش* (Cyrus). And Abasaurus held the children of Israel in much esteem, and gave them free access to his person, calling them his kinsmen, and the descendants of the prophets and sages. But fearful of offending his Lord paramount Bahman he did not then give them leave to return to Jerusalem. When Kôrish (Cyrus) was fourteen years old, Abasaurus died, and Bahman conferred the kingdom on his son.

"God conferred the gift of prophecy upon Daniel *دانیال* whose doctrine Kôrish embraced, and forsook the worship of fire; but this was unknown to Bahman. In the thirteenth year of the reign of Kôrish Bahman died, when his former openly professed the religion taught him by Daniel, and encouraged his subjects to listen to the doctrine of that prophet, whom he commanded to instruct them in the laws of Moses. Then Daniel asked his permission to go and rebuild the city and temple of Jerusalem. But Kôrish refused this request saying: "I stand in need of a thousand faithful counsellors and guides, how then can I consent to deprive myself of your personal aid in the government of my kingdom?" However he permitted the children of Israel to return to Jerusalem. From the time that Bokht-an-nasr carried away the captives from Judah, till

the death of Kôriah, Daniel had resided in Babylon and Irac twenty-two years. After the death of Korish he returned to Jerusalem, and there spent the remainder of his life in devotion."

Now with the exception of Daniel retiring to Jerusalem and there of course dying, and the death of king Jehoiabim, what Tabrí writes above agrees in the main points with our scripture history; but neither Bokht-an-nasr, Mordac, nor Yalob-nasr, that is, neither Nebuchadnezzar, Evil-Moradack, nor Belshazzar, were kings of Persia, but successful generals and feudatory lords looking up to the king of kings or sovereign of Persia as their lord paramount; and the Jews, like the Greeks, could accommodate a Persian name, so as to suit their own defective alphabet and articulation. Again Ishindiyâr اسپندیار mentioned above as the father of Bahman, as the deputy of his father Gashtaspe گشتاسب was one of the greatest warriors and conquerors, both to the east and west, Persia had ever known, and ultimately fell a victim to his father's jealousy and the superior prowess of the hero Rostam; but he never came to be king, notwithstanding the figure he cuts as the mighty Xerxes of Grecian history. In their usual style the Greeks can enlarge upon the discomfitures of Xerxes, as they call Ispindiyâr, during his irruption into their territories; but of the result of his conquests over themselves they speak only incidentally. Thus Appian tells us, that Alexander the Great was the more elated with his successes in Persia, as they put into his hands all those exquisite statues of their Gods and great personages, of which Xerxes had plundered all Greece, in order to adorn his palaces and fill his museums at Susa, Babylon and Bagarda, with a like view as Lord Elgin stripped the Parthenon at Athens,

and which he had with great care conveyed back, and in particular one of Diana at Athens, which he ordered all the inhabitants to come and meet on a solemn deputation. This at any rate shows a taste for the fine arts in those Persian generals that Xerxes left behind him; for, after overrunning the country as he had done all Asia Minor and Macedonia, and establishing the river Strymon there as the ancient boundary of Persia, he proceeded through Syria into Egypt and Ethiopia, and hastened back to his own sovereignty at Balkh, where his grandfather Loraspe had in the meantime been slain by the Túrânîs, the frontier city bordering on Turan, and always considered as the post of honor with the Persians. Whatever Roham رهام which was his real Persian name, Bokht-an-nasr being only a title, or other Satraps might have been in imitation of their less enlightened neighbours on the western frontier, none of the real Persian kings appear to have been idolators, and Ispindiyâr was himself a furious convert to Zaratasht's lately introduced reformation and worship of the element of fire; and according to the Persian records it was to enforce this new faith and to abolish idolatry, that he attacked Greece, Syria and Egypt on that occasion. In fact Yûnan یونان or Ionia, with all its famous cities, as part of Asia Minor, and the native seat of the Greeks before they emigrated into Europe, was a province of the Persian and Assyrian empire; and Priam himself a Greek, as king of Troas, according to Diodorus Seculus, as dependent on Assyria, implored and obtained succours from his lord paramount Teutames, when assailed by the league of European Greeks; and according to Sir W. Jones, who is not fond of stretching etymological derivations, the

name of Tautames approaches nearer to Tahmúras تهمورث the third prince of the Persian Páshádádian dynasty, than to that of any other Assyrian monarch. Themistocles, according to Corn. Nepos and Xenophon, had by their long residence in Persia, the best opportunities of learning its language; and both tell us, that they understood and spoke it; and, if they tell the truth, what little use they made of this knowledge? Pythagoras فیثاغورس and Aristotle ارسطو through his nephew Callisthenes, travelled into Persia, and possibly beyond it; where they saw and heard much, but knowing the prejudices of their countrymen, said little, being prudent enough to adopt, according to Lord Bacon's opinion of them, most of what they heard and saw, as original suggestions of their own; whereas Ctesius Magisthenes, Onísicritus, Nearchus, and lastly Daimachus, all of them resident at distant periods, and for some years in Persia and Hind, were not so discrete; and though we now know, that most of what they reported from abroad was absolute fact, yet their countrymen considered it as fable, because it squared not with the established prejudices which they had imbibed from their closet historians at home. Mohamád Fani tells us in his *Dabistan*, "that they have a tradition in the *Panch-Jáb*, that among other oriental curiosities which Callisthenes transmitted to his uncle Aristotle, there was a technical system of logic, which the Brahmans, then equally Persian and Hindí, had communicated to that intelligent traveller; and Fani cannot doubt but it had been silently made the groundwork of Aristotle's famed system of logic!"

Had not the vanity of those ancient Greeks led them rather to

conceal than divulge the truth, they could assuredly have transmitted to us more creditable materials of oriental history and knowledge than any we can now reach. In our superior learning we can discover in the works of Aristotle many canons of that ancient true philosophy, which our forefathers in their ignorance of this subject did not give him credit for; and some, which the then state of Greek knowledge does not warrant us in believing that he understood himself. Thus does Bacon, that father of modern true philosophy, justly remark:—"that those ingenious Greeks, whose language, and that of their copyists the Romans, it has been the rage of modern Europe so servilely to imitate, though called by us the parents of poetry and other branches of the arts and sciences, were probably only copyists themselves, who derived the art of harmony, and principles of philosophy, from higher and more remote sources, and kindled their poetical fires at those unextinguished lamps, which in the times of a Hesiod and a Homer, still burnt within the now desolated and forgotten tombs of oriental genius."—And even during the short lapse of two centuries since Lord Verulam's time, he might have had access to manuscripts and books which would bear him out in this assertion, but which have since perished. And Rollin says:—"it is from the history of the Chaldeans and Persians that we learn, how the arts and sciences have been invented, cultivated, and carried to perfection: it is among them that we trace their rise, origin, and progress; and we perceive with admiration, that the nearer we approach to those regions, where the immediate descendants of Noah flourished, in so much the higher state of perfection do the arts and sciences appear; and when civilization had again enlightened the human mind,

a knowledge of the arts and sciences could only be re-established by studying the monuments and writings produced in those countries where they originated."

To two such respectable authorities, let me add what Sir W. Jones says, after discussing the pretensions of the Hindús, Arabs, and Tartars, and indeed of every stock of mankind that could claim originality,—“We may therefore hold this proposition firmly established, that Iran or Persia in its largest sense, was the true centre of population, of knowledge, of languages, and of arts!”

The Greeks set us the example; and as in many other errors, modern Europe has copied them in dictating to Asiatics the geography and chronology of Asia: but they certainly know their own ancient and modern history better than the mere European scholar, who has travelled only through his college library, or the European traveller, who has heretofore sojourned for a few days among them, but has not acquired that profound knowledge of their languages, religion, and manners, which could authorize him to differ almost in every particular from them. Let us therefore search their own books; and, with an adequate knowledge of the Persian language, faithfully translate what the Persians have said of themselves.

In the first place, it is our late fashion to insist that the name of their country is ایران Irân, some deriving this word from a title of Hôshang the second of their first race of kings, some from Irj, the favorite son of Firidown, and others from sources, in which they have also the support of Persian authorities, but all equally vague and uncertain. Pars پارس in Arabic Fars فارس the Persia of Euro-

pean writers, is uniformly called so in the Old Testament, and by all the Greek and Roman writers; and the author of the Farhang-i-Ihangiri, quoting the ancient and best Persian authorities, says:—

Pars, the son of Pohlavi, the son of Sham, the son of Noah, was king of all that extensive region, which as well as its language was called Pars after him: that this kingdom anciently extended from the banks of the Jihûn جیحون or Oxus

to the banks of the Farat فرات or Euphrates, and from the shores of the Caspian Sea to the Indian Ocean عمان; but

that in process of time its different provinces took special names, and were separated from Pars (or what we call Pars proper), thus Khorasan خوراسان, or the quarter of the rising sun, signified in the old Persian idiom oriental, and that province lying east of Istikhar استخر the ancient capital of Persia, was thence called Khorasan: also on the propagation of the Mussulman faith, Ispahan and its contiguous districts were called Iraq Ajamu, because in the salubrity of its water and air it was fancied to resemble the other Iraq, or Chaldaea: accordingly king Solomon, who was born in the territory of Ispahan, was esteemed a Persian. Shâhshâh-i-Hajar Asadî says that Pars or Fars was the son of Aamûr تامور (Eber),

the son of Japhet یافت the son of Noah: and other chronicles tell us, that the Persians were descended from the sons of Hadorâm يدروم the son of

Arfohbalid ارفخشذ (Arphaxad), the son of Sham, the son of Noah: that Hadorâm had two sons, who were great hunters and warriors; and as فارس signifies in Arabic a horseman, they were thence called Farsians or Persians; that their religion was Nighfashak or Sabiyan, that is, worshippers of the celestial luminaries and heavenly host, but afterwards becoming Majûsi, they built fire-temples and worshipped the fire: and that from time immemorial they have had no equals in

the wisdom of their counsels, the policy of their government, the conduct of their wars, and in the distribution of justice; in elegance of literature, in accomplishment of manners, in delicacy of food, exquisiteness of perfumes, in pomp of state, and in magnificence of apparel, so as to be a model in the laws and customs of good management for mankind in all ages to imitate and copy.

However, when Firidown divided the then Persian empire among his three sons, as he recovered it

from Zohbâc زحباک and the Assyrian usurpers of the throne of Jamshîd, and who had extended it over the whole civilized globe, he gave Asia Minor, included Macedonia and the few civilized parts of Europe, to Salm; Tartary to Tûr, including Khotin and Chîn-mâ-chîn; and Persia, as included within the above described limits, he retained in his own hands, meaning to leave it to his youngest son Irj ایرج.

Hence some conclude the epithet of Iran, which Firdôsî in his poetical details of the consequent rival wars between Iram and Turân has made so familiar to any Persian scholar, was the ancient and proper name of Persia; but they might with equal propriety assert, that Ionia was the proper name of Greece, and Latium of Rome!

The ancient limits of this mighty empire included four seas, the Black, Red, and Caspian, and the Persian Gulf, but the sea was never a favourite Persian element; and eight great rivers, the Sind سند or Indus, the Ishûn or Oxus, the first dividing it from Hind, and the second from Tartary; the Hirmand هیرمند which rises to the

south-east of the Kôhî Babâ, or Hindu-khoosh, and N.W. of Cabul, and after receiving the Arghund-ûb, part of the Farrah, the Khosh-rûd and many smaller streams, and running a distance nearly west, of eight hundred and sixty miles,

falls into the sea of Sijestan, and the Farrah فرّاه, which rises south

of Parsi, and being joined above the city of Farrah by the Jizî-yâr-ûd also falls into the sea of Sijestan: the Shâh-rûd or Araxes, which after bordering on the famous plain of Mardasht and ancient capital of Persia, instead of falling as formerly into the sea of Carmania, now empties itself into the lake of Bakhtigân near Darab-jard, the Kor کَر Cyrus

or Phasis, which after passing Tiflis the capital of Georgia falls into the Caspian; and the well-known rivers of the Farât or Euphrates, and the Dijlah or Tigris. The prominent features of the country are numerous chains of mountains, and large tracts of desert, interspersed however with beautiful valleys and rich pasture lands; and the chief defects, notwithstanding those rivers and seas, is a want almost throughout it of rivulets and trees. This deficiency is in favourable situations obviated by an ingenious contrivance, peculiar to Persia, which has been slightly alluded to by some of our late travellers, but not so as to be understood. Where water is a scarce article, and the ground by its contiguity to hills admits of them, in order to prevent any waste by eva-

poration a کاهنه Gomânah or کاهنه

Kârêz, that is, a shaft of six feet diameter is sunk to the depth of from thirty to ninety feet, and on ascertaining thus, that the ground abounds with springs, which they find to be generally the case in the neighbourhood of mountains, this shaft is repeated at the distance of every hundred or hundred and fifty paces, and the whole connected with a منگت

Ming, or subterraneous conduit formed of large cylindrical earthen pipes joined together with a

cement of lime; and as such places are chosen as abound with springs, the water is often rather increased than diminished by the extent they have to traverse, and this manner of subterraneous irrigation occasionally extends for forty or fifty miles. Should a shaft give way, another is dug on either side, and by forming an angle the connection is preserved for any distance; but on the spring failing to keep up the requisite supply, the Kárézes or shafts are discontinued, and the Mings or pipes only proceed till their contents are exhausted. It would appear that the ancient kings of Persia prided themselves in benefiting their subjects by constructing open canals where water was abundant, or such Mings where it was deficient; and to this day throughout the otherwise arid lands of Persia, near the towns and villages, where care has been taken to rear and water them, trees thrive so well, as to show that the climate is not uncongenial to them. In my essay before last, I pointed out the sources of the four great rivers, the Farát and Sind, and the Tihán and Sihun, as the Persian site of paradise, and the Soghd, one of the four absolute Persian dialects, as its reputed language; also the city and territory of *سغد*

Soghd contiguous to Samarkand has been accordingly fixed on as this spot of earthly felicity *بهشت دنیا*, and is admitted by every body as the glory of this universe.

Yet a country like Persia, the prosperity of which depends more than any other on the peaceable industry of its inhabitants, and surrounded on every side by rival and formidable powers, was exposed to frequent inroads; and the mechanical labours of ages, such as I have just described them, were often destroyed within a few months, and the most populous and best cultivated tracts became

in their turns little better than arid waste; and at no period has this been more conspicuous than within the last hundred years. However, amidst their strong holds, and with the independent aborigines of the many chains of mountains, the Persian monarchy was preserved, when often seemingly annihilated by an Assyrian Zohháb, a Túrání Afrasiyáb, a Grecian Alexander, and a Saracene Sád-bin-Wakás, and uniformly revived in the Kayian, the Ashkánian, Sásánian and Samán dynasties; and a concise review of those dynasties is a prefatory requisite to a knowledge of the language, in which the poets and philosophers of Persia write their works, and describe the manners, laws, and religion of its inhabitants; but it will be proper previously to notice a few of the mistakes and prejudices of some of my most respectable and immediate precursors on this field, for as Sadi says of the Athenian bird of wisdom, "if writers will foul their own nests, by questioning their best authorities, they had better leave a record of the annals of the most ancient and august empire in the world to such as have industry and temper to treat them with justice and decency."

How savage a conquering nation can be, and how jealous of any superiority, whether in antiquities or in the arts, we have a proof in British history, in the desolating treatment the northern part of this island met with at the hands of the three first English Edwards, who burnt, destroyed, or carried away every monument and record of the more ancient and pure kingdom; but its independence survived that rude assault for some centuries, till it gave a king to the rival state, and fell a victim to the slower, but surer operations of corruption and luxury. Our historians consider it as not very creditable to its prowess that the Persian empire should so readily have

fallen the victim of many internal revolutions and external conquerors, and particularly to the fury of the Greeks under an Alexander, and the bigotry of the Saracenes under the immediate successors of Mohammed, without adverting to a very common occurrence, that intoxicated with their own pomp and state they held both the Greeks and Arabs in a sort of sovereign contempt, and did not bring the strength of their empire forward till too late effectually to oppose the torrent; and if we can believe oriental history, what gave Alexander a decided advantage over Dārā دارا or Darius, and conciliated a large party of native Persians in his favour, was the claim of primogeniture; for Darab داراب the son of Queen

Homāyi, همای, on making Philip of Macedon his tributary, put Nahid, a daughter of Philip, upon his female establishment; but, being afterwards disgusted with her offensive breath, he returned her to the father. After her return home Nahid ناهید proved to be pregnant, and Philip chose to consider himself the father also of the child, and reared him as his own son and heir apparent; and it appears from Grecian, as well as Persian history, that after Darius had been mortally wounded by his two chief confidants, Alexander had an interview with him, and treated him more like an affectionate brother than a rival to the Persian throne.

And though conscious most probably himself of this consanguinity, yet Alexander might see the policy of keeping up the delusion, as he had India and a world of conquests still to make, for which he found the Macedonian phalanx of infantry better suited than the Persian cavalry, formidable as he and the Romans afterwards experienced them to be. Nor does it appear that Yazdigird یزدگرد

was that driveller which our historians represent him, and that after the battle of Kādsīnہ قادسیہ the Persians never made any resistance; whereas, it is evident, from the Saracene and other oriental records, that the king of kings was at that time at the usual post of honor, the Turkish frontier, opposing a more alarming inroad of the Khacān of Tartary, and that the Persian army on that occasion was commanded by the Satrap Rostam Farrokh-zād, who had, under his aunt Turān-dokht, beaten the Saracenes on their first invading Persia, and who did credit to his charge on this occasion by sustaining the fury of his assailants for three successive days, and with the total discomfiture of his army, fell a sacrifice himself on the fourth day. But the Saracene army was also so much weakened, that though this battle was fought in the month of August A. H. 15, it had not crossed the Euphrates in November; and though it soon after crossed the Tigris and got possession of the Persian capital after another equally hard contested battle at Jalālāh, we find it two years afterwards driven across the Euphrates, Sād-bin Wakās, the general, recalled by the Khalif Omar with disgrace, and the dispirited army, halted at Kūfāh, which became soon after a city of much notoriety. In the A. H. 21, we find Yazdigird had collected from Khorasan, Rai, and Hamadan an army of 160,000 men, and encamped at Nihawand, where his general, Fairozan, patiently awaited the approach of Nāmān, the successor of Sād, who, though supported with the largest army that the Saracenes had yet mustered, did not dare to force the formidable line of Persian entrenchments; but spreading a report of the Khalif Omar's death, and making a sham retreat, the Persians imprudently followed him so

far into the open country as to be obliged to risk the disastrous battle of Nihawand, which though Narmân, the Saracene general, fell in the early part of the third day of the action, terminated that night in another dreadful and sanguinary discomfiture of the Persians. From this period Hamâdân became the boundary of the Saracene conquests in that quarter; but what appears singular, a Persian satrap still governed in Yemîn under Yazdigird, and Pars proper, Karman, Sigastan, and Khorasan, continued to acknowledge his authority, where he and his generals occasionally appear for the next ten years, opposing the Mosulmans, who on their side were making gradual advances, till in A. D. 651-2, the unfortunate monarch, surrounded by treacherous companions, ready to make their peace by seizing and delivering him either to the Saracene general or the Khacân of Tartary, both his natural enemies, and having notice that they meant to betray him next morning, fled alone, and on foot, in the middle of the night from Marv مرو, where he then resided, and fell a victim to the avarice of a common miller, whose protection he had next morning claimed.

In this abstract from oriental documents of a reign of nearly twenty years, we may remark more of misfortune than imprudence;

and when we take into consideration that the throne had lost much of its dignity by the calamitous conclusion of Khosrô Parvêz's reign, and the short reigns of his two aunts and two or three princes, who occupied the throne during the few years that intervened between that once mighty sovereign and him, we shall find more of praise than blame in the struggles that Yazdigird made to protract the fate of the race of Sâsân, and that we cannot justly censure either his courage or conduct. Moreover he would seem, notwithstanding the distraction amidst which he was educated, and the early disasters of his reign, for the battle of Kâdsiah was fought in the third year of it, to have been a man of science, having projected a reformation of the solar calendar, for which the Saracenes in their ignorance substituted the lunar computation, but which Malik Shah, of the Sîlûk dynasty, A.H. 481, had the credit of completing, and it took the name of ملکی Maliki from him. Firdousi dwells with pathos on the last night of Yazdigird's life, and several oriental annalists are minute in detailing it, but the following modest account of it

از تاریخ احمد ابن اعثم
Chronicle of Abû Ahmed ibn
Azam of Kûfah appears to me the most interesting and correct:

اهل مرو چون دانستند که او گریخته از فارس بدین حدود رسیده است
میخواستند که او را بگیرند و بکشند پس بطاعت ملکت ترک نامه نوشتند
که پادشاه عجم از پیش عرب بگریخته و نزدیک ما آمده است و ما
او را هوا خواه نیستیم و ترا از او دوستر میداریم و میخواهیم که نزدیک
آئی تا او را ازهم بگذاریم و شهر بتو تسلیم کنیم چون نامه مرویان بر
طاعت رسید تصدیق مرو کرد و با لشکر انبوه بجانب مرو روان شد چون
یزدکری از آمدن او و لشکر وقوف یافت در نیم شب از سرای که فرود
آمده بود بیرون آمد و هیچکس از غلمان و خدمتکاران همراه او نبود و نمی
دانست که بخارون پناه راست گرفت روشنائی دید بر کنار جوی آب و

روی بران جانب نهان مرد را دید که آسیا سنک را کار میفرمود یزدگرد نزدیک او برفت و گفت من مردی نامردم و دشمن دارم از او ترسانم یکت امشب مرا بر خود پناهی ده و در حمایت خویش نگاه دار که فردا چندان بتو مال دهم که اسوده کردی آسیایان گفت در آن آسیا خانه برو و می باش یزدگرد در آن خانه شد و از فکر و تردد سر نهان و در خواب رفت غلامان آسیایان چون بدیدند که او خواب کرده و غافل در استراحت رفت چوب برداشتند و بدو حواله کردند و بکشتند و هر چه با او بود از زینت و سیمینه و تاج و جامه بر داشتند و پای او بگرفتند و کشان کنان در آب انداختند دیگر روز که طعطاخ در مرو آمد اهل شهر بطلب یزدگرد شدند و در هر جانب او را می طلبیدند اتفاق بر آن آسیا بان رسیدند و یزدگرد شهریار از او پرسیدند آسیا بان گفت از او خبر ندارم غلام پشم پوش پیش آمد اهل مرو از او بوی خوش آمد و او را بگفتند جامه یزدگرد که معطر و طیب معطر بود از بغل او بیافتند و از بغل هر کدام نشانی ظاهر می شد سیاست آغاز کردند غلام آسیایان حال باز گفت طعطاخ کسان را در آب انداخته تا تفحص کنند و یزدگرد را مرده در آب باز یافتند و پیش طعطاخ آوردند چون طعطاخ پادشاه یزدگرد را مرده بدید بسیار بگریست و فرمود تا خوشبوی برو پاشیدند و او را برسم پادشاهان کیان گفتن کردند تا بوی نهادند بجانب فارس روان کردند تا او آتجا که خاک پادشاهان کیان باشد برسم پادشاهان زن کردند و حکم کرد و آسیایان و غلامان را بکشتند

Now the citizens of Marv were aware that Yazdigird had fled from Persia and was arrived in their territory; they felt a wish to apprehend and slay him. Accordingly, they addressed a letter to Tanjikh, the king or khakan of Turkey, stating, "the King of Persia, or Afem, has fled from the Arabs and taken refuge with us, and we have no partiality for him, but are more favorably inclined to you, and are desirous of your joining us, that we may discharge him, and put the city under your government." On the letter of the Marvians reaching Tanjikh the Turkish sovereign, he became desirous of possessing himself of Marv, and marched a large army towards it. When Yazdigird had intimation of the approach of Tanjikh and his army, he left the caravansaray, where he had put up at midnight, and unaccompanied by any servants or de-

pendants; nor had he fixed on any route, but going straight forward, he saw a light on the margin of a stream of water, and proceeding up to that met a miller who was busy about his mill. Yazdigird went up to him, and said, "I am a man in desperate circumstances, and have an enemy that I have every reason to dread; afford me an asylum for this one night, and take me under your protection, and to-morrow I will give you what may make you easy for life." The miller replied, "enter that mill-house and remain there." Yazdigird withdrew into the mill-house; and, laying care and sorrow aside, went composedly to sleep. When the miller's servants observed that he was gone to rest and entirely off his guard, they took a bludgeon and beat him with it till he was dead; and stripping the body of its gold and silver ornaments, the imperial robe and

coroner, they took it by the legs and dragging it along threw it into the mill-dam. Next day when Tanjakh made his appearance before Marv, the citizens went after Yazdigird, and sought for him every where; and chancing to meet that miller, they asked him for Yazdigird the emperor. The miller answered, "I know nothing about him." One of his servants dressed in a woollen garment presented himself before them, and the Marvians perceiving that he smelt strongly of perfume, tore aside his garment, and found Yazdigird's imperial robe scented with ottar and other essences hid in his bosom; they now examined all the others, and had proof of each having some article secreted in his bosom; and putting them to the torture, the servants of the miller confessed the whole transaction. Tanjakh sent people into the mill-dam to search out the truth, and they found Yazdigird's body and laid it before him. When he saw that Yazdigird was dead, Tanjakh wept bitterly, and directed that the body should be embalmed with essences and perfumes, and having wrapt it after the manner of former kings in linen shroud, they put it in a coffin and carried it back to Persia, and having there united it with the ashes of the Thavian sovereigns, buried it with the honours and ceremonies of preceding emperors, and having issued his commands, the miller and his servants were put to death.

I would, in preference, have quoted Firdausi's account of this transaction, had he not made Mahwayah the satrap of Marv, and the traitor, who so shame-

fully betrayed his sovereign, to be the person by whom the remains of Yazdigird were conveyed to the tombs of his ancestors at Istikhar; yet he afterwards does him poetical justice by making Poshen, the khan of Samarkand, put him to a painful and lingering death. It is really singular that Jamshid, Ardawán اردوان and Yazdigird, in

whom respectively the Pishdadian, the طویف Tawáyif or mixed race

of Persian kings, who reigned during the interval from Alexander and the Sásan dynasty, and the Satsanian dynasties terminated, should have been princes of superior courage and intellect; and even Darius, in whom the Thavian dynasty terminated, and of whom we are in the habit of speaking so meanly, is by the oriental writers classed with their most glorious sovereigns, as Nazámi says of him:

فریدون حشمتی جمشید جاهی
سکندر شوکتی دارا پناهی

Speaking of his own king, a Firdow in pomp, a Jamshid in state, an Alexander in majesty, and a Darius under whose asylum mankind look for safety! But having again more than completed my limits,

I remain, &c.

GULCHIN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—To the pencil of Daniel we owe the pleasure of being able to contemplate in Europe many fine specimens of Indian architecture.

There is an edifice on the plains of Mysore of which no drawing has been attempted: as I happen to possess a MS. history of it, I transmit it for the inspection of the curious. I cannot say any

thing more to recommend the structure to notice, than that it is unique. This quality may compensate for the want of beauty and grandeur: as to durability, the passing generation is likely to survive it. It was founded in a still and quiet night, and was carried up to a towering height by the misapplied contrivance of successive engineers. The lower part

was so defective in construction that the tiers of stone and *chunam* laid upon it have but made the entire framework more liable to nod into a heap of ruins from a slight concussion in the air. Even while I write, perhaps the description I enclose will only represent a pile that was.

HISTORY OF THE COO-DAL-WI-SOU-HU, THE GROWING TURRET OR INVERTED PAGODA.

One night, in the country of Mysore, there was a menial servant without a lodging, because his labour had been lent for the day, and when dismissed he was far from his master's *bungalow*. Exhausted with fatigue, and anxious for a recess in which he might close his eyes expeditiously, he built a hut of mud on the *anndee* or uncultivated waste. He purloined a fragment of canvas from a neighbouring pavilion and made an umbrella roof. In this *chutter* he laid down to repose; and saw a curious vision, which was inspired by the muse of history. His encroachment was small, therefore nobody disturbed him. In the morning he filled up the cran- nies with a trowel and made his structure a *kootec* consisting of a ground story. His master, Meer Hazari Hooka, who was of the *Khetri* cast, and commander of a thousand men, encouraged him in the trespass. By-and-by Meer Hazari took a liking to the hut, adopted it as the foundation of a greater building, and constructed upon it a second story, with an entablature which threw an agreeable shade over the mean basement. This appropriator of the growing Turret understood the principles of acoustics, and being a collector of state arcana built a vaulted corridor, in which his servant could lie unseen and hear the whispered conferences of *De-wans* and *Vakeels*. What the *Khetri* heard from the *Sudra*, he circulated as authentic intelligence having the stamp of ascertained fact; and

then appealed to the depositaries of his own tales as witnesses. The appeal to men of honor was answered by honorable disavowals; they knew nothing but the tale which the master had derived from the servant. The framework of this cotillah was so crazy, that the connection between the first shell and the pile above had been dissolved, when it had subsisted but a few days, had not a *sippedur*, or commander of ten thousand men, now in paradise, tied to the gaping rafters where they rested on a slender lintel, a white handkerchief charmed for this occasion, and which was surreptitiously abstracted from the holster of a Frangi gentleman who had displayed it on horseback as a signal. Though this lodge for soliciting wonderment stood on a site to which no title could be made, it was delivered with ostentation as a gift of value by Meer Hazari Hooka to *Mirza Rasoldar Sing Faj*,* another commander of a thousand men, and more skilful than *Ferishta* in flourishing the Kalam of history. The third occupier received it with gratitude and gave the structure increased elevation. Depending on his own genius for escaping a *cajan* of *zalti*, or presentment of trespass, he avoided meddling with the *grouns*, and built only in the *Atr*; thus each story projected a little farther than the one on which it rested, looking like an inverted Pagoda. The sides of each tier, like the walls of many palaces in the east, were built of mud: but these were covered with moss and parasytic plants with depending foliage, watered with dew-drops collected from the *EAVES* of inhabited buildings, and distilled from a concealed vase; so that the growing turret seemed to owe its expanding volume to contributions from the clouds and wind. Within this shell, the architecture rose in

* From the Persian *eymon Forje*, a great military authority.

elegance, as the genius of three occupiers had ventured higher on the ladder of encroachment. There was the Cooty basement, very narrow in dimensions and sordid in appearance; then there was the Meer Hazari Hooka story with a whispering verandah and repeating corridors; then the saloon called Mirza Rasoldar's study, communicating with quadrangular rooms facing the four winds, severally fitted up as a temple of history, a *Durranaala* for story-tellers, a fire-proof chamber for state archives, and an aviary for parrots. The incumbent pile, which comprehended all these, had projecting balconies supported on corbels elaborately carved. It was the triumph of bold design and magnificent improvement. The temple of history was a spheric dome swelling to a grand size, supported by a taper cylinder, like a soap-bubble on the top of a reed. The resplendent globe which stood balanced on the pillar was a thin crust of porphyry; it looked as if the architect had caught a cupola on the spike of a minaret by playing at cup and ball. How this quincunx of framework is kept up Siva knows! Perhaps the materials are light though the execution is heavy. Yet there are, or rather were, piled upon the parapets of the exterior wall, with a whimsical transition of design, two rows of turret still projecting farther, and enveloping the lower stories in invidious shadow. The fourth range of galleries was erected by a learned *pundit*, who enlightens the path of literature every third moon by the rays of his heavenly judgment; rising twice in the monsoon, he is the chief star of a constellation, from which the opaque disk of many an earthly intellect catches a flood of knowledge analogous to day, happy to reflect without absorbing the copious lustre. The beam of judicious approbation invests an excellent manuscript with the horn

of brightness. Whether this last course of spiral steps and overhanging terraces was intended to try the strength of the building underneath by the connection between incumbent weight and gravitation, or to be used as an observatory, is, like the periodic line of a comet's excursion, not very clear. However, this addition to the structure no sooner appeared, than it was mistaken for a battery by an opulent Shroff named Zemin, who amuses himself with experiments in the practice of artillery. Not knowing how ticklish the building was, he laid an additional platform, got up one of his heavy pieces, and began to fire with coarse wadding and cases of canister-shot at the site of a Vakeel's tent, proclaiming that he had no hostility to the place, nor, as the tent had been struck more than thirty years ago, could he be supposed to aim at the absent ambassadors; conscious he was that he opened that battery as a harmless exercise, and not for offence; he could see, by an optical mirror, that the plain was vacant all round to the distance of a cos, and consequently there could be no object for him to hit. His cartridges were shotted merely to increase the report. He wished to be known, from the source of the Krishna to the Isle of Taprobana, as a disturber of the atmosphere, without any other aim than to cause entertainment. He preferred a grand concussion to the feeble vibrations of music. No harm could result to men from shaking the region of the birds. He warned the people of Canara to believe one prediction: in a moment they would hear an explosion. As he applied the match, the overcharged mortar burst; the concussion was too violent for the building. The platform, which Zemin had pushed out beyond any previous encroachment, fell down; and he himself lay extended on the cantilever cornice of the his-

toric balcony, to which much practice in falling enabled him to cling. This unfortunate affair has so shattered the ramified specimen of many styles, and so exposed the origin of the structure, the weakness of the materials, and the untenable nature of the ground, that it is expected Mirza Rasoldar Sing Faj must abandon the elevated *chandi* which he had dedicated to the *dev* of occult intuition. His sole dependence is on the incantation which the *Sippedar* pronounced over the white handkerchief. Sing Faj is ready to consign the hut of Cooty, and the cotillah of Meer Hazari Hooka, to inevitable ruin; but he trusts that if the bottom vanish, the superstructure may stand. He found the growing turret a shell of clay; he is ambitious to leave it a dome of marble.

When the building consisted of five stories it was called the *Coodal-wei-sou-hu*, or the Inverted Pagoda. In India, as well as in Iran, it sometimes happens that ridiculous structures immortalize the founder. Great cost and little utility, princely design and mean execution, a lofty tower on a trembling base, a porticoed villa depending on the impure tenure of connivance with encroachment, the wasted expenditure of architectural ingenuity upon unsound materials, naturally draw from neighbours and passengers an epithet of pleasant contempt, which is repeated until the structure has no other name than the *Chyal* or *Wuhm*, the *Bewuquoofee* or *Hoomboog*,* according to the dialect of different subahs.

It is stated that one of the divisions of the third course in the turret was a *Durrumsala* for story-tellers. It was chiefly designed for wandering *Fakeers*, who could give such proofs of sagacity and penetration as might entitle them

to be retained in the office of a *satanagur*. Whoever knocked for admission was required, before his desire could be granted, to chew opium till he was in a state of stupefaction; then to lie on the ground in a supine posture, and tell how the tenant of the study above was employed; a hopeless task for mere conjecture, because the *Rasoldar's* pursuits emulate the attainments of *Timour* and *Ferishta*. The following is a dialogue between the vigilant porter and an intoxicated *gosain*.

"In which of the five chambers is the *Mirza*?" He has just passed from the *durrumsala* to his study. "What is the *Mirza* about?" Flourishing with a *Kalam*. "What is the *Kalam* about?" Tracing an Eastern tale. "What is the tale about?" Translating distinguished merit. A voice from the balcony of the *durrumsala* here interposed: "Fortunate traveller, the happiness of delirium has revealed to thee my master's high employ, sitting behind the curtain of composition. But his untranscribed designs are impenetrable; thou canst divine his now revolving thoughts. The *Maha Mirza* is also a *Foujedar*; say, what sublime plan is his military genius concerting?" To make an attack without making a charge. "When he has compassed this difficult project, what will be his next successful design?" To add an original tactic to the *Institutes of Timour*. "What will that be?" To shoot like the *Parthians* in retiring, but not to wound; to expend the last arrow only to lighten the quiver; to go off the field stretching an empty bow, to shew that retreating is not retracting.

The *gosain*, who could thus accurately tell what *Mirza Rasoldar Sing Faj* was doing and meditating in the recesses of his study, was sure of hospitable entertainment.

* In English, equivalent to the *Folly*.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir :—Mr. Mill, in his History of British India, has given an account of Mr. Colebrooke's book on Indian Algebra. (See vol. 1, Appendix, No. 2.) From a writer so grossly prejudiced as Mr. M. has shewn himself to be against the Hindoos, it would be vain to expect any impartial discussion of their pretensions to science; but this gentleman labours under another disqualification, namely, his utter ignorance of the subject. The remarks made by Mr. M. shew, beyond the possibility of doubt, that he has neither informed himself of the contents of Mr. Colebrooke's book, nor of the history of the science. Why did he not consult his friend the astronomer, to whom he has introduced us? for as to himself, with candid superfluity, he has disclaimed all competency. "On mathematics," he says, "I must speak superficially." Pity it did not occur to him that he had the alternative of not speaking at all! But he would speak; and this is his mode of criticising. He assures that Mr. Colebrooke is a prejudiced advocate for the Hindoos, and the greater part of his reasoning against them is founded on admissions, as he calls them, of Mr. C. Now it behoved Mr. M. not to take these things upon trust, but to see on what evidence they were founded. The weight of Mr. C.'s opinion on such points is certainly great; to consider it as every thing may be a good stroke of policy in Mr. M., but he should have remembered that he was writing history. Nothing can be more unsafe than this mode of treating Mr. C. as an unwilling witness, and twisting an admission of his into an argument against the Hindoos. Mr. C. cannot with any justice be ranked among the zealous assertors of the pretensions of the Hindoos; on the contrary, though his life and studies might have been ex-

pected to give him a bias that way, his candour and sobriety are conspicuous, and he might well be held out as an example to others. If he has at all failed, it is not on the side where Mr. M. has placed him.

In the following quotation from Mr. Mill will be found his statement of the question between himself and those who hold opposite opinions to his on the Hindoo Algebra. "To draw from the tracts which Mr. Colebrooke has translated an inference to any high degree of civilization among the Hindus, the three following propositions must be established. 1st. That the Greeks did not teach to the Hindus as much of the science as the works in question contain. — 2d. That the works are sufficiently old to render it impossible that the knowledge could have been borrowed from any modern source — 3d. That the accessions to the knowledge derived from the Greeks are so difficult as could not have been made except by a people in a high state of civilization. If all these propositions are not fully and entirely made out; if any weakness appears in the evidence of any one of them, the inference falls to the ground. Upon inquiry, it seems to come out, that for not one of them is the evidence sufficient or trustworthy.

The third of these propositions I shall take notice of separately: as to the others, they are fairly stated, and I shall now advert to them in order, only with a view to the conclusion which Mr. M. has drawn respecting them.

1st. Mr. Colebrooke has clearly stated the circumstances from which it may be inferred that the Hindoos at some early period had communications on astrology from the Greeks, and then, adverting to the connexion between this subject and

pure mathematics, he has thought it not unlikely that the Hindoos may have had a hint of their analysis from the Greeks. Another material part of Mr. C.'s argument rests on the presumed fact, that Diophantus lived before the earliest known Hindoo writer on Algebra. This admission (as Mr. M. will call it) is not to be received without examination. What is known of the age of Diophantus? It is this: Suidas has said that Hypatia, who lived in the fifth century, commented on the works of a mathematician of the name of Diophantus, and Abulfaraj has said Diophantus lived in Julian's time. There is no more evidence than this. Now who is this Suidas? If there ever was such a person (which by the bye is very doubtful), he must have lived seven or eight hundred years after the time at which Diophantus is placed. But if Mr. Mill would really consider the passage in Suidas to be a sufficient proof of the existence of such a commentary, he should still keep in mind that Diophantus was a very common name, and there is no particular indication that the mathematician alluded to was Diophantus the Algebraist. The Diophantus mentioned by Abulfaraj, is certainly the identical person; but Abulfaraj did not live till the thirteenth century: and, after all, the authority of that gossiping bishop on such a point as this, is not sufficient without some corroboration. It is notoriously otherwise. In short, that part of the argument which rests on the supposed age of Diophantus cannot but be deemed unsound; but if Mr. M. will take Mr. C.'s admissions, why will he not take them as they were intended? Mr. Colebrooke has said, if the Hindoos had any thing of Algebra from the Greeks, it was but a *hint*; a suggestion; a *slender germ*, which grew and fructified rapidly, and soon attained an approved state of maturity in Indian soil. Here we see the relative state of

Greek and Indian science as they appeared to Mr. Colebrooke, who has further remarked, (or admitted, if Mr. M. pleases), "they are sufficiently distinct to justify the presumption that both might be invented independently of each other." No good reason can be given for believing that the Greeks taught the Hindoos any Algebra at all, and as for what is in these treatises, there is the same ground for inferring that the Greeks did not teach it them, as there is for inferring that they did not teach them Sanscrit. Mr. M. is aware that the only Greek Algebra known is that of Diophantus, and a very little attention to the subject of discussion would have taught him that the Hindoo books contain what Diophantus could not supply. Assuming, however, that Mr. Colebrooke has admitted that the Hindoos had from the Greeks all that the latter knew, he proceeds to say, "we have no right to infer that the lost books of Diophantus did not ascend to the more difficult points of the science." This is the ground on which Mr. M. rests his first argument against the originality of the Hindoo Algebra. His second argument, which he says "appears to be conclusive," is founded on this, that it is not probable that when the Greeks had made so considerable a progress in Algebra as appears in Diophantus, they should have remained stationary through several generations. In answer to these arguments it may be observed that Mr. C.'s admission is not fairly stated by Mr. M., but at any rate an admission by Mr. C. that the Hindoos had their Algebra from the Greeks, would prove nothing but that such was Mr. C.'s opinion; and although Mr. M. may pretend that his object here is to answer Mr. C., yet it is evident that his attack is upon the Hindoos, against whom he borrows a weapon from Mr. C. If Mr. M., instead of pursuing the course he has taken, had entered

upon a full discussion of the matter, he might, perhaps, have discovered that there is not any evidence whatever, either external or internal, of the Hindoos having learnt their Algebra from Diophantus or the Greeks, and that there is even strong internal evidence of the contrary. May we not infer from what a book contains the degree of knowledge which its author possessed? If he explains a subject on certain principles, may we not conclude that those principles were the best he had? If he treats it imperfectly, may we not conclude that his principles were imperfect? If Diophantus may be judged by this test, it is impossible to conceive that his lost books could have contained what is found in the Hindoo treatises. It will be said, perhaps, that the lost books might have contained a renunciation of those now extant, and a new and improved structure of science. But what ground have we for such a supposition? The extant books can afford none, and we have no other, with respect to Mr. M's speculations about the Algebraic knowledge of the Greeks who lived after Diophantus, it is to be observed, that he has acknowledged, "it is unfortunately from Diophantus alone that we derive any knowledge of the attainments of the Greeks in this branch of mathematics." He ought, however, to have gone further; he ought to have stated, there is no ground to presume that any thing like Algebra was known to the Greeks, either before or after Diophantus, except from this solitary treatise. We have the same reason to conclude they had not Algebra, as it is in the Hindoo books, that we have to conclude they had not gas lights or the steam engine; namely, that nothing of the sort is to be found in any of their works which have come down to us. We have many Greek works on various mathematical subjects,

but none on Algebra, nor is there in any Greek book whatever any mention or allusion to any thing of the kind. It might even puzzle Mr. M. to translate into Greek his position that the Greeks had Algebra; for he would find, not only that there is no Greek word for the science, but that he could not make it intelligible without a long circumlocution. The Greeks had no words to express ideas purely Algebraical, except only such as are in Diophantus; and as for Diophantus's work itself, though acute and difficult to understand, it is by no means a systematic treatise on Algebra, but a mere collection of questions solved by great ingenuity, but without general rules, nothing can be less scientific. It seems contrary to all fair reasoning to infer from this one treatise alone that the Greeks had Algebra as a science, and that even in a more perfect state than appears in the treatise itself. If every book on Algebra now in the world were annihilated, there would still exist abundant traces of the science in almost every work on mixed mathematics, of whatever description; and why should not this be true of the ancient as well as of the modern world? Such, indeed, is the connection of the sciences, that it is not easy to conceive how all traces could be lost of the existence of a particular science in any country, unless the whole literature of that country were utterly lost. That the Hindoos went far beyond the Greeks is an objection which has no weight with Mr. M. The Greeks (he would have us believe) may have known more than appears, and the Hindoos might have taken what the Greeks might have known. To prove what it was that the Greeks did not know, and what it was that the Hindoos did not borrow, direct positive evidence is not to be expected; we can only appeal to the nature of the case, to the internal evidence

and the history of the science, matters with which Mr. M. has, it would seem, little concern.

Mr. M.'s second position is, that the evidence is not sufficient, or trustworthy which has been adduced, to shew that the works in question are sufficiently old to render it impossible that the knowledge could have been borrowed from any modern source. His objection to the evidence for the age of Bhāscara's algebra is thus stated:—"There are two treatises of astronomy which bear the name of Bhāscara, and which themselves affirm that they were written at a particular time, corresponding to the twelfth century of the Christian era; therefore the treatise on Algebra possessed by Mr. Colebrooke was produced about the middle of the twelfth century. For this degree of antiquity this is the whole evidence." Mr. M. has here left out one of the terms of the syllogism. He has omitted to state that the treatise of Algebra possessed by Mr. C. formed a part of one of the treatises on astronomy. Though Mr. M. did not chuse to state this fact, he has thought fit to argue against it, and accordingly he has told us that it is alleged by one of the commentators and believed by Mr. C. that it may have been added subsequently, "and then (adds Mr. M.) at what date subsequently, or by what hand, are questions to which we shall presently see that there is no answer." Mr. M. should have given the passage to which he alludes—it is this (in a note of Mr. C.'s): "Though the matter be introductory, the preliminary treatises on arithmetic and algebra may have been added subsequently, as hinted by one of the commentators of the astronomical part (Vartī). The order here intimated places them after the computation of the planets, but before the treatise on spherics, which contains the date." Mr. M. is here answering a mere word.

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That the Hindoo commentator meant by "added subsequently" to say they did not form a part of the astronomy of Bhāscara, or to cast any doubt on the authenticity of the treatises, will hardly be maintained by Mr. M., who is on the contrary always ready enough to suppose that the Hindoos practice deceptions the very reverse of this. That Mr. C. did not so understand is evident from the context of the dissertation. Oh, but they are unwilling witnesses, and in their own cause we must take every thing against them and nothing for them. It cannot however, in any case, be fair, in taking a man's words against himself, to argue from them upon the supposition that they bear a meaning which it is evident he did not intend them to bear. All that can be said is, that this passage, whatever its precise meaning may be, might justify Mr. M. in demanding some proof, either that the treatise on algebra forms part of the treatise on astronomy, or that it is connected with it, so as not to be liable to any imputation of being an excrescence, or a comparatively modern work. Such proof would, indeed, be necessary, if the thing were essential towards establishing the authenticity of the *Vija Ganita*, but no proof is to be looked for as to the time when, or the persons by whom the subsequent additions were made: this would be looking for proof of what may not have existed—of a fact which doubtless was never intended to be asserted in the sense presumed by Mr. M. How can Mr. M. affect to say there is no answer to the question by whom were these additions made? Are they not throughout treated as the work of Bhāscara by all the commentators and translators? And is not this a perfect and substantial answer? "For this degree of antiquity" (says Mr. M.) "this is the whole evidence;" and below, "not one circumstance is adduced to corroborate them by Mr. C." This is a strange assertion from Mr. M.

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in the very place where he is employed in confuting some of those circumstances which have been so adduced by Mr. C., particularly that of the Persian translation. It must be remembered that to fix the precise date of this work is of no sort of importance; all that is essential, is to bring it within a time which shall preclude the possibility of its being borrowed from foreign sources. For this purpose it was right in Mr. C. to shew, that that which might be conjectured to have been borrowed, is connected with unsuspected matter. It is on this account that the conformity of the text, and the agreement of the commentators and translators, and the relation of the different parts to each other, and to the astronomy and the comparative history of the sciences, are all circumstances of importance. If Mr. C. could establish what I have here suggested as to the time of this treatise, that is to say, if he could prove that it was not a modern forgery, but that it existed in India before the science was equally advanced in Europe, a very little additional evidence would satisfy any reasonable mind of the actual date. I mean that in the case supposed we might admit Bhāscara's testimony of the date of his own book, and we might admit the dates of the commentaries, especially as there is no reason whatever to doubt them. There is full as good ground for believing in the dates and authenticity of these writings, as there is for believing in the dates and authenticity of the works of Euclid or Archimedes, or any of the celebrated writers who lived before the invention of printing. As for the age of Brahmagupta and of Aryabhatta, that they were long before Bhāscara will probably not be denied, unless indeed Mr. M. should question whether they ever existed at all. It is of no consequence to fix their exact dates, nor indeed is it practicable to procure direct and positive evidence on subjects so ob-

scure and so remote. Mr. C. has done all that a reasonable man could desire. He has brought together the best evidence that could be found, and it must be clear to every sober minded man that these writers flourished and were masters of science when Europe was in ignorance and barbarism.

Mr. M. having disposed of what he calls the whole evidence, makes quick conveyance of the Persian translations. "I suspect (says he) that there is no evidence for the date of these translations. Mr. C. says the one was made by order of the Emperor Akbar, the other in the time of Shah Jehan; but he subjoins no reason for this affirmation. The cause probably is that he had none; and that he took the conjecture from some date written somewhere in the book, nobody knows at what time, nobody knows by whom." What is here meant by nobody?—simply this: that Mr. M. is every body! It is too much to say, that because Indian literature is unknown to Mr. M. therefore it is all imposture. So sceptical and so ill-informed on the subject is this gentleman, that one hardly knows where to begin with him. Will he admit that in the sixteenth century there was a king in India named Akber whose minister was Abul Fuzl? That Abul Fuzl had a brother named Fyzee, who was a very learned man, and conversant in Hindoo literature and science, and that he wrote a book called *Ayecn Akberee*? In this book, which has been translated into English, it will be seen that the author speaks of Bhāscara as a mathematician and astronomer, one of whose works, called *Lilavati*, his brother Fyzee had translated into Persian. Now in India a book is found (it is not uncommon there) purporting to be this translation of Fyzee, dated in 1587, in which the reputed translator gives an account of the date, and the works of the author, whom he places in the twelfth cen-

tury. As for the Persian translation of the *Vija Ganita*, no printed authority can be given for its authenticity, but if an enquirer in India asks for the Persian translation of the *Vija Ganita*, a work will be put into his hands purporting to be a translation of it by Ata Allah Rashidi, and dated in 1634. If he questions its authenticity, and doubts, as perhaps Mr. M. does, that such persons as Bhaseara and Ata Allah Rashidi ever existed, he will be told by any learned Mahomedan, that no such doubts have ever been entertained in India; that any history of the reign of Shah Jehan will inform him about Ata Allah Rashidi, that his translation is well known, that neither tradition, nor other writings, nor the internal evidence, have thrown any doubt on the work. If he asks about the original he will learn from the Bramins that Bhaseara is as well known to them as Newton or Descartes are to us; that the *Vija Ganita* is an undoubted acknowledged production of Bhaseara, the authenticity of which is proved, not only by tradition, but by its connection with other matters, and by the comments of many annotators who have flourished in different ages from Bhaseara's time downwards, and are well known in India, though they are not known to Mr. M.; that this work is still forthcoming, and that it has been for centuries in repute in all parts of India. If the inquirer examines the original, compares it with itself and with the comments on it, refers its science to the standard of any thing Indian, any thing Arabian or Persian, any thing Greek, any thing ancient or any thing modern, he finds every where marks of its authenticity. I have said before that it is no material consequence to fix precisely the dates of these works. The point is to shew that their contents could not have been borrowed from any modern source. Among translators, commentators, and original authors, there is a great mass of evidence derived from different

places and from different ages, all tending to prove that what we find in these treatises is really what it pretends to be, Indian science. Would Mr. M. have us believe, that these witnesses, separated from each other, as many of them are, by circumstances, time and place, by hundreds of years and hundreds of miles, differing in views, in interests, in doctrines, in religion, in language, in country, would he have us believe that these men are all combined in one forgery—nay, a forgery which all the mathematicians of Europe before Lagrange would have been incompetent to effect! Really this would be going beyond Dogbery, for he found but two in a tale.

I shall proceed to Mr. M.'s third position, which is, that there is no sufficient or trustworthy evidence that the accessions made to the knowledge derived from the Greeks are so difficult as could not have been made except by a people in a high state of civilization. This is an insidious way of stating the question; it looks like a trap for the unwary, to catch them into an acknowledgment that the Hindoos derived their algebra from the Greeks. That they did so, Mr. M. has thus thought fit to take for granted, without any regard to evidence! If the state of civilization is supposed to have a connection with the state of algebra, let it be asked whether the accessions made by the Europeans to the knowledge of Diophantus are so difficult as could not have been made, except by a people in a high state of civilization. The answer that might be given as to the Europeans would apply equally to the Hindoos, even if they had derived from the Greeks; for their pretensions are to a higher knowledge of the indeterminate analysis than the Europeans had before Lagrange. The interval of science between Diophantus and the Hindoos has been supplied in Europe by Bachet, Fermat, Euler, and Lagrange. In the period when these men lived, Europe was civi-

lized, and it was, by the way, full of mathematicians. What sort of connection there is between the progress of algebra and the progress of civilization, is a question which I am not all inclined to discuss; nor indeed do I see what it imports to Mr. M. In Vol. I, p. 428, he has declared the Hindoos having mathematical sciences, affords proof that they were not civilized, because utility is not their object. If the Hindoos might be proved to be barbarians from their being versed in mathematics, Mr. M., whose great object appears to be to prove them such, might as well have left them quietly in possession

of their algebra; and then he might have spared the Appendix No. 2, which has added nothing to the reputation of the book. Many people may think perhaps with him, that algebraic, like some other roots, thrive most in barren ground; and, in a certain sense of the word civilization, no possible combination of x 's and y 's could warrant such an inference as that suggested by Mr. M.; and truly, as for the utility of the Hindoo algebra, men may eat as well, and drink as well, and sleep as well, without it, and the same may be said of other sciences, European as well as Asiatic.

YAVAT-TAVAT.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I am happy to learn that the honourable court of directors have lately taken effectual measures to afford every gentleman, proceeding to India under their auspices, the opportunity of acquiring an accurate knowledge of the grammar, pronunciation, and idiom of the Hindoostanee language; and I congratulate those gentlemen most sincerely that the honourable court has selected so eminent a scholar as Dr. Gilchrist for their instructor, a gentleman who has devoted almost the whole of his valuable life to the cultivation and diffusion of this most useful of all Oriental languages. This appointment, therefore, reflects the highest credit on the discrimination and justice of the honourable court, to whom, allow me to say, peculiar merit is due, for thus laying the foundation of an institution, which I venture to predict will prove of the most essential service to the best interest of the Company, and to the real prosperity of our empire in the East.

Permit me, Sir, now to offer you a few remarks on another subject connected with Oriental literature.

In the last number of your valuable journal, I observed a very sensible and interesting letter, under the signature of "a retired civil servant," pointing out the propriety of the immediate establishment of a college at Bombay, similar to those of Calcutta and Madras, in which I most perfectly agree with the liberal minded sentiments of its author; and convinced as I am that the respectable intelligent body, of gentlemen who now fill the direction will instantly perceive, not only the advantages of such an institution, but also the propriety of equalizing all those three establishments, both civil and military, whether on the score of pay, allowances, staff appointments, or academic institution. I beg leave, through the medium of your journal, most respectfully to draw some attention to the following remarks.

The whole of the subalterns of the Bombay army were several years ago encouraged by the late Governor Duncan, who was himself a distinguished Oriental scholar, to make great progress in the Hindoostanee language, by his ap-

pointing two linguists to every native regiment, which stimulus alone, I am credibly informed, produced a greater number of military Orientalists in that army than the others can yet boast, as they for a long period afterwards enjoyed no such irresistible inducement to acquire the language of the natives of Hindoostan.

To Marquis Hastings, however, the Bengal officers, both cavalry and infantry, are now indebted for similar appointments to their respective battalions. It is therefore under the presidency of Madras alone that the Company's military servants are still deprived of this laudable motive for attaining an adequate proficiency in the language of the soldiers whom they command. But when we consider the recent achievements of this brave and well disciplined army, the hardships and privations they have undergone in common with their brother soldiers of the Bengal and Bombay establishments, in the late momentous struggle against the most formidable conspiracy which perhaps was ever formed against the East India Company, it is to be hoped that they may not be deemed undeserving of the same encouragement, but that the appointments of linguists or interpreters may be extended to the regiments, both cavalry and infantry, of their establishment, on the same footing as those enjoyed by the Bengal and Bombay armies. The same argument which, the public prints inform us, is used by Marquis Hastings in support of his plan for extending the brevet rank to the Indian army, viz. the difficulty of rewarding meritorious young officers without giving them staff appointments, which deprives their regiment of their services, is in full force, in support of the appointments, the justice, and propriety of being extended to the Madras army, I have presumed to suggest. For if Marquis Hastings finds it difficult to reward officers of merit in the army under his immediate command, without detaching them from their respective corps, in which there are four staff appointments, viz. two adjutancies and two interpreter-ships, how much more at a loss must not the Commander-in-Chief at Madras be, who has but half this number of regimental staff appointments at his disposal?

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A RETIRED BENGAL CIVIL SERVANT.
London, Nov. 1818.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

SIR—Herewith I enclose for insertion in your valuable Journal, a correct copy of my Address to the Court of Directors, dated the 31st of May last, which was read in a General Court of Proprietors the 17th of June; also, extracts of Bengal Secret Consultations, containing strictures recorded by that Government on the peace of Mangalore, of a Letter from that Government on the Gibraltar Story, and of the answer to both from Lord Macartney, and the Select Committee at Madras. A report of my Letter to the Court, for the most part very accurate, but not completely so, having been given

in your Journal for August, has produced from the pen of Sir Thomas Dalrymple an estimate, of a nature that would exempt it from any answer or notice from me, if it were to meet the eyes of those only who know me, or of those who, without personal acquaintance, were members of the same community with me in India: but as the triumphant tone in which he has delivered his testimony (in breach, I think, of his kind promise at the outset, that he would "abstain from every thing unnecessarily acrimonious"), might lead others to misinterpret my silence, for their satisfaction, and, most especially, for the

of your Journal for August, has produced from the pen of Sir Thomas Dalrymple an estimate, of a nature that would exempt it from any answer or notice from me, if it were to meet the eyes of those only who know me, or of those who, without personal acquaintance, were members of the same community with me in India: but as the triumphant tone in which he has delivered his testimony (in breach, I think, of his kind promise at the outset, that he would "abstain from every thing unnecessarily acrimonious"), might lead others to misinterpret my silence, for their satisfaction, and, most especially, for the

satisfaction of that respectable, and by me ever gratefully respected body, the Proprietors of East-India Stock, who, for these fifteen years, have honoured me with their confidence, I shall, for this open, enter into an examination of Sir Thomas Dallas's late production, and especially of that most prominent part of it, in which he places himself, and even with exaltation, at issue with me, on a point or question of fact, which I most readily admit with him to be of vital importance—namely, the question of *where* the negotiation and conference, which terminated in the conclusion of a treaty of peace with the late Tippoo Sultan at Mangalore, were carried on. On this point Sir Thomas Dallas, in contradiction of my most solemn avowment, that the negotiation (meaning of course the personal negotiation) was invariably carried on in Tippoo's camp, and in his Darbar tent, has laboured to impress the belief that it was sometimes, and particularly on the day on which his servant officiated as interpreter, carried on in the camp of the Commissioners, which was between two and three miles distant from Tippoo's, and in their public or eating tent, whilst was common to the Commissioners and their suite. After having, on the authority of his menial servant, furnished an historian with a narrative impugning to the two Commissioners, the late Sir George Staunton and myself, the having planned and intended to make our escape clandestinely from the shore, and leave our companions, whom we had brought to the scene of danger, to their "fate &c." after having thus furnished the means of exposing to public reproach and obloquy, two persons who thought themselves uniformly on the most cordial terms with him, and who had, on every occasion, manifested the goodwill and esteem which they really entertained for him, Sir Thomas Dallas now declares that "there is no charge," appears to wonder that the survivor of the two Commissioners should dare to repel the imputation, boasts of having "*with his mind*" "*not intention*" warned me (the survivor of the two) against "the gulph" "*into which I was plunging*," and claims merit for his "thankless forbearance." Originally, at least, because we did not impart to him our plot, he is now accused

because I have ventured, in disregard of his kind admonitions, to deny that there was any, and to vindicate my own character and that of my late worthy colleague! If I had treated the imputation with the acrimony which it would have justified, or, in my defence, had said any thing that looked like retaliation, some little excuse for the present virulent effusion might have been drawn, from reflecting on the weakness of human nature, and from considering how perfectly distinct is *colour* from that true magnanimity which is shewn in the acknowledgment of error, and how often we find that, in proportion to the magnitude of the error, and the degree of injury or pain that it had caused, is the acrimony with which it is maintained and persisted in. But, in fact, so far from giving Sir Thomas Dallas cause, or affording him the shadow of excuse, for the acrimonious style and tenor of his late production—so far from evincing any repentment, or manifesting any asperity towards him for what had occurred, or even endeavouring to place the imputation in the light in which it has been viewed by others, some of whom are personally strangers to me, and a few who know, that, at least, I have not deserved injury at his hands, I have, and with strict sincerity, declared expressly, in my Address to the Court of Directors, as I had before declared in the General Court, that I never doubted his having received and believed the story or narrative of his servant; and I also expressly guarded myself from the possibility of any one imagining that I meant to impute to Sir Thomas Dallas any intention to mislead or misrepresent, in his Statement of what was said to him by Sir George Staunton, nor did I either express or feel any doubt of his having convened his officers, and made to them the communication he had stated, nor of the story of the plot having been talked of among them. All I contended for, and again aver, and shall to the end of my life, was, that no one ever imparted it to me; and that the first intimation I received of it was from Colonel Wilke's History, on the 20th of December last. Yet it was my good fortune in India to have many friends in the military, as well as civil branch of the service; and if Sir T. Dallas can find any one, in either line,

that ever mentioned the subject to me, or heard it mentioned in my presence, he is perfectly welcome to avail himself of it. Sir Thomas Dallas, alluding to his correspondence with me, or rather to his own letters (for he happens not to mention a word of my part in the correspondence), says, "I have, as well personally as through the medium of a common friend, represented to Mr. Hudleston the strange delusions of his memory, and with the kindest intentions warned him against the gulph into which he was plunging, and the impossibility of my remaining silent, if he persevered." Literally speaking, my only personal communication with Sir Thomas Dallas happened accidentally at Bath, four days before I had seen Colonel Wilks's History, and whether I could then have had the least idea how much I had been obliged to him, he himself must be the best judge. But doubtless, by "personally," Sir Thomas Dallas means by letter: and it is perfectly true that I did receive from him two letters, through the hands of a most worthy and honourable friend of his and mine; in the first of which letters, without terrifying me with the gulph that he has now set before me, he certainly was so good as to deprecate my despoing the intention to embark, advising me to " candidly admit the error or neglect of proceeding so far, without acquainting him, and allude to the letter to Capt. Scott as conclusive proof of the intention to embark." My denial, however, in this (his first) letter, he had the candour to admit "could only proceed from want of recollection." In his second letter too, after stating that the story was made known by his officers to all the prisoners on the journey, he adds, "no doubt it perhaps never was repeated to you." Alludes again to the letter to Capt. Scott of the 1st March, and to General Macleod's letter of the 9th March (in which that officer asserts a certain signal directed in the former to have been "an intended escape of the Commissioners from Tippee, and advises a fair statement of our having acted wrong in taking steps for introducing a boat without communicating with him.") The letters were marked "Private and confidential," but my an-

swer, was not so marked; and as Sir Thomas Dallas, in justice to himself, and in proof of his kind consideration for me, has described to the public the misdeeds and awful warning which he gave me, I shall here state an extract from my ungrateful reply: "You have probably seen the last Asiatic Register, and there found that whatever may have been my feelings (and I confess they have been acute), on reflecting how long I have considered you as a friend, and on contrasting with that sacred name your having furnished Col. Wilks with the materials for the charge or imputation which he has published to the world against a worthy man, long since in his grave, and myself, I expressly acquitted you of having advanced any thing that you did not yourself believe to be correct and true, and that justice I shall always be ready to do you. As to the advice you offer me, it might be very good, if I were conscious of having been guilty of the unworthy imputation imputed to me; but you will have seen also my declaration addressed to the Court of Directors, in consequence of the remarks of a proprietor, which declaration I am ready to seal with my oath, and may eventually do so in a solemn place; and most certainly shall confirm, and repeat it at my last hour if then sensible. In the meanwhile I am drawing up a plain unvarnished narrative, in defence of a character unassailed, I trust, until now; which narrative Colonel Wilks and you will have the opportunity of perusing: and if it should not satisfy the Proprietors of East India Stock of my innocence of the truly malicious intention imputed to me, I shall resign the seat to which I have been again elected, in the direction, agreeably to the pledge which I have given, and by that means there will be a vacancy in the direction to be filled by some one who is that court, with a more ardent and uniform friend than I have been to the honour and interest of the Madras army. I now hasten towards the vital point at which we are at issue, and certainly on my part unexpectedly, in having never occurred to me that the officer who commanded the escort attached to the commission could

hope for success in any endeavour to persuade the public, that he knew better than I did, where the Commissioners had negotiated the treaty of Mangalore, or that both of us knowing, I would be less faithful or correct than he, in my relation on the subject. Such, however, is the case, and in aid of his statement, and as he appears to think in disproof of mine, Sir Thos. Dallas brings forward a letter from a most worthy officer, Gen. Macalister, than whom there does not I believe exist a man more incapable of intentionally misrepresenting or perverting a fact; and I trust I shall be able fully and perfectly to account for the few words which mark an apparent difference between his statement and mine. Gen. Macalister's words are these. "There were several other meetings during the negotiation for the treaty held in Tippoo's camp, as well as in ours, between the Commissioners and Tippoo's Vackeels, which took place, when in Tippoo's camp, in a tent immediately adjoining to Tippoo's own, for the purpose of easy communication between him and the Commissioners, by means of his Vackeels, and when in our camp in the public tent." Sir Thos. Dallas, after citing the above from Gen. Macalister, proceeds thus in illustration of, and in addition to it: "The public tent here mentioned was the dining tent of the Commissioners, where a public table was kept at the public expense, for themselves and the officers of their suite and escort, and it was an established rule, that whenever Tippoo's Vackeels or negotiators were seen coming over the rising ground, at some distance from our camp, the tent was prepared for their reception, and all excepting the Commissioners, and their secretary retired. It was at one of these conferences in this tent that my servant was employed to interpret. It was outside of that tent that, on the dismissal of the Vackeels and other strangers, he lay down exhausted with fatigue, and separated by a thin partition of India cotton cloth, might, without the slightest improbability, have distinctly heard the conversation within." In analysing this passage of Sir Thomas Dallas's late letter, the question, I think, cannot fail to occur of how the retirement of "all from the tent ex-

cept the Commissioners and the secretary," is to be reconciled or made consistent with the subsequent sentence, namely, "it was outside of that tent that on the dismissal of the Vackeels and other strangers, he (the servant) lay down exhausted with fatigue." Are Strangers there would certainly be in Tippoo's public durbar tent; but it is less easy to imagine how and what strangers could remain in the commissioners' public tent after "all had retired from it except the Commissioners and their secretary." Can Sir Thos. Dallas mean that the Vackeels brought with them to the Commissioners' tent the persons who (besides the negotiators) always attended the conferences in the durbar tent, to witness and separately report to Tippoo all that passed in the negotiation? Warring, however, this seeming contradiction, I proceed to observe that in the above quoted passage of his letter, Sir Thos. Dallas has introduced, after the word 'Vackeels,' in order to instruct the reader how he is to construe it, a short but very important parenthesis, in the two words, "(or negotiators)," by which he would seem to convey, that persons called "the vackeels," and who sometimes came to the public tent of the commissioners, were the negotiators with them on the part of Tippoo; that what are termed by Gen. Macalister "meetings" between "the vackeels" and the commissioners, in the commissioners' public tent, were meetings for the purpose of negotiation; that those persons whom the menial servant himself, in his information, expressly describes as the "ministers," were the same with those called the vackeels; and that it was after interrupting "several hours" between them, the said vackeels, and the commissioners, that his menial servant, exhausted with fatigue, lay down at the outside of "the tent," and overheard the conversation of the two commissioners concerning their plan of escape. All this would indeed be an easy and compendious way of meeting the difficulty of believing the menial servant's story; but the irrefragable facts are, that the persons to whom Tippoo confided the important duty of negotiating on his part were not the vackeels, nor ever so denominated, but literally the ministers, as correctly describ-

ed by the mental servant; in that part of his narrative wherein he says that he had been "kept several hours interpreting" "ing" between the commissioners and "Tippoo's ministers." That the ministers (the actual negotiators) never came to the camp of the commissioners, nor did I, to the best of my recollection and belief, ever even see them, or either of them, but in Tippoo's darbar tent. For a reader who never has been in India, it may be right to explain that ruckeels no doubt are "negotiators." The word answers to the word ambassador in our language, or President of a foreign court, and is applied indifferently to each. He is a negotiator at the court (darbar) or capital of the prince to whom he is sent, whether to reside or negotiate a treaty of any kind. On the occasion in question, we the commissioners were ruckeels, and the ministers, to whom Tippoo confided the duty of negotiating with us (but almost under his own eye, or within his own hearing, as he was within the distance of eight or ten yards, in his inner tent, were two very acute Hindoos, named Pursneah and Kistvanow, the highest in his favor, and as high as his distrustful policy allowed any one to be in his confidence. We understood them to be entrusted with the civil affairs of his extensive government, divided into two departments, and to be always at hand, near his person. The military department he personally superintended, allowing little or no interference, and confiding only in himself. These two Hindoos, as before stated, were the only persons to whom Tippoo confided the duty of negotiating with us; although four or five other persons were always present at the conferences, but they never, in any instance, interfered or uttered a word. But Sir Thomas Dallas must recollect that there were in Tippoo's camp two persons, who had been sent by him to Lord Macartney, as *Vackeels*, to make pacific overtures on a certain basis, and to invite his lordship to send Sadars (persons of rank) to conclude a treaty of peace with him; in consequence of which invitation the commission was instituted. That the said two Vackeels accompanied the commissioners during the whole journey from Madras, across the Peninsula, to Tippoo's camp at Mangalore, and, after

their arrival, retained the appellation of "the Vackeels," and were uniformly so called by the commissioners, and every one belonging to their suite. One of them was an elderly and extremely infirm Mussulman, named Appajetram, of superior rank to the other, who was an active intelligent Hindoo named Chinavasanow. In the course of the journey the commissioners had many conversations and discussions with these two persons, and especially before I joined the commission; and after our arrival, they sometimes (the Hindoo most frequently) came to pay their respects, and probably, or rather certainly, to learn all they could of our views, and intentions; and towards the close of the negotiation (in the last four or five days) when, in consequence of Tippoo's having moved his encampment to the distance of four or five miles, it was carried on by letter, these two Vackeels were sent to us by Tippoo, or by his ministers, as the most appropriate messengers, being persons who were known to us, and the written intercourse was carried on through them. On these occasions, also, the Vackeels would of course enter into conversation with us, and, at no inconsiderable length, trumpet forth the praises of their master, the moderation and fairness of his demands, his sincere desire of peace, &c.; but neither of these conferences (for I have no objection to their being dignified with that name) could have been that at which the mental servant interpreted, as they were subsequent to the 1st of March, the date of the letter to Captain Scott, which as already observed, according to General Macleod, referred to the intention already planned to escape, and if his (the servant's) conference was before the 1st March it must have been held in the darbar tent. These then, I imagine, must be the persons to whom General Macleod alludes, under the appellation of the "Vackeels;" and he might naturally conclude that their coming to the camp and public tent of the commissioners, which he terms "meetings," was for the purpose of negotiating or carrying

* No doubt these Vackeels would always be received with respect, and very probably the public tent would, on their approach being perceived, be cleared for their reception, particularly if it was known that they were charged with a letter from the Nabob.

on the negotiation. But *it*, by the word "Vackeels," General Macalister means the two ministers, *Purneah* and *Kisteenah*, and that *they* came out and negotiated with the commissioners in their camp, I can only say, and I do sincerely say, that I am sure he has stated no more than what he conscientiously believes to be true: but I am equally sure, that I can convince him, and every other candid mind, that he has said it under a mistaken impression. No one will imagine that at the period of the negotiation (thirty-four years ago), either Sir George Staunton or I could have anticipated any thing so unexampled in human history, as that which has actually occurred, and adapted to it our letters and relations concerning what passed in the negotiation, the spot or place in which it was conducted and the conferences held, the persons employed to negotiate on the part of Tippoo, the persons who, besides them, were present at the conferences, and the subtle, cautious, and distrustful system, upon which the whole transaction was conducted on his part. The records of the commission, the letters of Sir George (then Mr.) Staunton to Lord Macartney, and the originals of my own letters to his lordship, written during the negotiation, are still extant; and one of the recorded letters from Mr. Staunton gives an account of the system of Tippoo in the negotiation which is quoted in my address to the Court of Directors. In that passage Tippoo's system is sufficiently laid down, to prevent any one acquainted with his character from believing that he would voluntarily depart from it, and sometimes have the negotiation conducted in his own camp and durbar tent, and almost within his own hearing, and at other times gratuitously forego the advantages which that system gave him, by sending his ministers to conduct it, at the distance of three miles, in the camp of the commissioners, where he could not be at hand himself, nor command, by the presence of his spies, the means of knowing at the moment, and with certainty, every thing that passed.

I have the satisfaction to feel assured that I have already said much more than those who know me will have thought necessary to prove the correctness of the

avertment in my address to the court of Directors, as to the vital point on which Sir Thomas Dallas has placed himself in issue with me; but wishing to set the question completely at rest, and to take a final leave of the field of contest, I shall here offer him a proposition that I think he must allow to be a fair one. In cases where accusations are preferred, or unworthy intentions imputed, the importance of *dates* will be universally admitted. That Sir Thomas Dallas received from his menial servant the information he has stated, and all the impression from it which it was so well calculated to produce, I again declare that I have not the smallest doubt, nor do I question his servant's having, on some occasion or other, officiated as interpreter between the commissioners and Tippoo's ministers; presuming then that Sir Thomas Dallas, when he took down a story of such grave importance in writing, from the servant's mouth, would not omit to note the *date*, or day, on which he received it, which it appears was the evening of the very day on which he (the servant) had so officiated as interpreter, my proposition is, that Sir Thomas Dallas communicate to you, Sir, the said date, for insertion in your next journal; and in the event of his doing so, I trust I shall prove, from the minutes of the commission, or from letters written at the time by the second commissioner, Mr. Staunton, or by myself to Lord Macartney, that if any conference for the negotiation was held that day, it *was held in Tippoo's camp, and in his public durbar tent*. Perhaps Sir Thomas Dallas may take the same opportunity to inform you, whether it is upon his *servant's authority* that he has fixed upon the commissioners' public tent, for the tent in which he (the servant) interpreted between the commissioners and Tippoo's ministers, or if he has deduced it *only* from Gen. Macalister's letter. This seems not undeserving of attention, because the narrative of the servant only states, that after interpreting several hours between the commissioners and Tippoo's ministers, finding himself much fatigued, he "lay down on the outside of the tent wall;" and after the dismissal of strangers and the retirement of the first commissioner, he heard the two commission-

"ers," &c.; and, if he said no more, it would seem not an unnatural inference, that he meant no other than the *tent in which the negotiation had been usually carried on*, which Sir Thomas Dallas will at least admit to have been Tippee's *darbar tent*. But, General Macalister, having in his letter mentioned "meetings during the negotiation held in Tippee's camp as well as in our own," between the commissioners and Tippee's *raichels*, which took place when "in Tippee's camp in a tent immediately adjoining to his own, and when in our camp in the public tent," Sir Thomas Dallas, on the strength of this passage of the worthy general's letter, follows it up, thus: "It was at one of these conferences, in this tent" (the commissioners' public tent), "that my servant was employed to interpret,—it was outside of that tent, that on the dismissal of the *raichels* and other strangers, he laid down exhausted with fatigue." Upon this it is obvious to observe, that there is no mention of the "commissioners' camp" or "public tent," or "dismissal of the *raichels*," in the servant's "narrative," and in particular the word *raichels*, which does not even occur in that narrative, is substituted for the word "*ministers*," by which the servant himself designates the persons between whom and the commissioners he had been interpreting. In short, I think it will be clear to every one who shall take the trouble to peruse these sheets, with my address to the court and the letters from Sir Thomas Dallas, and that which he has now brought forward from General Macalister, that they have (very unintentionally I am sure) confounded the persons who were called the *raichels* with the *ministers*, who alone conducted the negotiation on the part of Tippee. Sir Thomas Dallas candidly admits me to have shown "by circumstances certainly conclusive, that the two commissioners could neither have commanded the dismissal of strangers, nor have conducted a secret conference surrounded by spies who understood the language in which they were conversing; if the promises were true, the conclusion must necessarily follow." Here we are, perfectly agreed, and I thank him for these and the sug-

ceeding admissions in the work before me; they reduce the matter to one decisive point, and place us directly at issue upon it. In one of his admissions, however, he has been even too candid; for I cannot allow that he "must have been not merely credulous, but an idiot," to have listened to a tale which was not only improbable, but obviously "impossible." *Credulity*, to an extent seldom if ever surpassed, I can agree in ascribing to him; but I cannot admit the excuse which a want of understanding would have supplied for the procedure which he adopted on the occasion. If he had disbelieved the story of his menial servant, he should have acted as either of the two commissioners would have acted towards him, if either a *menial* or a *lord* servant of either had approached them with such a tale, or with any tale to his disadvantage, by severely reprimanding the servant, and assuring him of exemplary punishment in the case of his ever repeating it. On the other hand, actually believing the tale, as it appears he did; if his mind has ever contemplated the possibility of his having acted wrong, it has told him that he should have adopted any possible course but that which he did adopt, towards two persons, with whom, from the commencement of his service under their authority, he had uniformly been in the most friendly terms, and who had on every occasion manifested towards him the most entire goodwill. Perhaps, instead of censuring his officers, the best course might have been, to have, instantly on receiving the tale, waited on one of the two commissioners, and imparted it to him, with his own sentiments on the subject; or, if the "*slang*" he had received was too poignant to admit of his immediately adopting so friendly a course, he might have waited on the head of the commission, and warned him of the plot, and especially of that most unworthy part of it which so essentially concerned him. The two commissioners might then have solicited an enquiry, and demanded to be confronted to the menial servant, and the surgeon and Captain Scott. In a word, they would have possessed all the means of defending themselves, or of explaining and accounting for any thing that seemed unfavourable or mysterious, of which time and death

have since deprived them : but if, instead of either of these procedures, Sir Thomas Dallas has judged it a more proper course to cherish and retain the sting for 20 or 30 years, and to keep back the story until one of the two commissioners is no more, and every individual is gone to whom the other could have resorted in disproof of the imputation, and then to furnish an historian with the tale, for the purpose of publication ;—his best friends will tell him (if his own mind decline the task), that the assuming a tone of complaint, and dealing out acrimonious insinuations, is only aggravating, instead of making atonement for, his unprovoked aggression, the wrong which he has done, and the uneasiness he has caused.

What has been hitherto said has had reference, almost exclusively, to the *place* or *tent*, in which the negotiation was carried on and the conferences held ; and I shall now proceed to examine what Sir Thomas Dallas has stated on the question as to the time of framing the imputed plot of escaping. "Great Importance" (says Sir T. Dallas) "is attached by Mr. Hudleston to the circumstance of Mr. Sadlier's signature being attached to the letter of the 1st March, of course with those of the second and third commissioners. Nothing can be plainer than the distinction between this letter (the letter to Capt. Scott of the 1st March) and the subsequent personal mission of the surgeon, which, according to the dates furnished by Mr. Hudleston, was probably about the 6th and 7th." Here is a laudable attention to dates, and a proof also that even Sir Thomas Dallas's memory is not exempt from the influence of time ; since, according to his own previous shewing, the plot must have been arranged, and the menial servant's information of having overheard the arrangement of it by the two commissioners, given before the 1st of March, as that was the very date of the letter to Captain Scott, which contained a direction for a certain signal, which General Macleod (Sir T. Dallas's own evidence) asserts, was "an intended escape of the commissioners from Tippee, leaving behind them their baggage, retinue, &c." Thus the plan for escaping must have been arranged before the 1st ; and it will be easy to bring to Sir Thomas Dallas's recollection,

that what he calls "the subsequent personal mission of the surgeon" was the *very next morning*, when, in alarming coincidence with the menial servant's story of the preceding evening, he (the surgeon) appeared to be suddenly taken ill, and it was necessary he should be "sent on shipboard to be bled." Then follow the account of his return from the ship, his confession, and sorrowful exclamation at the defeat of the plan which was to have left him to his fate. It would seem, therefore, that what Sir Thomas Dallas terms "the personal mission of the surgeon" could hardly have been of the 6th and 7th of March, as those days were six or seven at least subsequent to his having gone with a feigned sickness on board to execute the mission, and, I suppose, concert, with Captain Scott the plan of escaping. But it might be more advantageous for me not to have corrected the error of Sir Thomas Dallas's memory in this instance, but to have taken the date of what he calls "the surgeon's mission," at the 6th and 7th of March ; because the idea of our having sent the surgeon on shipboard on either of those days, on a mission to concert or arrange a plan for our escaping, or getting clandestinely on board, approaches nearer to the *re pite ultra* of absurdity, than would have been the case if any other date had been assigned to it ; inasmuch as we must literally have been rumoured of a plot for its own sake, and determined upon one without any other possible motive. *How* I was employed during the last ten days of the negotiation, and most especially from the 2d March to the 7th inclusive, is shewn in my letter to the Court, and irrefragably proved from the records of the commission, and may be very briefly recapitulated. On the 26th of February, at a conference with the ministers at the darbar, they agreed to relinquish Tippee's demand of the treasure (\$5,000 pagas) taken by Col. Fullarton at Paicacherry, and of the delivery up to him of Hyat Beg, who had surrendered Bedanore to Gen. Mathews ; but, in their turn, they insisted on our agreeing to his demand of a clause in the treaty which should bind the Company not to assist his enemies. I had previously resolved in my own mind to propose (in the last resort) that concession. Indeed I thought it a just one,

and as likely to prove advantageous to us as to Tippoo; and so in the result it actually proved, for in the following year, that clause was urged by the Bengal government to Scindia as precluding the Company from taking part with him against Tippoo. I might plead, therefore, in *extenuation* or defence of one of the concessions so branded by the historian of the south of India, that it was at least instrumental in preventing the Company from being involved in another war, before they had any breathing time, and when their native troops were eighteen months in arrears, and some battalions in a state of mutiny. On the 2d March I proposed to my colleagues the making *that* concession, and on the 4th, their concurrence in it removed the only serious obstacle to peace. On the 5th, the Vackeels were the bearers of a written proposition from Tippoo for certain modifications of one or two of the articles before agreed on. I thought them unimportant, compared with the object of *peace*; and on the 6th, after a long discussion, they were unanimously agreed to. On the 7th, another equally unimportant was unanimously agreed to; and, as stated in my letter to the court, a letter was immediately written, announcing it to Tippoo, who, in his answer, on the same day, expressed his "entire satisfaction," and desired that the treaty might be drawn out fair, &c. Accordingly, on the 8th, the draft of the treaty was carried by the *Vackeels* to Tippoo; and the next morning the commissioners wrote to Capt. Scott, that the treaty of peace would be signed that afternoon. Agreeably to their usual chicanery, the ministers made the Persian copy different in almost every article from the English copy; the alterations were taken down and sent to Tippoo with his own copy, and the next morning the *Vackeels* came from him with a message to the commissioners, that "the Nabob had given *up the points in dispute*," and fixed on the following day for signing the treaty. Accordingly, on the 11th, the treaty was signed and executed in form. These indisputable facts will furnish an ample comment on the idea of the commissioners contemplating a plan of escape on the 6th and 7th March.

I shall advert with more brevity, and

once for all, to the remaining points in Sir Thos. Dallas's last production. In his allusion to my designation of his menial servant, and angry defence of his character and colour (which it was far from my intention to attack), Sir Thos. Dallas seems to have forgotten that the title of *native* menial servant was *that* by which he himself had described him: but I acknowledge that in applying to him the less respectful epithet, "*black*," I departed somewhat from that description. In respect also to the *age* of the surgeon I must admit my memory to have been defective; but I was very far from intending any reflection on his character or his abilities: on the contrary, I perfectly remember to have respected, and to have been obliged to him, in his own line and profession; and Sir Thos. Dallas, I readily admit, has adduced a proof of my good opinion of his integrity, in stating his (the surgeon) having been "intrusted with a large supply of provisions for the prisoners." In short, with any thing but the contrivance of a plot or plan for my escape, I doubt not I was ready to entrust him. I am glad that Sir Thos. Dallas admits that I may be right with regard to Sir Geo. Staunton's not having used the expression that there was no intention to "escape." As to the words "being of little importance," he has divested himself of the power to decide, and given it to the public. In respect to his statement of, "even Mr. Hudleston remembers not only my being immediately sent for, but with apparent accuracy the words employed by his colleague," Sir Thomas Dallas has been led into a mistake by your reporter (who was in general so accurate), of my address to the Court of Directors, which he heard read in the General Court. The correct copy herewith sent to you will shew that I did not confess any recollection on the subject. Indeed, I was and am so unconscious of any, that I do not even, at this moment, know whether or not Sir Thos. Dallas meant to convey that I, the third commissioner, was present at the conversation alluded to between him and Sir George Staunton. Sir Thomas Dallas proceeds to state: "Previously to the appointment of the commission I had no personal acquaintance with any of its members; but

" although only a lieutenant, I had commanded with some approbation a corps of cavalry attached to the Commander-in-chief; he was requested by the commissioners to spare me for that particular service." As to the former part of this passage, I fear that my memory may again appear to Sir Thos. Dallas to be defective, while to myself it appears not too accurate, for I thought I had a lively recollection of having been personally acquainted with him at least *six years* before the year 1784, and particularly in 1778, at the siege of Pondicherry; but I must now conclude that I was mistaken, and that Sir Thos. Dallas was one of the few officers who were unacquainted with, and unnoticed by the civil staff attached to the army which captured that fortress. His appointment to the command of the escort attached to the commission to Tippecoo must have been made by Lord Macartney and the Select Committee, though as he belonged to the staff of the Commander-in-chief, the latter would in courtesy be applied to for his concurrence. That he owed the appointment entirely to his own merit and fitness for the station, and not to any system of favoritism, I readily admit. Perhaps, however, some little praise might be thought due to the person who recommended the selection of him on account of that merit, or pointed out that fitness to the governor; and if so, as I was not then a member of the commission, it must in all probability be due to the second commissioner, Mr. Stannton; the private and confidential secretary and friend of the governor, who, on any supposition, could not have exactly predicted what has happened. Sir Thos. Dallas, to account for Mr. Sadlier (the head of the commission) being acquainted with the mental servant's story, and yet making no mention or complaint of a plan which involved such unworthy treatment of himself, but, on the contrary, putting his signature to the letter to Captain Scott written in pursuance of the plan, (if there was any) also for his (Mr. Sadlier's) concurrence in the strong recommendation of Mr. Stannton by the select committee to the Court of Directors, when he was sent home with the treaty of peace, and for his signing the letter to the Bengal government in answer to their strictures on

the peace, and in refutation of the story that had been written to that government about the desperate situation of the commissioners and the officers, and the terrific gibbets, &c.; to reconcile all this forbearance in Mr. Sadlier towards Mr. Stannton with his well known vanity to that gentleman, and with his knowledge of the information that had been given by the mental servant, Sir Thomas Dallas states, " Mr. Huddleston can scarcely have forgotten that the habits of the first commissioner were unhappily such, as to render it impossible to communicate with him on any point requiring secrecy." I never had reason to be the advocate of Mr. Sadlier: with no other civil servant of the company was I so little acquainted, and in general I was far from concurring in his opinions, or in his system of procedure, as the first member of the commission to Tippecoo; but I can say with the strictest truth, that I have no recollection of having ever seen him intoxicated; and although he may have been a man of irregular habits, and far less temperate and abstemious than Mr. Stannton's state of health and mine compelled us to be, I never was sensible of it. In our joint deliberations as commissioners, either in our own camp, or in our conferences and discussions with Tippecoo's ministers at his durbar; and I am sure that Mr. Sadlier would not have been plied by Lord Macartney at the head of the commission to Tippecoo, or previously, as he had been, at the head of one, with Mr. Stannton, to the Marquis de Bussy, if his lordship had been aware of his being subject to the failing here imputed to him. During three years before the institution of the commission to Tippecoo, and for nearly a year after its termination, I attended as their secretary the select committee of the government, of which Mr. Sadlier was the second member, and I have no recollection of his having, at any meeting, shown himself under the influence of that failing, or unable to fulfil the duties attached to his station; the difficulty, therefore, of accounting for his having made no complaint may take any notice whatsoever of the mental servant's information, if he had heard of it (stating, as it did, an intention of his two colleagues or unbecomingly and contemptuous towards himself)

and of his having, without objection or question, given his concurrence to the above-mentioned recommendation of Mr. Staunton, cannot be so summarily got rid of. No sallies of wit, whether real or only intended; no sarcastic or "innocently" "cessantly arrimonious" allusion to my memory, or want of memory, will avail, as there happen to be now living, and in this country, several gentlemen (five at least) of high and well known respectability, who filled the offices of secretary and deputy-secretary in other departments of the Madras government, as well as in my own, with great credit; and who of course were in the habit of attending at the council board with Mr. Sadler, and of holding official intercourse with him; and they, or either of them, can testify whether at that board, or in that intercourse, they perceived, either in his conduct, his appearance, or in the opinions which he delivered, the influence of irregular habits, or any impediment to the due exercise of his faculties. On my observation, in allusion to Colonel Wilks's statement, that the officers attached to the commission considered themselves "in a desperate state," namely, that in that case, "they bore it with admirable fortitude," never evincing even dejection, Sir Thomas Dallas certainly makes some very just and appropriate remarks; notwithstanding which, however, it may still, I think, be a question, not entirely free from doubt, whether men, even of the military profession, however dauntless in the field, and eager to seek glory in the cannon's mouth, *when duty calls*, are not apt to appear dejected when "in a desperate state."

Of Tippoo's ferocious, execrable conduct towards General Mordaunt and Mr. Foulblaque and their party, when sent by the commissioners with dispatches to Tellicherry, I acknowledge thirty-four years had obliterated my remembrance, and Sir Thomas Dallas's reference to it and to his subsequent conduct to Mr. Foulblaque; his stopping out communication by post, (of which no doubt there were frequent instances); his preventing the excellent, and ever venerable and respected Mr. Swartz from joining the commissioners, in order to act as interpreter (*which no one had, and still has, so much reason to lament at myself*); and his perfidiously

causing the commissioners to be led by circuitous routes in their journey from Madras to Mangalore. The introduction of any, or all of these peradles, would have been very relevant, and formed a very appropriate answer to me, if I had been pronouncing an eulogy on Tippoo Sultan; or if, instead of eulogizing him, I had not expressly declared that I considered him "to have been capable of any villainy, however atrocious, by which his immediate interests could be advanced." But as this express declaration is given in the very letter to the Court of Directors in which all these observations and narrative of Tippoo's atrocities are applied, I have only to remark, that instead of weakening, they strengthen and confirm what they are intended to weaken and oppose. Sir Thomas Dallas's account of the distance of Cannanore from Mangalore may very probably be more correct than mine. The map will decide the point, and the mistake, in any case, cannot be of much importance or much affect the substance of my argument, which was, that General Macleod was ready to hope and believe every thing and every thing that concurred with his wishes for a renewal of the war, and to countenance any report that might tend to convince the Bengal government that the treaty had been extorted from us by fear, and thereby to induce them to withhold their ratification of it. In a word, General Macleod was a hero at the head of a gallant army; his darling object was military renown; and imagination presented to him, in the result of a campaign against Tippoo, not *that* only, but every thing else that heroes, as well as other men, look up to.

Sir Thomas Dallas proceeds to give further proofs of Tippoo's perfidy, and such as would amaze and put to the blush any one who had depicted him as a prince full of honour and generosity, or in whom a particle of either had ever been discovered. He gives certainly a very interesting and affecting narrative of Mr. Foulblaque's having been "marched through swamps," and imprisoned, "like a ragsabond, in his wet and dirty clothes;" the consequent apprehensions of the commissioners for his safety; their having written to Tippoo concerning him, and received for answer, "that no such per-

"you was in the Sultan's court;" and
 "that the next day, while Chinnamara-
 cori, one of Tippoo's rackets, was
 conferring with the commissioners in
 the public tent in the English encamp-
 ment, stoutly denying the truth of the
 report, Foulblanque made a run for
 the English camp, and entered in the
 plight which has been described, to
 announce, by his presence, the courtesies
 from which he had escaped." Sir
 Thomas Dallas then very reasonably asks:
 "Are insults and atrocities like these
 included in the mild treatment which
 produced such wonderful equanimity?"

—I answer, certainly not. All this, I
 have no doubt, is perfectly correct; and
 the commissioners, on seeing Chinnama-
 racori, would no doubt complain of, or
 (as Sir Thomas Dallas prefers the term)
 "confer" with him on such unjustifi-
 cable treatment of Mr. Foulblanque. But
 these were not the sort of courtesies that
 I alluded to as having been personally ex-
 perimented from Tippoo by the commis-
 sioners, or it is not very probable that I
 should have forgotten them, even in thirty-
 four years; as I frankly own I had this
 unworthy procedure towards their aide-
 de-camp, which I fully admit was not
 calculated to produce "equanimity," or
 at least not any but such as Sir Thomas
 Dallas has justly styled, "wonderful."
 Sir Thomas Dallas next proceeds to re-
 late the difficulties he encountered in the
 journey back to Madras by land, "after
 the departure of the first and second
 commissioners by sea." Whether this
 mention of their having returned by sea
 is intended as censure, I know not; but
 as it possibly may, I shall just observe,
 that independently of the use and benefit
 derived from it, by the means it gave
 them of immediately communicating in-
 telligence of the conclusion of peace to
 the several factories and stations along
 the coast, and most especially of deliver-
 ing up personally, as the representatives
 of the Company, the fortified district of
 Cannanore to the queen, or Biby; their
 returning by sea was in obedience to the
 directions of the governor, Lord Ma-
 cartney, to whom, perhaps, Sir Thomas
 Dallas himself will admit, the absence
 from the presidency at one and the same
 time of both his private secretary and
 the public secretary to government in the

military and political departments, could
 not be very convenient. "I subsisted my
 party," (proceeds Sir Thomas Dallas),
 "under numerous difficulties, on the
 rupees which formed part of the pre-
 sents to the commissioners on their
 taking leave, and were thrown into my
 military chest for that purpose." This
 grateful recollection of the source from
 which he and his party derived sub-
 sistence under his numerous difficulties
 is very commendable; and, when writ-
 ting this passage, Sir Thomas Dallas
 must also, I think, have recollected,
 with no small pleasure and self-con-
 gratulation, his having, by his prudent
 forecast, prevented those very commis-
 sioners from making their escape, and
 leaving him and his party "to their fate."
 On Sir Thomas Dallas's introduction of a
 letter from another respectable officer
 (with whom I have not the honour to be
 acquainted), and the contents of that
 letter, I shall only say, what I believe
 has been very generally said of the charge
 or imputation against the two Commis-
 sioners—namely, that it should have been
 brought forward before, or not at all;
 that it should not have been kept back
 until Mr. Jackson can no longer be refer-
 red to, or called upon (as, if living, he
 certainly would have been), to state pre-
 cisely whether he had ever conferred or
 conferred with me, or assisted at any
 conference or conversation, at which I
 was present, on the subject of the plot
 or intention imputed. On the separate
 imputation, in the said letter more dis-
 tinctly stated, against the late Mr. Sad-
 ler, of his being "usually in a state of in-
 toxication, and unfit for business," I
 have nothing to add to what I have al-
 ready said. If any of his friends yet sur-
 vive, they may question or confirm the
 statement. Sir Thomas Dallas will find,
 if he should take the trouble to read the
 accompanying correct copy of my Address
 to the Court of Directors, that I have not
 said, that not one of my surviving friends
 had ever heard of the circumstances, but
 that my words are, "some friends I then
 had, who would not have kept the cir-
 cumstances from my knowledge, if they
 had heard of them; one of them an
 intimate friend, and, if I am not mis-
 taken, a relation of Sir Thomas Dal-
 las. Of the few that remain, not one

"that I have yet applied to had heard of them."

Sir Thomas Dallas next brings forward a publication (*Memoirs of the War in Asia*), "published in 1789, without the author's name, but well known to have been written by Dr. Thompson." Of the celebrity of this work I ought not to entertain any doubt, as Sir T. Dallas states, not only "its having passed through two editions at least," which proves it to have been a popular work, but even adds, that "it was read probably by every person of mature age in the west and east end of the metropolis, in the town as well as in the country, who had any connections in the East." The first edition, Sir Thos. Dallas thinks, "was published in the year 1788, as the second was published in 1789." I must therefore attribute to my own indolence and inattention to literature, the fact, for such it really is, that I never before heard of the said publication, or of its author. My residence, indeed, was at a great distance from London during the years 1788 and 1789; but Sir Thomas Dallas, anticipating perhaps that excuse, apprises me of it in the above passage of his letter, by the probability that it was read both in town and in the country. Mr. Staunton, however, the second Commissioner, and Lord Macartney, who instituted the commission, resided, I believe, during both those years in London; and whether they, or at least, whether Mr. Staunton, could have read *this* passage in the publication, which states that "the Commissioners, apprehensive of falling by poison, formed a project to leave their numerous train behind them, and make their escape to Tellichery," and that, "the project miscarrying, they continued in the state of imprisoned men, labouring for their own extrication from imminent danger;" whether, I say, Mr. Staunton (of all men) could have read *this* and maintained a profound silence, can be fully judged of by any one acquainted with his character, and who shall have read the accompanying answer of Lord Macartney and the Madras Select Committee (every word of which was written by Mr. Staunton), to the letter from the Bengal government; which, in consequence of the representation they

had received from Bombay, contains a passage very similar to the above; and, in one particular, goes even beyond it, by mentioning, with all suitable solemnity, the precious story of the three gibbets, erected in *terrorem* before the tents of the three Commissioners. This would have been so valuable a *finish*, or winding up of the description of the former "imprisoned state" of the Commissioners, that we may hope the author of the *Memoirs* will introduce it into the next edition; and here I cannot help remarking, that Sir Thomas Dallas might, in common justice to the Commissioners, have given them some little credit for fortitude (as they were not soldiers) in bearing up, as they did, and being so cheerful and vigorous, as he will easily recollect they were, under such appalling and disastrous circumstances. In my letter to the Court of Directors it was observed that "the two officers themselves must regret that the charge was not brought forward while Sir George Staunton was alive, and while the surgeon might have been examined." Sir Thomas Dallas appears to think that he has answered this observation, by saying, "they do indeed regret that the Commissioners did not, thirty years ago, consider that as a charge which they must then have read, and considered with feelings more accordant with reason and with truth."

This insinuation has already been virtually replied to, and I shall only add here, that I hope, and really believe, that time and reflection will diminish Sir Thomas Dallas's own approbation of it; and he will then acknowledge, with every other person who was acquainted with the two Commissioners, that their not having noticed and contradicted the passage to which he has alluded, was a proof that they could not have read it. In the next sentence Sir Thomas Dallas has undone all his previous insinuations; he says "they" (speaking for himself, and Col. Wilks) do sincerely lament that "Mr. Hudleston should have been so much his own enemy as to lend himself to the purpose of anonymous slander." To this new accusation I shall only say, that if he could prove, by advance the shadow of proof, that I had deserved it, it should be very much in-

clined to doubt the "sincerity" of his "regret;" and that I promise every other person that shall take the trouble to peruse these desultory pages, that whenever Sir Thomas Dallas shall chuse to point out the slander, "anonymous" or otherwise, to which I have lent myself, I will prove the charge to be utterly unfounded.

While closing this long letter (much longer, I know, than any of my friends will approve), your *Journal* for the present month is brought to me; and after a cursory reading of the letter contained in it from Col. Wilks, I most cheerfully submit to the public at large, and most especially to those members of it who are also members of the East-India Company, how far Colonel Wilks has justified his wanton attack on the peace of Mangalore, and proved himself to have possessed the requisite knowledge, or means requisite to authorize the pronouncing judgment on a subject involving so many momentous considerations. The circumstances of public affairs, under which the peace was negotiated, are detailed on undeniable evidence, in my letter to the Court of Directors, and I annex also a copy of the treaty.

I now, Sir, through your respectable

Journal, take leave of both these officers, with the assurance that I feel nothing like resentment towards them; indeed, such a sentiment would be almost ungrateful, since the anxiety, and loss of time, which they have made me suffer, have been abundantly recompensed by the testimonies of friendship which they have (however involuntarily) been the means of heaping upon me. A favourable opinion of *them* has been so habitual to me, that I cannot but entertain a hope, that instead of hating me for the attack they made upon my character (on the principle of the hatred of the citizens of Geneva to Rousseau), they will be happy in not having deferred the attack for a few years longer, when perhaps there might not have been even one living to answer it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

London,

J. HUDLESTON.

8th Nov. 1818.

♦♦ The documents alluded to by Mr. Hudleston, will be found at the end of the present number of the *Asiatic Journal*, with the exception of his letter to the Court of Directors of the 31st May last, which the limits of our publication will not admit of inserting entire; should our reporter, however, on comparing it with his abstract (page 18), find that in the hurry of taking the debate he has mistaken any part, it shall be noticed in our next number.

ACCOUNT OF GENERAL BOYD'S CORPS,

Formerly in the Service of the Nizam.

HAVING in a recent number introduced the name of Gen. Boyd to our readers, we are induced to make them farther acquainted with him, by extracting a note from Maj. Moor's work on "*Hinda Infantries*," published in 1811. As a definite piece of local history, it will illustrate the nature of the loss sustained by Mr. Boyd, in losing service as a military partizan of the Nizam, or rather, as it appears, terminating the engagement from his own choice.

"The term *Miltigiri* used above, means plundering or levying contribution. A native, especially a Mahratta officer, at the head of a body of troops out of employ, if he have no other immediate object in view, will move about from town to town, demanding and receiving from each town a sum of money, clothes, provisions, &c. adequate, in the estimation of the officer, to their means or to his wants. It is not unusual in

India for partizans to collect a body of men, sometimes only a few hundreds, sometimes several thousands, and forming them into something of the appearance of soldiers, let them and himself out to any prince or adventurer in want of aid, at so much a month. The bargain generally is so much for himself, so much for every European, for every gun, and for each horse and man. Regular monstrosities are admitted; or, sometimes the bargain is, to the commander a certain sum, and a gross sum for so many battalions of a given strength in men and guns. The hired party imitates every thing; pay, provisions, guns, arms, tents, bullocks, ammunition, repairs, &c. &c., and receives every month, after muster, a gross sum. Some of their corps are commanded by Europeans, English or French. One respectable corps of this description was commanded by my friend Mr. Boyd, an American gentleman, now a colonel of militia and a member of Congress in the United

States. It was of the following strength, as near as I can recollect; but I do not pretend to be very exact. Three battalions, each of about 500 men, armed with firelocks, and clothed and disciplined like our sepoys; a smaller irregular corps called *Najib*, who armed and clothed themselves as they pleased with matchlocks, swords, targets, pistols, bows, &c. These were taught very little; they fire well in their own way, and are formidable troops, but do nothing very connectedly. He had six guns, four and six-pounders, each attended by one or two European gunners; three or four elephants, for state and for moving heavy baggage, and as many English officers. To his second in command he gave about 600 rupees a month. At the time I speak of, his second was my able friend Mr. Tane, who was since killed in an attack of a fort. To the other officers, one, two, or three hundred rupees each.

This corps, as far as regarded arms and every sort of equipment, was the sole property of Col. Boyd; and he took service with any power or person in want of troops. In the course of a few months I have known it in several different services. He, with his corps, was once in the pay of Tukaji Holkar, father of the present varied characters of that surname: afterwards in the Peshwa's service. Disliking that, he quitted the Mahratta employ and territory, and marched to Hyderabad, where he was hired by the minister Azim al Omra, for the service

of Nizam Ally Khan. After two or three months, on some supposed slight, he demanded his dismissal, and marched with his corps back to Poona, where soon after, having no eligible offer of service, and being desirous of returning to America, he disposed of his elephants, guns, arms, and equipments to Col. Filose, a Neapolitan partizan in the service of Dowlat Rao Sindia, paying all his adherents their arrears and discharging them. At the time he was last out of employ at Poona, where such expenses and no income would soon ruin any individual, I have heard him express his apprehension that he should be forced to go on *Mulghiri*. This shews the estimation in which such land piracy, for such it really is, is held in the Mahratta territories. Their idea of piracy by sea may be gathered in *Note B* of this chapter. It would have been a measure of necessity, and by no means of that moral equality which at first attaches to the idea in the mind of western people. No man is more averse to immoral or ungentlemanly conduct than Col. Boyd. When at Paris in the year 1808, it was discovered that he had been in the service of some of the native powers of India. That vigilant government did not overlook such a circumstance, but endeavoured to engage Col. Boyd's services in furtherance of the projects which Buonaparte was then supposed to have had in contemplation against our Eastern possessions.

NARRATIVE

OF THE

SHIPWRECK OF THE CABALVA.

From an Original M.S. by an Eye-Witness, written on the Island of St. Brandon.

MANY accounts of shipwrecks are before the world, but few, I conceive, written under the pressure of more calamitous circumstances than the present one. For although, while I am writing these notes, we are not labouring under absolute want, and have hopes of speedy relief, yet in the eight days which have elapsed since our misfortune occurred, the privations we have already suffered have been very great; and however much we desire to cherish the hope of the latter's expedition being successful, there is still sufficient uncertainty to involve the termination of our prospect in fearful gloom.

The original cause of this sad catastrophe happened on our leaving England.

On the morning after our sailing from the Downs, our pilot ran us aground upon some rocks off the Ower's light. The ship struck five times, the fourth was a very violent shock.

She did not immediately make water. Our public letters had been previously written. The pilot left us, and we stood down channel after the commodore. A fresh of wind came on, and the next day we were well out and making exactly nine inches of water per hour.

We experienced a long succession of fair winds and fine weather, and the leak was quite regular until in about 21° south latitude, when it suddenly increased to fourteen inches and there stopped. We

then made the signal to the Commodore that it would be necessary for us to go to Bombay.

Our fine weather continued until round the Cape, when we fell in with the Scaleby Castle. On the evening of the second day after falling in with her, a gale came on from the N.E. with a very high sea. The straining of the ship increased her water to about twenty-two inches; and although it decreased after the gale, and had abated to about eighteen, yet the tremulous motion of the ship, whenever the slightest sea struck her, shewed that her frame as well as her bottom was seriously injured.

During the gale we parted company with the other ships, and edged away into 33° south, in order to avoid a repetition of bad weather; and in about 50° longitude hauled up for the outer Madagascar passage.

A north-easterly wind prevented our steering to pass within the island of Bourbon as we intended; the middle passages was therefore determined upon, and a course steered, when the wind came fair, to pass between the islands Mauritius and Bourbon.

In passing these latitudes, on Sunday the 5th of July, the weather was remarkably gloomy, with frequent and heavy squalls from the south-eastward, which prevented our seeing the land.

Monday was a very fine day, and in full confidence of being well to the westward, we stood on a N. by E. half E. course.

It was generally understood that we should heave too, as a matter of precaution, when nearly in the latitude of the southern part of the Carilagos Garagos shoals. This however was not done; and at half past four on Tuesday morning the ship struck on the outer ledge of these tremendous rocks. I say the outer ledge, because between the reef she struck upon and the main reef was a space of about fifty yards of deep water. She fell over in that direction, and when her main and foremasts were cut away, the top of the former reached a considerable way towards the surf, which broke in thunder over the dreadful reef.

As the ship beat violently there was at first but little hope of her holding together until day light, which would have been fatal to all hands; the sea breaking

over the ship in every part, naturally led us to draw the most mournful conclusions.

Day dawned about half past five, and the whole scene was terrific; breakers and rocks in almost all directions. A few sand-banks, about three miles to leeward, appeared the only spots capable of affording temporary shelter for such of the crew as could escape to the rocks behind the main reef.

The ship's bottom was by this time beat in, and the cargo (bales particularly) strewn the rocks beyond the reef; over which they were thrown by the violence of the surf, and through which we were to make our way, or perish.

At six o'clock the ship was completely on her beam-ends, and the water began to blow up her main hatchway. The large cutter was launched, she rode between the main and fore masts under the lee of the wreck, but was so encompassed by floating pieces of timber, that it was some time before she could be cleared; and then the first surf struck, and completely swept every soul out of her, except the fourth officer, who stooping under the fore thwart, was eventually carried safely over the reef.

In this boat was the chief mate, the purser, surgeon, and Mr. Hotson. Overwhelmed as we were, all appeared lost; but nature pointed out the usual efforts, and I arose, half drowned, above the recolling water. The respite was but for a moment; the second shock was nearly as violent as the first, and more destructive, for now we were dashed against the rocks, and there left clinging, and nearly exhausted, until the third surf should come, and probably end what the two former had so dreadfully begun. The third hurried us on still further; and we were so bruised and exhausted, that another, even like the last, must have proved fatal to many.

The cutter had followed over the reef with but little injury; and of those who had sought safety in her only one man was drowned.

The men (about forty) who had so narrowly escaped, immediately opened bales of cloth and cases of all kinds. A piece of brandy was on shore, which they soon discovered, but this we instantly stove.

Mr. Grant, surgeon's mate, was an ex-

cellent swimmer, and attempted to get on shore before the boat pushed off; but died of exhaustion before our eyes, not being able to overcome the violence of the surf.

I know not what reflections can be made upon a scene like this; it must be witnessed to be known and felt. Our eventual safety was still doubtful; and yet plunder was carrying on as systematically as if regularly licensed. There were amongst us no repinings, but a kind of apathy bordering upon despair. A few committed acts of folly and levity, either from want of reflection, or from an extravagant effort to dispel it. Many of the people now got on shore upon parts of the wreck, and some perished; amongst the latter was Capt. Dalrymple, whose kindness and goodness of heart had endeared him to us all: he could not be persuaded to get into the cutter, but shifted from the main-mast to the long boat (then between the booms, whose lashings had not been cut), and eventually to the wreck of the fore-mast, from which he was washed by the sea.

We found ourselves upon a hard rock, dry for about one quarter of a mile, and which apparently joined the sand banks before mentioned. As there were certain indications that this rock was overflowed at high water, the third officer and two men were sent to explore the passage to the highest bank; they returned in about two hours, and reported that it might be reached by the survivors, if attempted before the tide began to flow.

As the water soon began to rise we departed for the bank; and before we arrived at it had to wade up to our waists, treading upon broken rocks with naked feet, which rendered the effort extremely painful.

We assembled in considerable numbers about two o'clock P. M., and on comparison, found that Mr. Hotson, the oldest man in the ship, had suffered most from bruises and contusions, and he was moreover attacked with a severe ague fit immediately upon his arrival.

Bales, and pieces of timber and spars, soon covered the beach of our little resting place. A large tent was erected, and covered with Company's cloth; and in this, and upon wet cloth, we passed the first eventful night.

A smaller cutter had been launched about one o'clock, in which the fifth mate and seven men came over the surf without much injury. The fifth mate continued with the boats, and a few of the men also; and on the morning of the 8th, all that were able to go proceeded to secure the boats, upon which our only hopes of deliverance depended.

We found our loss in shipmates consisted of Captain Dalrymple; Mr. Grant, surgeon's mate; Batchellor, captain's cook; Calman, captain's servant; Cullen, first mate's do.; Davis, third mate's do.; Chambers, caulker; Field, armourer, and seven seamen: in the whole fifteen.

The chief mate and people returned with the large cutter in the afternoon, bringing some pieces of pork, a few cheeses, and some wine; two sextants, one quadrant. Hornburgh and Hamilton Moore were likewise recovered.

Our stock of provisions were increased by five sheep and eight hogs, which came ashore alive; these, with a little flour, some wine, a dead hog, and several dead fowls, gave us hopes of escaping immediate starvation. The dead stock was this evening devoured, and we expected to increase our stores on the morrow.

Thursday, 9th July.—I shall now commence a kind of journal of our proceedings, from this day until the happy period of our deliverance. Having the large cutter safely on the sand-bank, we are making every effort to repair her, a chest, containing several carpenter's tools having fortunately come on shore.

As soon as sails are made, it is in contemplation to send the chief mate, Mr. Ayres the purser, and Mr. Hotson in her, and endeavour to reach the Mauritius, from whence prompt assistance may be expected. We have no compass; but being in the heart of the trade-wind, mean to steer by the wind, until in its latitude, and then as duly west as possible, until the island is made.

It is our opinion that Easting may be made; and as the island bears south 31°, west 216 miles, hope there is every chance of succeeding in this attempt. We are the more anxious to put this plan in practice, from feeling convinced that our sand-bank overflows in bad weather, or in westerly winds; it bearing every appearance of being occasionally inundated.

It is only about three feet above the surface of the sea in its highest part, and the wash of the tide comes now nearly up to our boundary.

Observed, lat. $16^{\circ} 45'$ south, a smaller sand to the northward, being covered with casks and pieces of the wreck; six of the people crossed over to it to-day, where they appear to be exploring as far northward as possible.

This immense cluster of rocks and shoals seem girded to the eastward by high rocks; the breaking of the sea over which we can distinctly hear to the southward, at four or five miles distance. The sand-banks appear higher than the one we are upon, and are surrounded by breakers and very high rocks; many of the latter may be mistaken for vessels under sail.

Friday, 10th July.—Chief mate gone to the north sand-bank, boatswain and a gang of hands to the wreck, carpenters and sailmaker at work upon and for the cutter; our stock of salt pork increased to eighty pieces; two butts and seven hogsheads of beer floated to us, and the beach completely covered with bales, casks, and pieces of timber.

From the north sand party we learn that low sand-banks extend four miles in a northerly direction, separated by rocks and breakers from each other; but no appearance of land in that direction.

Five butts of water came on shore this day. We have succeeded in getting water on the sand, brackish after the first flow, but at present a great blessing to us.

Upon the north sand many hogsheads of beer, butts of water, &c. are on shore.

Our stock of wine this day amounts to about twelve dozen, and six dozen of cherrybrandy, oil, &c. Killed a pig, and commenced a stated daily allowance of about two ounces per man, with one pint of beer.

All tolerably cheerful; Providence has been very good to us, and we feel it.

Saturday, 11th July.—Having succeeded in getting the small cutter up, the carpenter is employed in repairing her; boatswain employed in rigging the large one. We hope in thirty-six hours to send her off.

One man drowned to-day in crossing from one sand to the other; the chief mate gone again to-day to the north sand,

in the expectation of getting from thence some part of the beer and water. Many of our men tempted to stay there by liquids being in abundance.

Killed a pig; found plenty of conque fish, and a few turtles' eggs. The tide flows occasionally to the surface of our bank: we hope the best.

Cloudy weather, rain, and frequent changes of wind. The ship's head turned more out to the eastward; the stern much the same, but nearer the main reef.

N. B. The water has never yet been so low as the day we came ashore, and our communications with the wreck are consequently liable to interruption; indeed it is to be feared she will soon cease to benefit us.

The chief mate returned, not being able to get over any article of bulk. He brought a small quantity of flour.

Sunday, 12th July.—A party to the wreck returned without being able to save a single article. About thirty men continue on the north sand, where they have plenty of beer and flour, which they seem determined to destroy with all expedition, when we suppose they will return to us and short allowance.

I delivered a short discourse to the people on our bank, and which seemed to be well-timed, many appearing to feel the horrors of their situation. "Fellow shipmates and companions in misfortune, when we look around us and contemplate our situations; when we reflect how narrowly we have just escaped a watery grave, we cannot fail to acknowledge, and to feel to whom we are indebted for so gracious a deliverance.

"The hand of an all merciful God has been with us, and it is our duty, on the present occasion, to humble ourselves before him, and to offer up our prayers and thanksgivings for so merciful an interposition.

"While we deplore the loss of our beloved commander and many of our shipmates, let us not repine at the decrees of Providence. It was his almighty will that some should perish, and we must not call in question the justness of the fate which he decrees to us. But let us not suppose that it is from any degree of superior worth or virtue that God has been pleased to spare our lives, rather let us bow to the chastening rod, and

acknowledge ourselves unworthy sinners; for by confessing our sins, the holy Scripture informs us, God will forgive us our sins and cleanse us from all.

"Let us, therefore, turn our hearts unto God in spirit and in truth, and let our present afflictions not only never be effaced from our memories, but let it serve to impress upon us a lasting sense of the mercies of Him, who has snatched us from a watery grave.

"Although it has been the Almighty will to cast us upon this desolate place, still have we great reason to be thankful that He has provided us, and continues daily to provide us with the means of subsistence, and as I hope and trust from His mercy, with the means of safety and speedy deliverance also.

"Let us then confide that it will not prove to be the will of a God, full of compassion and mercy, to doom to a watery grave so many human beings of His own creation, of His own image, so many christians for whom a saviour has given up His life on the cross.

"It cannot be supposed to be grateful in the eyes of an almighty Providence, that, separated as we are from our wives, children, parents, and dearest connections, we should be called into eternity in so sorrowful and heart-rending a manner. No, my fellow shipmates, let us rather believe that Almighty God has provided and preserved to our use the means of safety, and by imprinting on our minds the recollection of our present situation, and of His infinite mercy in delivering us, will reform our hearts, and fill us with lasting gratitude for the compassion which the Almighty has shown towards us.

"Let us then unite with one hand and heart, to accelerate the great undertaking of our deliverance, which so conspicuously appears to be placed within our reach: let us not neglect or delay to improve this great gift of heaven, but, by immediately launching our bark for a new and friendly country, to obtain assistance to transport us all thither under the guidance and protection of the Omnipotent.

"Let us be patient, unassuming, and of good cheer; let no variety of opinions or quarrels disturb our harmony, but, joining in one heart and soul, in one and the same cause, let us commit our bark

to the mercy of Providence, and offer up supplications for a safe voyage.

"After being extricated, my fellow shipmates, from this dreary abode, I trust we shall never lay down our heads to rest without offering up a thanksgiving to that divine Being who will have so mercifully rescued us from the jaws of death.

"Let us now all join in repeating the christian's universal prayer, that which our blessed Saviour commanded us to use when we address our heavenly father."

[Here they recited the Lord's Prayer.]

Monday, 13th July.—Every thing washed on shore is considered by the men as their own property; trunks are consequently stove and emptied, and although we can muster but one change each, we have the satisfaction of seeing much of our linen in the wear of our neighbours.

Wind E.S.E. with rain at times; several bales of hay on shore; cutter ready. The men object to the chief mate and Mr. Holston's going in her, considering them as hostages for a more speedy deliverance; determined to send Mr. Ayres, purser, with the sixth mate to assist him, and eight picked men; packed up their sea stores, and ran the boat to the beach.

Tuesday, 14th July.—At daylight all hands upon the alert. Cooked an early breakfast for the boat's crew, when we were informed that some person had made objections to the arrangement of persons who were to proceed in the boat, saying that she required more weight; this objection was considered but as a feather in our estimation, and the result of yesterday's determination adhered to.

Loaded the cutter and launched her; ran her off the beach at 7 a.m. under three impressive cheers. God Almighty preserve them, and deliver us all.

Remainder of the day our whole thoughts on the boat. The carpenter's men are erecting a lofty building of wood, as if their abode here was not to be a temporary one.

Wednesday, 15th July.—Wind S.E. by S. hope our boat has a more favorable one. All in tolerable spirits, except one of us, who lost part of his wardrobe in swimming for his life, having ventured towards the wreck when the water was too high to justify the attempt.

About thirty-five sorry fellows upon the N. and trying to kill themselves by drink-

ing and firing fowling-pieces; which latter must be in a dangerous state from immersion in salt water; their game consists of about a dozen miserable birds, who, unacquainted with the persons and manners of Europeans, fly close to their faces; perhaps the feathered race are not in so much danger as their enemies. The surgeon's servant returned from that sand with his hand very much shattered; he had put his piece upon the cock before charging and the accident occurred naturally enough. One seaman also came back to us with a hole in his head, from a blow given him by a tomahawk.

Carpenter's house nearly finished. A sand window to the southward. Rain and squalls at the close of day.

The men on the other sand caught an amazing number of small turtle, about two ounces each; they boiled them in their skins and devoured them. They have abundance of fish there also, but our supply is scanty. Poured oil into the wounds of the wounded, having no medicine chest; those of us who were lacerated by the rocks use Smyth's pomtume, which lies in plenty on the beach, and where our pigs fatten upon violet soap. Great quantities of perfumery, stationary, and muslins along all the shore.

Thursday, 16th July.—Very fine weather. All hands fishing; some to the wreck, but nothing to be got at. The bow still entire, and one anchor hanging to it.

Breakfasted upon mutton-broth, declared to be excellent. Thanks to the poor Chinese who was on board, who is our cook and general servant, all the rest having deserted their former masters; this creature's conduct is highly praiseworthy.

The midshipmen (*poor boys*) begin to feel the want of a full meal. I trust their trial will not be long.

Talked to the carpenter to-day respecting a flat-bottomed boat, which we are anxious to get the carpenter's mates upon, having plenty of stuff to build a large one, in which and the small cutter we could move to the northward, if our best hope fails.

Friday, 17th July.—Weather very fine and wind well to the eastward, which bids us hope our little bark is nearly at the island. Could we be but certain of our fate, a few days, nay many days, could be whiled away: but now all our hopes

terminate, where they certainly might, in the goodness of God.

I believe, if we had but one green tree or shrub upon the island it would cheer us up a little, but every thing is so dreary and forlorn that the dismal will now and then creep upon us. A good many fish are caught, but by our mess in small quantities. Our privations more than double those of the petty officers and men; and it is lamentable to observe, with one or two exceptions, the little respect paid to their former officers. Equality was established by misfortune, and a reverse only can reinstate the former order of things.

Boatswain, gunner, and carpenter gone to the N. sand, to pick up what they can. This is against our boat-building plan; however we brought a quantity of timber to the place where she is to be built.

Saturday, 18th July.—Wind strong all night, with squalls from S.S.E. and rain. Clearer to-day, but blowing fresh. The boatswain, &c. returned from N. sand laden with bottles, &c. but they having established the maxim of "every one to take care of himself," no benefit is derived by us from their expedition.

Composed a short discourse for to-morrow: we have to lament the loss of all our prayer books, and are therefore unable to read the regular service to the people.

Sunday, 19th July.—Wind as yesterday; about twenty men from N. sand came on a visit to our encampment, but soon returned from starvation to plenty.

We are passing the day quietly, and in hopes. Some have been dreaming of deliverance to-morrow; I confess I am not so sanguine, although I trust in God it will not be many days. We suffer much; our little store of provisions is covered with sand, and our cooking utensils so very scanty that constant use precludes even partial cleanliness.

At half-past two P. M. we were about delivering the before-mentioned discourse to the people, when the boatswain cried out in extacy, "a sail; a ship, by the Lord."

We were mustered on the beach in an instant, and could plainly discern a large ship to the S. distant about seven or eight miles, and soon after another vessel, a brig.

Our joy knew no bounds; the small

cutter was launched in an instant: and the chief mate, boatswain, and others jumping into her, pushed off towards our expected deliverers.

The men then ran to the stores, but were persuaded in some measure to forbear. Gave them two cups of beer each; killed an extra pig, which was alive, cooked and eaten up in a very short space of time; served out wine to all hands; addressed them in a few words, when all knelt and repeated the Lord's Prayer.

We soon lost sight of our boat; and not seeing the ship heave-to to pick her up, became very uneasy respecting her and those in her. Our deliverers, after fruitless attempts to work nearer in, came to anchor, hull down, but fired three guns before anchoring; intended, I suppose, for our consolation.

As the night came on we collected large quantities of wood, and kept a fire burning, which could no doubt be distinctly seen by the ships.

The young men of our mess busily employed in cooking and eating; every dismal thought fled, every face beaming with delight.

Monday, 20th July.—Wind very strong at S.E. which prevents the ships working in until the tide favours them. Killed two hogs, the North and people having joined us. We are fearful of not embarking to-day, but are very happy.

At 10 A.M. a schooner hove in sight to the northward, and soon anchored within a quarter of a mile of the beach. She landed her mate in a canoe; when we found her to be a fishing vessel from the Maasilua, and who, seeing our fire of last night, came down from the northern islets (their head quarters) to our assistance. The humanity of the commander of this vessel is much to be praised, his sole object appearing to be our safety; and now that object was superseded by the appearance of our own ships, he still offered his bark to carry us out to them. They were by this time under weigh, and making a long board out, so as not to be discernable from the bank. Many of our men becoming anxious to embark, permission was given them; and we commenced by sending three at a time in the canoe, all she could carry. About twenty, with the third and fifth mates and three midshipmen

were on board her when the ships were were seen standing well in, and soon anchored within one mile and a half of us, a frigate and a brig of war.

The former sent a boat to the schooner, and moved her close to his own anchorage; but the day closing, she did not communicate with us, which caused no little uneasiness. The men behaving very ill, generally speaking, and insisting upon the destruction of our remaining stores, gave them the cheese we had saved, killed our last hog, and emptied our flour cask. These concessions, with beer and wine, satisfied them.

Passed the night very uncomfortably, heavy squalls of wind and rain penetrating our tent; the prospect of a speedy deliverance only could cheer us, and at three A.M. began to cook our miserable meal. I am blending Tuesday morning with yesterday's transactions.

Tuesday, 21st July.—At seven o'clock had eaten our last mile of flour and fresh pork. At nine a boat arrived from the frigate; in her were Capt. Purvis, Magistrate, Capt. Bridges, Challenger, Mr. Sewel, our chief mate, and our deliverer (under Providence) Mr. Ayres, purser.

The joyful scene that followed cannot be described; the captains of the ships were all kindness and attention. After they had surveyed our island of sand, we embarked; other boats came for the men, and at 4 P.M. we were all on board the frigate, where our reception was of the kindest nature. Our first meal for fourteen days was a delightful repast; unaffected welcome rendered us at ease, and most of us passed the night in sleepless joy.

Part of this day's journal was written on the land, the remainder in the ship.

Wednesday, 22d July.—Men of war sent a party of marines on shore, who are drying Company's cloth. Our people were overhauled on coming on board, and several watches, trinkets, &c. found upon them; their bundles of cloth were taken from them, and a sufficient quantity given to each man for two suits.

Mr. Hotson's wound having been in an undressed state for so long a time wears a bad appearance; a few days, it is hoped, will allay the inflammation.

Thursday, 23d July.—Blowing hard in

squalls all night; the chief and fourth mates went on shore with the first lieutenant of the frigate, and having hauled the gig over the sand, proceeded to the wreck in her. It is thought the cables may be got on shore. The treasure being in the magazine, and the fore part of the ship still compact, some hopes are yet entertained of saving it.

Friday, 24th July.—Blowing hard as yesterday; first lieutenant again gone to the wreck. A schooner which left the Mauritius with the frigate and brig anchored here to day.

Saturday, 25th July.—Wind more moderate; no better news from the wreck, and we begin to wish ourselves on the way to the Mauritius, and expect to be sent on board the *Challenger* to-morrow, to proceed thither. Notwithstanding the invariable kindness we are treated with, it is natural for us to wish for land scenery. Our friends in England will be anxious to hear from us, and we have many wants which a ship cannot supply. We were naked almost, and we have been clothed; we were in a starving state, and we have been fed; our fate demanded commiseration, and we have met with it. The names of Purvis and Bridges are imprinted on our hearts, yet we want a repose which Cargados Garajos cannot give.

Sunday, 26th July.—Went early on board the *Challenger*, who at 8 A.M. weighed; stood due west a short time, then S. W. and having cleared the shoals hauled to the wind. The brig pitching and rolling violently, caused an attack of sea-sickness to most of my fellow sufferers.

Monday, 27th July.—Wind more moderate, and the motion of the brig less violent. At half-past-meridian saw Round Island; ran to leeward of it, and at seven P.M. had got abreast the town of Port Louis, and anchored for the night.

Tuesday, 28th July.—On Tuesday the 7th we were wrecked, on Tuesday the 14th we dispatched our boat, on Tuesday the 21st we were received on board the *Magicienne*, and to-day, Tuesday the 28th, we landed at Port Louis.

I subjoin Mr. Ayres's Journal in the boat, and in closing this my little eventful history cannot help reflecting upon God's mercy in delivering us from

so many horrors; but I cannot reflect upon the fate of the unfortunate *Cabalva*, without feelings of an indescribable nature; fate seems to have pushed us on to the concluding scene, and every event which has occurred must speak for itself.

Had Capt. Dalrymple been spared to us, we should have had less of anguish in the review; to have contributed to his comforts, who had contributed so much to ours, would have been a pleasing task, and I know would have been performed by us all with heartfelt delight.

J. H.

MR. AYRES'S JOURNAL.

After leaving the sand-bank at seven A.M. on Tuesday morning, we had not proceeded a mile before we found the wind so strong as to oblige us to reef the fore-sail and to set the small mizen. We distanced the reefs, the wind increased, the sea rose very high, and broke frequently into the boat, wetting us and every thing in her perfectly through. We were now compelled to bale the boat out almost constantly; and our ballast had increased so much in weight by being constantly wet, that we thought it prudent to throw two of our sand-bags overboard to ease the boat. It rained every now and then, so that our instruments, our persons, and every article in the boat were perfectly drenched with the sea and the rain.

In the course of the afternoon the wind increased to a fresh gale, and the sea rolled mountain high, so that the utmost caution was necessary in steering the boat to keep her from being overwhelmed. We passed a sleepless night, cold and wet, but not disheartened. I had every reason to believe, from the position of the boat's head with the moon and stars, that we were making a course to windward of our port; and on the 15th, with great difficulty, on account of the heaving of the sea and the motion of the boat, I observed in lat. 18.30 south, and estimated I had made about forty miles of westing.

The wind still continued to blow very hard, and not a dry thread was there in the boat. I resolved to stand on till the noon of the following day; which I calculated would put me in the latitude of the centre of the island, and I then deter-

minged to bear up, and try to make the land. It pleased the Almighty, however, to give me a sight of it on Thursday morning at day-break. I found we were to leeward of Round Island, about five miles, and hoped to have got into Port Louis harbour in about three hours, but the wind set in so strong from S. and S.E. that I could scarcely keep the shore on board, and kept beating to windward all day. At four P.M. saw a vessel standing out of the harbour, and judged she was coming to our relief. We tacked to cross her, but to our mortification observed her to avoid us. We hoisted our ensign, union down, waved, shouted, and fired seven or eight muskets; but although nearly within hail, she took no notice of us, and we had lost more than two miles in bearing up after her.

We now lowered the masts and endeavoured to row in shore, but the sea running very high, and the wind being right a-head, we could make no headway; and after an hour's fruitless exertion, we were obliged to give it up and make sail again.

At night it fell calm, and we rowed in shore to five feet water, and let go one of our sand-bags for an anchor, which brought the boat up, surrounded by breakers and rocks.

The following morning rowed along shore and reached Port Louis at half past seven in the morning; having been completely wet through, and not having slept one instant since I left my companions.

On shore I learned that the ship I had passed the preceding evening was the Swallow, Capt. Oliver, bound to Bombay. At eleven A.M. I embarked on board H. M. ship *Magicienne*, to rejoin my companions at Vergados.

*Names of the principal Officers of the Cabinia:—*Capt. Dalrymple; Mr. C. W. H. Sewell, chief mate; G. G. Jarman, second mate; Richard Card, third mate; Edward M. Boulter, fourth mate; S. H. Ayers, purser; George Waddell, surgeon.—Her crew consisted of 132 men and boys. She measured 1200 tons. The value of the ship was £30,000; of the cargo £200,000.

POETRY.

IMITATION OF THE OTIUM DIVOS OF HORACE.

Written by the late Right Hon. WARREN HASTINGS, on his Passage from India to England in 1785; addressed to JOHN ENOCH, Esq. now Lord TENCHMOUTH.

For ease the harassed seaman prays,
When equinoctial tempests raise
The Cape's surrounding wave;
When hanging o'er the reef he hears
The crackling mast, and sees or fears
Beneath his wat'ry grave.

For ease the slow Malabar spoils,
And harder Selt erratic toils,
While both their ease forego;
For ease, which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems, which oft belie
The cover'd heart, bestow.

For neither gold nor gems combin'd
Can heal the soul of suffering mind.
Lo! where their owner lies,
Perch'd on his couch Distemper breathes,
And Care, like smoke, in turbid wreaths
Flouds the gay ceiling flies.

He who enjoys, nor covers more,
The lands his father held before,

Is of true bliss possess'd;
Let but his mind unfetter'd tread,
Far as the paths of knowledge lead,
And wise as well as blest.

No fears his peace of mind annoy,
Lest priu'd lies his fame destroy,
Which labour'd years have won;
Nor pack'd committees break his rest,
Nor warlike scolds him forth in quest
Of climes beneath the sun.

Short is our span; then why engage
In schemes for which man's transient age
Was ne'er by fate design'd?
Why slight the gifts of Nature's hand?
What wanderer from his native land
E'er left himself behind?

The restless thought and wayward will,
And discontent, attend him still,
Nor quit him while he lives;
At sea, Care follows in the wind;
At land, it mounts the post behind,
Or with the post-boy drives.

He who would happy live to-day
Must laugh the present ills away,

Nor think of woes to come;
For come they will, or soon or late;
Since mix'd at best is man's estate,
By Heaven's eternal doom.

To ripen'd age Eliza bid renown'd,
With luck's enrich'd, with honours crown'd,
His valour's well earn'd need.
Too long alas! he liv'd to hate
His enri'd lot, and died too late,
From life's oppression freed.

An earlier death was Elliott's doom;
I saw his opening virtues bloom,
And manly sense unfold,
Too soon to fade. I bade the stone

Recoil his name, 'midst hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told.

To thee, perhaps, the Fates may give
I wish they may, in health to live.
Herds, flocks, and fruitful fields;
Thy vacant hours in idleness to shine;
With these the Muse, already thine,
Her present bounty yields.

For me, O SMOKE, I only claim,
To merit, not to seek for, fame.
The good and just to please;
A state above the fear of want,
Domestic love, Heaven's choicest grant,
Health, leisure, peace, and ease.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting held at the College Hall, on Thursday, 19th March 1816. Present—the Hon. Sir John Newbolt (in the chair), Robert Alexander, Esq., the Hon. Sir George Cooper, W. Wayne, Esq., H. Dyne, Esq., L. M. Macleod, Esq., Capt. Short, I. Underwood, Esq., I. G. Hadow, Esq., J. W. Russell, Esq., E. R. Sullivan, Esq., J. Gwatkin, Esq., R. Clarke, Esq., R. Anderson, Esq., B. Babington, Esq., A. Watson, M.D.

Mr. Babington read the report of the committee appointed on 4th Feb. to form a plan for a Literary Society and Public Library, from which it appears that pecuniary difficulties oppose the immediate formation of a public library, but that there are no obstacles to the establishment of a literary society.

Resolved, therefore, that the meeting form themselves into a literary society.

The society request that Sir John Newbolt will do them the honour to be their president; which offer being obligingly accepted, the society further request that as president he will wait upon the right hon. the Governor, to signify the unanimous wish of the society that he should honour them by becoming their patron.

The society proceed to resolve:—1st. That Mr. Babington be requested to officiate as treasurer and secretary.—2d. That each member subscribe 25 star pagodas per annum, payable in advance, and 10 pagodas as entrance money.—3d. That members be invited to present donations of books, &c.—4th. That the secretary be authorised to enquire for a house suited to the objects of the society, &c.—5th. That the society shall hold their first meeting in the college hall, on Saturday the 18th proximo.—6th and 7th. The usual resolutions.

(Signed) B. BABINGTON,

Secretary.

GOVERNOR DAENDEL'S REPORT ON JAVA, &c.

As the strictures of Sir Thomas Raffles, on the system and management of the Dutch authorities in Java before it came into the hands of the British, have excited much attention both here and in Holland; perhaps the following work may have owed its origin to a desire to obviate the severity of those animadversions.

Marshal Daendels, the late governor general, has published a kind of report on the conduct of his government, under the title of *Staat der Nederlanden Oostindische Bezittingen, &c.* "State of the Dutch possessions in the East-Indies," under the direction of Herman Willem Daendels, in the years 1808 to 1811;" one vol. folio, with three volumes of justificatory documents. Before this instance the governor generals gave account of their conduct only to the council of the Indies, at the Hague, which took sufficient care that nothing in the shape of authentic communication should be published.

The governor begins by delineating in a general and animated manner the state of distress and negligence in which he found the colonies and establishments of the Dutch East-India Company; from which he proceeds to narrate the efforts he made and the means he employed to preserve them, and if possible, to restore them to a state of comparative prosperity. The documents annexed exhibit the directions he gave to subordinate officers and governors for this purpose; with various tables of commerce, of natural productions, &c. proper to convey some idea of colonial administration. Then follows a description of the Dutch possessions, which may be divided into three parts. 1. The city of Batavia and its territory, including a population of 200,000 inhabitants.—2. The sovereignty of Cheribon,

with 330,000 inhabitants.—3. The north-east coast, with several regencies, the island of Madura, and some other smaller islands, the population of which may amount to 602,000 souls. The kingdom of Bantam has been added since 1808, the population of which may be about 80,000 inhabitants.

The revenue of the whole of these possessions amount, in 1811, to 10,900,000 rix dollars; and the expenses of government to 8,700,000 rix dollars. The plantations of coffee (which our readers will recollect are described as the most oppressively tyrannical by the British governor), according to an official enumeration, amounted to 72,609,860 plants of this shrub. When Gen. Daendels took the government, the contents of the Company's treasury amounted to no more than 569,120 rix dollars in money, and 533,739 rix dollars in paper.

At this time Java was called on to support seven thousand troops; there were in the Molucca islands, at Macassar and Palembang four or five hundred artillery men; but the governor found this artillery, the engineering service, the public magazines, and the hospitals in the most complete state of dissolution; inasmuch, that three years of the most rigorous administration were found insufficient to place them in a state of sufficiency, in order to meet the attack of the British power, to which they fell a prey.

Destruction by Fire of Mr. Lidman's Antiquities and MSS.—Constantinople, Sept. 20.—The collection of antiquities belonging to the Swedish chaplain fell a prey to the flames, which, in the conflagration of the month of March last, consumed the hotel of the Swedish mission in this city. These collections had been packed up in eleven large cases since the year 1816; of these only one was saved, which contained an Egyptian tommy. It was equally impossible to save from the fire about eight hundred volumes, composing the collection made by Mr. Lidman of various classic authors in the ancient and modern languages, and a considerable number of Arabian manuscripts and others of the Copts, which he had purchased during his travels in the east. Mr. Lidman arrived in Constantinople one month after the fire, where, instead of meeting with his treasure, he had to deplore the irreparable loss which he has experienced.

Not long since, we prepared our readers to expect that a professorship would be established in London for delivering successive courses of lectures on the Hindoostance language, each topic being in itself complete and independent; we have now the satisfaction to announce

that the institution has taken place, under the auspices of the hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and that the celebrated oriental scholar, Dr. Gilchrist, is appointed lecturer.

While the hon. court admit that all persons in their service ought to learn the Hindoostance previous to embarkation for India, the obligation to acquire such knowledge has, for adequate reasons, been restricted to their medical officers only, as they must in future produce a certificate of regular attendance on the Hindoostance lectures, for one term at least, before they can proceed to India.

As the duration of the first course will be greatly abridged in consequence of the unavoidable obstacles which retarded its commencement, it is the intention of Dr. Gilchrist to waive all claims on the students this season, and to extend gratuitous admission to the class, during the present term, to every gentleman bound for the East-Indies, in the King's and Company's service, or under their sanction, in any capacity, upon application for tickets to Messrs. Black and Co., at No. 7, Leadenhall street, where the requisite text books and more particular information will be procured, either by personal enquiry, or letters *post paid*.

Two or three weeks diligent study in the lecture-room, where free access can always be obtained, will enable learners to prosecute the Hindoostance language most beneficially on the passage to India, though they should be under the necessity of embarking long before the regular course of two months lectures is finished, as they may, in a very short time, learn the true pronunciation and grammatical rules of that popular tongue, with the assistance which Dr. Gilchrist will cheerfully afford.

Should those students who have more important classical or professional pursuits during their collegiate term, be induced, by their sense of the value of the acquisition, to devote any portion of their vacations while in town in learning the Hindoostance, Dr. Gilchrist will give his ready aid to facilitate their progress, should they be inclined to call at his residence for that purpose.

As English is the vernacular tongue current over all the kingdoms and provinces of the British dominions, and intelligible to a great mass of the population where the local dialects are not extinct, so the Hindoostance is the predominant language over the British territories on the Indian continent, most prevalently diffused, most generally understood, and should be cultivated by persons in every situation there, with the same assiduity which a visitor from the European continent bestows on English, when he intends to sojourn among us

with advantage or comfort, either in a public or private station.

CORRIGENDUM. In No. 34, p. 387, the title of the translation from the Persian into Guzeratee should have been *Jerdinet of Holena*.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. By Thomas Hartwell Horne, M.A. 3 vols. 8vo. £2. 2s. boards.

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The Pamphleteer, No. XXV. This number contains.—1. A Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, M.P. from Henry Brougham, Esq. M.P. F.R.S. upon the Abuse of Charities.—2. North American Pamphlet on South American Affairs.—3. Roman Catholic Principles, in reference to God and the King. First printed in the year 1690. By the Rev. John Kirk.—4. Modern Maladies and Present State of Medicine. The Anniversary Oration before the Medical Society of London. By D. Uwins, M.D.—5. Observations on the Impolicy, Abuses, and False Interpretation

tion of the Poor Laws, and on the Reports of the Two Houses of Parliament. By John, Earl of Sheffield.—6. Thoughts on the Expediency of Repealing the Usury Laws. By Edward Cooke, Esq. Middle Temple.—7. Political Remarks on some French Works and Newspapers, concerning Hayti. By the Baron de Vastey, Precceptor to his Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Hayti, &c. &c. &c. (Translated exclusively for the Pamphleteer).—8. A Collection of Papers on Political Subjects. Drawn up by the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. To be circulated as printed manuscript, but not hitherto published.—9. A Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq. M.P. from a Master of Arts of Queen's College, Oxford, upon the best Method of restoring decayed Grammar Schools. (Original).

Index to Vols. XI. and XII.—Sets of the above may be procured, forming twelve handsome volumes, 8vo.

IN THE PRESS.

Life of Sheridan, by Thomas Moore, Esq. 4to.

The Works of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, by Thomas Moore. 6 vols. 8vo.

A Journal of an Expedition over part of the (hitherto) Terra Incognita Australasia. By John Oxley, Esq. With a large Map. 4to.

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A Narrative of the Expedition to Algiers, in 1816, under Lord Exmouth; by Mr. Abraham Salame. 8vo.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

BAPTIST MISSION IN INDIA.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Pearce (son of the late Rev. Samuel Pearce) to Mr. James Hinton, Oxford.

Serampore, Jan. 1818.

In the memoir of the translations for 1815, the whole of the scriptures in the Oriya were represented to have been printed. I have now the pleasure of informing you that a new edition of the

New Testament, of 4,000 copies, has been some little time begun, and the printing advanced to the middle of Matthew.

In the Bengallee, in which of course the version will be now as accurate as the brethren can expect ever to make it, and in which the opportunities for distribution are becoming daily more extensive, we have commenced a new edition of 3,000 copies of the whole Scriptures,

in a new and much reduced type, reduced by Brother Lawson when he resided at Serampore. By means of this alteration we shall be able to comprise the whole Bible in one large octavo volume of 850 pages, which has hitherto occupied five volumes of 800 pages each. The brethren intend to print 5,000 additional Testaments, forming a thin volume of about 180 pages.

In the Sanskrit, the Latin of the East, and intelligible to almost all the learned men throughout Hindoostan, the historical books have been completed, and the printing advanced to the middle of Jeremiah. We therefore expect to complete this volume within the next three months, and shall then have printed the whole of the Scriptures in that language.

The Hindee Bible is still further advanced, and we fully expect that within a month the last part will be ready for distribution. We shall then have printed the first edition of the whole Scriptures, with a second edition of the New Testament.

In the Mahratta, the historical books have been printed off since the last Memoir, and the Hagiographa advanced to the middle of Proverbs.

In the Sikh the Pentateuch is just completed, and the historical books begun.

In the Chinese, we have just completed the Pentateuch, and are now proceeding with a second edition of the New Testament.*

In the Telinga the New Testament is printed as far as the Thessalonians; and we hope to have finished the volume ere this reaches you.

In the Pushtoo Testament the printing is advanced as far as the 1st of Peter; and in the Assam and Wutch, to the Romans; while in the Brj Bhasa, although a delay has arisen in consequence of the distance of Brother Chamberlain's station, who was superintending the version, we are preparing to proceed with the printing as before.

In the Kurnata we have finished Mark, and are proceeding with Luke; while in the Kuakna, the Mooltanee, the Sindhee, the Kashmere, the Bikaner, the Nepal, the Oodipore, the Marwar, the Jurgore, and the Khassee, not much progress in the printing has been made since the last Report, access to them in many cases being difficult, and their prosecution interfering with the supply of countries more extensive and more easy of approach. As soon, however, as the Hindee and Sanskrit versions are com-

pleted, it is the intention of the brethren to proceed with them; while, the return of Brother Carapet, as hereafter mentioned, afforded a most favourable opportunity of distributing the gospel of St. Matthew, already printed, in four of these languages.

Although the printing of the Serampore translations has been in some degree retarded by the printing of several elementary works for the Bengalee schools, as well as of the Roman Malay and Armenian Bibles, for the Edcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, (a cause not much to be regretted), you will be pleased to hear that they were never proceeding with more rapidity than at present. The office now furnishes our venerable editor, Dr. Carey, independently of the Chinese proofs it forwards to Dr. Marshman, with twelve proofs per week on an average.

You will be gratified to hear, that our opportunities of distributing the Scriptures, when printed, are becoming more extensive. Our much esteemed Brother C. C. Aratoon, being desirous to return to Surat, to fetch his family, left us in November last, intending to proceed up the river as far as Agra (four months journey), to supply the different stations in his way with Scriptures and tracts, and then to cross the country to his late station. The last letter we received from him was dated Benares, and he had then in his journey distributed himself, or left for distribution at the different stations through which he passed, (including Cuttwa, Berhampore, Moorsheebad, Monghir, Patna, Digah, and Benares) no less than 10,250 books or pamphlets, of which a large proportion were volumes of the Scriptures in Bengalee, Persian, Hindee, Sanskrit, Kashmere, Mahratta, Arabic, Sikh, Baluchee, Broj Bhasa, and Chinese. The brethren wish him to proceed onward to Surat, distributing in his way the gospels they have printed in the Jypore, Ondipore, Bikaner, and Marwar languages. The countries in which these are spoken could not be traversed by a European with safety; though we hope that our brother, being an Armenian, may pass through them without much difficulty, the universal engagement of his countrymen in commerce being his passport. We are chiefly deficient in means of circulating the Ooriya, Kurnata, Telinga, and Mahratta Scriptures, and anxiously desire that you could send out one or two brethren to occupy a station near Balasore or Cuttack, by means of whose labours the Scriptures in these languages, now printing or printed, may obtain an extensive circulation.

With respect to the distribution of the Chinese, we have lately sent a box of scriptures to Jeddah: and hope that we may be able to distribute with advantage

* Dr. Marshman has it in contemplation, I believe, to carry on the printing of the Psalms and New Testament together; and we have lately increased our supply of men in this department.

many more than we have yet done on that island, as Brother Robinson complains that our supply has been hitherto too scanty. The late unsettled state of Amboyna has prevented our supplying Jabez Carey with any very lately; but as tranquillity is now nearly restored, we shall not neglect that quarter. We expect likewise every day two American missionaries proceeding to Rangoon, to assist our brethren there. By them we shall likewise send a supply of Chinese, as we hope that, independent of the Chinese who visit Rangoon and its neighbourhood, one of our brethren may be stationed in one of the Chinese provinces of the Burman empire, in which case a regular supply will be indispensably necessary.

At Benares, Brother Smith is successful. He has baptized a Brahman, and hopes very shortly to baptize three more enquirers. At Calcutta, this year, brother W. Carey has baptized four, and in Bheerbhoom, where Mr. Hart is now stationed to superintend schools, three more. The Bengalee schools prosper,—no less than 7,000 children were under instruction at the close of the year, in schools superintended by the brethren, and 5,000 more in schools supported by government and the Church Missionary Society. Much machinery is in operation to destroy the outward obstacles to the spread of the Gospel; but we want, too, those influences of the spirit of God, which shall effectually convince “the world of sin,” and incline them heartily to embrace the Saviour, as the only “hope set before them.”

As to myself, I have abundance of employment, and that of the most useful kind; alas! that it is so often engaged in with so little desire after the divine approbation and concern for the divine glory. I can claim no merit for coming here. I hoped to be kindly treated, and to have food and raiment, with an employment more agreeable to that desire of being useful which God in mercy had given me. I have found them all. Freed from embarrassment in temporal affairs with a snug habitation and affectionate wife, surrounded by and engaged with the most devoted of men in the best of causes. What sacrifices have I made? I recollect the privations with which those who preceded me had to struggle, and trace in them the operations of that simple love to the Saviour’s cause, of which I have given no pledge. Pray for me, that I may possess the spirit of a missionary and a martyr.

I am advancing, though not rapidly, in the knowledge of Bengalee, which I very much like, and in which I hope, ere long, to talk to the Hindoos, with fluency, of the only Saviour.

Brother Jackson is, we understand,

gone to Chittagong, to obtain a Mag Christian as an itinerant. He will be grieved to find poor De Bruyn in the silent tomb. Mr. Ward intends, next month, to take a tour to visit the different stations, and ascertain their wants and prospects. He will probably be absent two months. We anticipate much good as likely to result from his visit.

As the French have always calculated with keen intelligence on the connection between a universal empire and a universal language, and that *vice versa* a progress towards the second is conducive, meanwhile, to the attainment of the first, we own the conclusion of the following article gave us as Englishman no great satisfaction. But it may be said, that this is taking a worldly view of the subject, and that secular cares ought to be sacrificed to spiritual aims. Well, be it so; and let the distribution of copies of a liturgy in French, at Smyrna, for the use of the Dutch, Swiss, and Smyrneans, who prefer French to their own native tongue, be justified, if it can, on Scripture grounds. Is it not an attempt to go beyond the miracle of the gift of tongues? We learn in the book of Acts, that the strangers at Jerusalem heard the Apostles speak every man in his own language; “every man in our own tongue wherein we were born.” The highly respectable Society who have bestowed the gift of a French translation of the English liturgy on one of the Seven Churches of Asia, appear to have endeavoured to surpass the condescensions of the miracle. Perhaps our cause why this and similar Societies do not effect more is, that they act as though they were to do every thing, and Providence nothing. They put their hand to the ark, as though, with the pious distrust of Uzzah, they would assist the ministering Cherubim. They would reach unto heaven by building another Babel.

From the Sixth Report of the Prayer Book and Homily Society, 7th May 1818.

ENGLISH LITURGY IN FRENCH, FOR THE CHURCH AT SMYRNA.

“Our assembly, for worship, on the Sabbath day,” writes a correspondent at Smyrna, consists of a variety of nations; English, Dutch, Swiss, French Protestants, and Smyrneans, or those bred, born, and educated at Smyrna. Among these are many poor, destitute of Prayer Books. Except the British, more

over, and three or four among the Dutch, none of these can speak or understand English. The language universally spoken here, by Europeans, and by many of the Greeks, is the French. The consequence is, that many spend the Sabbath very idly and unprofitably; and those few who endeavour to follow the English prayers with French books are little benefited. My sermons, also, are as yet confined to the English. To remedy these great deficiencies, it is absolutely necessary for the preacher to know French, and for the people to have French books: I am labouring hard to remove, as soon as possible, the first difficulty; the benevolence of your society, or of some kind Christian, will supply the other. A grant of 40 or 50 French books, at present, would be to us a great acquisition. It can scarcely be necessary to say, that your committee, upon receiving this communication, took immediate measures to furnish their correspondent with the number of French prayer-books requested.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS NEAR DELHI.

If that question, "Will no one teach these people how to pray?" carried so much interest with it when applied to Greeks at Smyrna, with what pungent force and redoubled propriety may it be adopted, with reference to that extraordinary race of converts lately discovered, when assembled in the woods at Delhi? "They seem," it is said, "to have no particular form of congregational worship; but each individual makes diligent and daily use of the Lord's prayer." What a real blessing may the book of common prayer, in the Hindoostanee language, be to these inquirers after the way of life?

From the Nineteenth Report of the Religious Tract Society.

READING SOCIETY AMONG THE CHINESE AT BATAVIA.

The Rev. W. Milne, at Malacca, by the aid of your society, continues publishing tracts for the Chinese, which are sought after by multitudes of that nation; and there is good reason to believe that many are carried to China, by those who return thither from the islands.

The late Rev. J. C. Supper, of Batavia, who, shortly after the date of his last letter, was called from this lower world to the mansion of bliss, has left a strong testimony to the utility of the society's tracts, which he considered admirably adapted to prepare the minds of the Chinese for reading the Bible, and for the exertions of missionaries. In that letter he states, that, through the providence of God, he had been enabled to establish a reading society among the Chinese, consisting of sixty persons, who were supplied, monthly, with sixty religious tracts; ten persons, which, when read,

were circulated among their respective friends.

CONVERTS IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. Davies, now visiting the South Sea Islands:—"The revival and reformation which commenced in 1813 continued and increased to 1817, so that the whole of the inhabitants of Tahiti, Eimeo, Tapuanu, Huabeine, Raiatea, Toba, Borabore, and Marna, have renounced idolatry entirely. Their gods, altars, &c. are utterly destroyed. The offering of human sacrifices, and the practice of infanticide, are altogether abolished. The worship of the true God, and the profession of Christianity, are general throughout all the above islands. In Tahiti there are 66 chapels, and in Eimeo 16. The people assemble for worship thrice every Sunday, and on every Wednesday evening. The Lord's day is strictly observed throughout the whole of the island. Private and family prayer are general among the people. About 4,000 persons have learnt to spell and read, and many to write. In a word, the things far exceed our expectation."

CARABE JEWS IN TARTARY.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Isaac Pelly, Feb. 12.

The Hebrew race in Germany have found an independent advocate in the Rev. Mr. Way, (the well-known supporter of the Society in London for promoting Christianity among the Jews), who, after an apostolical tour of nearly two years, undertaken for their religious conversion, has come to congress to solicit their civil protection; convinced, no doubt, that they will sooner become Christians by being treated like men and citizens. He has had, it is said, both here and in Russia, several interviews with the Emperor Alexander, who, having established the most liberal toleration in his own dominions, is desirous of using his influence to extend it over the world. I have heard from the best authority, that the Emperor Alexander, with whom the holy alliance originated, and to whom nothing that concerns religion is indifferent, has the objects of this decree very much at heart. Mr. Way experienced, as appears by his own printed statement, a degree of favour and protection in his mission from all the Russian authorities seldom shown to strangers who visit Russia for other objects, and has here been honoured with similar proofs of confidence and regard. The emperor requested him, at Moscow, to meet him in the Crimea, whither he was proceeding in spring, on a visit to the southern provinces of his immense empire. They accordingly met in the month of May, at the Tartar capital of Bahchisaray, where

the reverend missionary with his suite was permitted to take up his abode in the ancient palace of the descendants of Jengis Khan, amid the mouldering remains of Asiatic luxury and "barbaric" splendour. His majesty himself entered with him the synagogue of the Caraité Jews, who are about 3,000 in number, inhabiting a fortress situated on the summit of a lofty rock, about two versts from the Tartar city. They compose a distinct branch of the Hebrews, who, many centuries ago, had been carried there by the Tartars, to be used by them in conducting the trade of the Levant; and who, by this means, have always maintained a superiority over their uncivilized masters. The rock which they occupy is picturesque in the extreme; and will lose none of its interest by being associated with the remembrance of two imperial visits there, of the Emperor Alexander, and his grandmother the Empress Catherine, besides that of our apostolical countryman, who can represent, in the draught of it, the novel object of a mule climbing its steep ascent with a load of Hebrew books printed in

England. The simple mention of Mr. Way and his mission will not be thought wholly uninteresting by those who feel any curiosity to know what is going forward, in every line of improvement, in the extensive tracts subject to the crown of Russia. We are too much in the habit of considering that empire as an immense military engine, where the ranks of a standing countless army are supplied by hordes of barbarians. We leave too much out of view what is doing for its internal administration, for the improvement of its commerce, agriculture, moral and religious institutions. The success and multiplication, even of the Bible societies, whatever difference of opinion may exist in England with regard to their utility among us, are an unequivocal sign of advancing civilization in Russia; and the devotional tendency of the emperor's mind, in leading him to make religion the basis of all his institutions, while he excludes intolerance, may in time give a consistency and moral force to his empire of which we can at present form no calculation.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

A SUPPLEMENT to the London Gazette was published on Tuesday, Nov. 3, containing dispatches from Bombay, the substance of which has already been communicated in this Journal, under the heads "*Official, published in India:*" and "*Private Intelligence.*" They consist of letters from the Governor of Bombay, dated 30th of May, 3d and 8th of June, with enclosures from Gen. Nightingall and other officers. They announce the surrender of the Fort of Anjewell, and other fortresses, and the capture by storm of the fortified city of Chanda, by Col. Adams, without severe loss. Capt. Charlesworth, Lieuts. Watson, Tell, and Casement, were the only officers wounded.

We incline to think that the last article in the preceding Supplement to the London Gazette, communicating the Field Army Orders of Maj.-gen. Marshall, on the reduction of the fort of Hattress, bears an incorrect date as to the year, and that "1818" should be "1817." Private accounts had represented Sir J. Hornford, who is included in the public thanks, to have died about March 1817. See *Asiatic Journal* No. 24, p. 617. The

same No. *p. seq.*, contains a private account of the fall of Hattress, which had been demi-officially announced. No. 21, p. 304, contains intelligence from the Calcutta and Madras papers, detailing the previous negotiations for the delivery of Hattress, and their hostile termination. No. 23, p. 524, gives a description of the fort, and the mode of investment.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY; AND DISTRICTS UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION.

General Orders by His Exc. the most noble the Governor-Gen. Head Quarters, camp Koolwy in the Terrace, 8th April 1818.

His Exc. the most noble the Gov.-gen. anticipating the sanction of the crown, and of the hon. East-India Company, is pleased to order and direct, that all lawful prize captured since the 20th Oct. 1817, from the powers now or lately at war with the British government, shall be distributed at the earliest possible period among the several armies, divisions, and corps of his Majesty's service, or of the three presidencies engaged in the combined operations of the campaign in Hindoostan and the Deccan, under the gene-

ral command of the most noble the Commander-in-chief in India.

His Exc. accordingly authorizes the most noble the Commander-in-chief to cause prize agents to be named, and the distribution to be made conformably to the usages of the British service in similar cases. In the common prize fund will be included all sums awarded or to be awarded as valuation of guns and stores, taken or destroyed by any division or portion of the general force employed during the war.

The most noble the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to direct that all proceeds of prize already realized, be paid forthwith into the hands of the officers in charge of the pay department with the several armies or divisions, who will grant quadruplicate receipts for the amount, and copy of which will be retained by the person depositing the money, one by the officers under whose authority the deposit shall be made; and two will be sent to the military secretary to the Commander-in-chief, of which one will be deposited in his lordship's office, and the other transmitted to the office of the secretary to government in the military department. All prize property not yet sold, or that may be captured hereafter, will be delivered over to the commissariat department with the capturing division, and will be there disposed of to the best advantage for the benefit of the troops, or appropriated at a fair valuation, to be acquiesced in by the commanding officer, for the use of government, similar receipts being granted for the amount.

If any proceeds of prize or prize property shall have already been divided by corps or division of the armies in the field, the Governor-gen. directs that an exact account of the same, and of the manner of its distribution, may be rendered by the commanding officer to the Commander-in-chief or prize agents, in order that the quota already shared by each individual may hereafter be deducted from the dividend which shall ultimately be assigned to him out of the general fund.

Doubts having arisen how far the provisions of the general order of the 9th December are to be considered as applicable, under the more regular character which the campaign has assumed since that period, the Governor-gen. takes this opportunity of declaring that general order to be in full force in regard to booty captured from the Pindarees only, but to no other description of prize. All property lawfully captured from the troops of any powers at war with the British government, although Pindaree forces may have been mixed with such troops in action, is to be considered as falling within the provisions of the general orders now promulgated.

General Orders by his Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. Head quarters camp Imleah, 9th Dec. 1817."

[A copy of these previous General Orders has been given, *Asiatic Journal*, No. 32, p. 100.]

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief. Head-Quarters, Goruckpore, 4th May, 1818.

Agreeably to instructions received from the most noble the Gov.-gen., his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the troops received into the service of government from the army of the Nawab Meer Khan, to be formed into regts. and battalions in the manner hereafter detailed.

Cavalry.—The six russallahs of horse which have been entertained under their own chiefs, are to be formed into three regts. of two russallahs or wings each, each wing will be divided into two squadrons or four troops. The regts. are to be denominated the 1st, 2d, and 3d regts. of local cavalry.

The same proportion of European officers will be attached to the local regts. as were originally appointed to the Rohillah cavalry; viz.

To each regt., one commandant, one second in command, one adjutant.

With the sanction of the same high authority above-mentioned, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointments to the regts. of local cavalry.

1st Regt.—Commandant, Capt. Caulfield, 5th N. C.—Second in command, Lieut. D. Sheriff, 24th N. I.—Adjutant, Cornet Willoughby, from the dromedary corps.

2d Regt.—Commandant, Capt. Borlase, 2d N. C.—Second in command, Adj. Knox, from the 1st Rohillah cav.—Adjutant, Cornet W. F. Pennington, from the 3d Rohillah cav.

3d Regt.—Commandant, Capt. G. Casement, 21st N. I.—Second in command, Lieut. W. P. Welland, 24th N. I.—Adjutant, Ens. Radcliff, from the Goruckpore lt. inf.

The above officers will be prepared to proceed and place themselves under the orders of Maj.-gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, agreeably to instructions which will be furnished to each by the adj.-gen. of the army.

The russallahs which are to form their respective regts., will be placed under the orders of the captains commandant by Maj.-gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, by whom, under instructions from head-quarters, the proportion of inferior native officers will be fixed.

Infantry.—The foot soldiers who have been called from the ranks of Meer Khan's infantry, are to be formed into two battalions of 10 companies each, of the same

strength and constitution as other local corps, with an European commandant and an adjutant to each battalion. A proportion of native officers and non-commissioned officers will be appointed to the above battalions by the promotion of volunteers from corps of the line. These battalions are to be denominated the 1st and 2d Rampoorah local battalions. Capt. Baker of the 19th regt. is appointed to the command of the 1st batt., and Capt. Hamilton of the 7th regt. N. I. to the 2d batt. Lieuts. Lawrence of the 19th, and Pringle of the 7th N. I., are appointed adjutants to the above battalions, with which they have already been directed to do duty by Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony.

General Orders by his Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. Head quarters, Goruckpore, 26th May, 1818.

His Exc. the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., has been pleased to appoint Capt. F. F. Staunton of the 2d bat. 1st regt. of Bombay, N. I., to be an honorary aid-de-camp to his lordship.

(Signed) J. YOUNG,
Sec. Gen. Gen. Mil. Dept.

Political—unofficial.

Marquis of Hastings has appointed Mr. Gerald Wellesley to be British resident at the court of Holkar.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official, published in India.

Letter from the Marquis Hastings to Lieut. gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, dated camp near the Goguer, March 29, 1818.

"Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge your Exc.'s annunciation of your having taken the fortress of Tuelnic.

"The vigour and policy of your determination to reduce that place, must necessarily meet my praise. It is an additional proof of the judicious energy which has marked your Exc.'s conduct throughout this service.

"That such valuable men as those who fell on the occasion should have perished through an act of atrocious perfidy, augments my sorrow at their loss. Painful as it was to your Exc. to exercise severity in such a case, you have the consolation of being satisfied that you have, by such an example, diminished the probability of much wanton waste of blood in future.

"I have the honour to be, with great esteem, Sir, your Excellency's

"Very obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) "HASTINGS."

His Exc. Lieut. gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart.
General Orders, Bombay Castle, May 14th, 1818.

The right hon. the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in announcing

his approbation of the gallant conduct of the detachment under brevet Capt. Hughes, assisted by Capt. Robson and Domini-cetti, and a party of the seamen and marines belonging to the hon. Company's cruisers Prince of Wales and Sylph, on the occasion of an attack made on the advanced posts of the enemy on the banks of the Dewghur river, when the enemy was completely surprized, with the loss of about 25 killed and wounded and nine prisoners.

In publishing the following orders issued by his Exc. Sir Thos. Hislop, Bart. on the breaking up the army of the Deccan [*Asiatic Journal*, No. 34, p. 401], and by Brig. gen. Malcolm on the capture of the fort of Chowkerree [*Asiatic Journal*, No. 35, p. 510.] the rt. hon. the Governor in Council is highly pleased with the honorable testimony of the conduct of that part of the army employed under the command of Sir Thos. Hislop, which belongs to this presidency, and of the professional talents of Lieut. Law of the Bombay artillery, on the capture of Chowkerree.

General Orders by the hon. the Vice-President in Council. Fort William, June 12, 1818.

In continuation of the general orders of the hon. the Vice-President in Council, contained in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of the 9th inst., announcing the storm of the fortified city of Chanda, by the force under the command of Lieut. col. Adams, C. B., the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that a copy of a dispatch from the resident at Nagpore, transmitting Lieut. col. Adams's detailed report of that brilliant achievement, be published for general information.

To Richard Jenkins, Esq. Resident at Nagpore.

Sir:—My dispatch to your address of the 20th inst. will have acquainted you, that the strongly fortified city of Chanda was carried by assault that morning; and I have now the honour to state, for your information, the details which led to this glorious result.

During the night of the 17th inst., a battery for four 12-pounders, a small one for two howitzers, and a sunken one for six-pounders, were finished, and opened on the morning of the 18th inst., the former at the distance of about 400 yards from the wall; and I perceived with high satisfaction, on visiting them at sun-rise, the vivacity and excellent effect with which they played against the place.

The requisite materials being ready, the breaching battery for three 18-pounders was marked out at a distance of about 250 yards, and erected during the ensuing night; at this time I also invested the west and north faces, with the 6th cov., a squadron 8th N.C., and Capt. Pedlar's

reformed horse, in detached squadrons and parties, at convenient distances.

A breach was effected at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th inst.; but the immense extent of Chanda, and the assurances of Maj. Goreham, that he should be able during the night to prevent the enemy from throwing up any work inside, induced me to defer the attack till the following morning, with the view that I might have the whole day before me.

The result was as already reported in my letter of the 20th inst. to your address; and I have herewith the honour of transmitting a copy of division-orders, which I deemed it proper to issue on the occasion.

I have likewise the honour to enclose a return of ordnance taken, as also of the killed and wounded; and it is with deep regret I report the death of Mr. Assist. Surg. Davies on the 19th inst., from fatigue, and of that of Maj. Goreham, on the evening of the 20th inst., from severe exertion and exposure to the heat.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. Adams, Lieut.col.,
Comd. N. S. Force.

Head quarters N. S. Force, camp Chanda,
May 22, 1818.

P. S. I beg leave to add, that the number of the killed and wounded of the enemy may be between four and 500 altogether; and that the killadar Gunga Deen, and a Gung chief called Amjah, were amongst the former.

(Signed) J. W. A.

Copy of Division Orders by Lieut.col. J. W. Adams, C. B., commanding; camp Chanda, May 21, 1818.

With sentiments of heartfelt satisfaction, Lieut.col. Adam has again to offer his sincerest congratulation to the gallant troops he has the honour to command, upon the successful result which crowned their animated and brilliant assault yesterday morning of the strongly fortified city of Chanda, when an ancient and favourite capital, obstinately defended by a numerous and determined garrison with heavy artillery, was carried in a style of superiority and excellence not exceeded by any thing he has ever witnessed.

In the due course of the preparations which led to this splendid success, the commanding officer has much pleasure in recording the eminent services of Lieut. Anderson, field engineer, Madras establishment, assisted by Lieut. Crawford, acting field engineer to the N. S. force, whose accurate and frequent reconnoissances determined the point of attack for the several batteries, and displayed a professional knowledge so highly creditable to both these officers.

The laborious, constant, and arduous exertions of the pioneers of both establishments, under Lieuts. Brown and

Fell, have strenuously upheld the high regulation of the distinguished corps to which they belong, and fully acquired the commanding officer's approbation and applause; and he sincerely trusts the wound received by Lieut. Fell in the storm yesterday morning, and while nobly planting the British standard on the breach, will not long deprive the force of the services of this brave and excellent officer.

To Maj. Goreham, commanding the whole of the artillery, under whose masterly and scientific direction the enemy's guns were continually silenced, the defences taken off, and the breach effected, which led to so glorious a result, and whose ardent and animated exertions set so admirable an example to all under his command, Lieut.col. Adams begs to offer the expressions of his warm and unequalled thanks, as well as to Capts. Rodbeg, Macdowell, and Mackintosh, and Lieut. Walcott, and all the officers and men of the horse and foot artillery, for their active, zealous, and unabated exertions, so permanently conspicuous throughout the performance of their arduous duties.

The commanding officer cannot express the peculiar and deep sense of obligation which he feels himself under to Lieut.col. Scott, better than in recording, and holding up to the division under his command his admiration and applause of such distinguished conduct, which must ever command success when attainable, and which inspired the breasts of his brave associates of the assault with a spirit and animation that was irresistible. Lieut.col. Adams has already expressed the high satisfaction he derives from the honourable offers of Lieut.col. Scott's services; and he could not but view with admiration the debouche of the right and left columns from the village, their steady but spirited advance to the breach, and courageous gallantry with which they ascended, and the judicious dispositions of the several columns which so rapidly and happily accomplished the successful result now recorded. The commanding officer has perused with high satisfaction Lieut.col. Scott's report of the able and gallant manner in which the right and left columns were conducted round the ramparts, by Lieut.col. Popham and Capt. Brook, together with the Lieut.col.'s warm expressions of applause and obligations to Majors Logie and Povoleri, Capts. Charlesworth, Baker, and Cooper, commanding the different corps employed in the attack, and performs a most pleasing part of his duty in offering to these officers his unequalled acknowledgments for the distinguished gallantry and animation with which they led on their men, as well as Capts. White and Spankie, and Brigade-majors Taylor and Roope, of whom honourable mention is made,

and to all the officers and men engaged in this glorious and memorable assault. Lieut.col. Adams feels he would be wanting, if he did not notice in this place the extraordinary efforts of Lieuts. Poggenpole and Hunter, in effecting the transport of their guns over the breach into the centre of Chanda.

[The rest of the letter is filled with thanks to the other officers.]

A considerable portion of shot and powder to the different pieces of ordnance was discovered, but the fort being of such great extent and the ammunition much divided, it was impossible to ascertain the exact quantity or measurement.

(Signed) JOHN HONAN, Capt.
Commanding Artill.-brig.

(Signed) W. H. WALCOTT, Lieut.
Commanding Stores, N.S. Forces.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. BAYLEY, A.A. Mil. Dep.
(A true Copy.)

(Signed) JONA. SCOTT, A.A. A. G.

Official, published in England.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1818.

India Board, November 5, 1818.—
Dispatches have been received at the East-India House, from the governor in council at Bombay, dated 30th of May, 3d and 8th June, 1818, of which dispatches, and of their enclosures, the following are copies and extracts:—

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 30th May 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your hon. committee, for your information, copies of dispatches which have reached us subsequently to our dispatch of the 19th inst. viz.

Two dispatches from his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, dated the 13th and 19th inst., detailing the operations of the force under Lieut.col. Prother, employed against Ryghur.

Another letter, dated the 21st, announcing the surrender of the fort of Anjouwell (1).

From Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 20th, enclosing one to him from Capt. Briggs, reporting a successful attack against a body of Arabs in Kandelish.

Another letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 21st, transmitting copies of dispatches from Maj. Eldridge, giving an account of his operations in the valley of Joonder (2), which your hon. committee will have the satisfaction of observing, have led to the complete occupation of that part of the country.

Another letter of the same date, giving cover to a dispatch from the political agent at Sattara, announcing the surrender and occupation of the fort of Perambhur (3).

From Lieut.col. Kennedy, and extract of one from Lieut.col. Prother to the Adj. gen., dated the 20th and 21st, reporting the occupation of several further forts in the Concan.

Copy of a Dispatch from his Exc. Lieut. gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 15th May 1818.

Honourable Sir:—I do myself the honour of transmitting a further (4) detail of the operations at Ryghur, containing copy of brigade orders issued by Lieut.col. Prother, which more particularly mark the zeal and gallantry displayed by the several officers, corps, and departments therein named, in which I fully concur, and beg to draw the attention of your hon. board to the active and laborious performance of the various duties that have devolved on the whole detachment, during an arduous siege of fourteen days.

A copy of the agreement with the Kildalar, also sketches and plans of Ryghur, form accompaniments to Lieut.col. Prother's dispatch, which I have also the honour to forward.

I have, &c.

M. NIGHTINGALL, Lieut.gen.

Extract from a Report from Lieut.col. Prother, C.B., to the Adj.gen., dated Camp, Ryghur, May 12, 1818.

After a siege of fourteen days, wherein the force under my command, in every branch of the service, gallantly and zealously performed their duty, I deemed it advisable to close with the offer to treat on the part of the enemy, and after experiencing all the delays, equivocations, and evasions so customary with natives, I took possession of the fort of Ryghur yesterday.

The force I have had the honour to command will, he found, I hope, to have cheerfully performed its duties. I enclose a copy of my orders on the occasion. I cannot too strongly repeat here to his Exc. that I have no where praised an individual but for his well-acquired merit.

Extract of Brigade Orders, dated Camp, before Ryghur, May 12, 1818, by Lieut.col. Prother.

[This document has already appeared in the Asiatic Journal, No. 35, under

(3) A hill fort in the southern Concan, 30 miles east of fort Victoria.

(4) A letter from Sir Miles Nightingall, with Lieut.col. Prother's report of the surrender of Ryghur, was published in the Gazette of the 20th Sep., 1818.

(1) On the sea coast, 30 miles south of fort Victoria.

(2) The country in the vicinity of Poona.

"Addenda to Official published in India," p. 521, with the exception of part of the last paragraph. After "unqualified approbation," read, in continuation],for his active and zealous performance of the various duties that have devolved on him, and which have been conducted in such a manner as to entitle that officer to the attention of those who have it in their power to appreciate and reward them.

Copy of a Dispatch from Sir Miles Nightingall to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 19th of May, 1818.

Hon. Sir:—I do myself the honour to lay before you a copy of a letter from Lieut.col. Prother, dated 13th inst., with accompaniments, giving the particulars of an affair with the enemy before Ryghur, on the troops first approaching that fortress, which seems to have been ably conducted by Maj. Hall, of H. M. 89th reg., and is very creditable to that officer and the detachment under his command; and the result, no doubt, contributed essentially in forwarding the operations of the siege.

I have the honour, &c.

M. NIGHTINGALL, Lieut.gen.

Copy of a report from Lieut.col. Prother to the Adj.gen., dated camp Ryghur, 13th May, 1818.

Sir:—From some unaccountable accident, two dispatches, relative to an affair that took place between a party of the enemy and a detachment of the field force under Maj. Hall, on the 24th April, have been, I have reason to believe, lost.

In justice to Maj. Hall, I send an account of the gallant conduct of himself and the detachment; and in recommending that officer to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, I do so from the sentiments I entertain in respect to the merit of the exploit of the 24th, it having, no doubt, accelerated our batteries being erected sooner, which contributed so essentially to induce the enemy to surrender.

I have the honour, &c.

D. PROTHER, Lieut.col.

(Enclosed in the preceding.)

Camp at Ryghur, April 26, 1818.

Sir:—I had before reported my intention to push forward to Mahar with all possible expedition, and I reached it on the 24th inst. without experiencing any obstacles of importance, except near the town, the road then became rugged and difficult for the battering train, and I was in consequence obliged to halt a day to give it time to pass the river; prior to this I had received information that the enemy were using every precaution in their power to resist our approaches to the fort, and there was a probability that the Peshwa's family would resolve to quit it, there

being two elephants, several camels, and horses kept in readiness for that purpose.

I therefore came to the determination to endeavour to cut off the enemy's retreat from the fort, and accordingly ordered 200 Europeans, an equal number of natives, and 50 auxiliary horse, with a proportion of pioneers, to march on the morning of the 24th, with a discretionary power to Maj. Hall, of H. M. 89th reg., to act to the best of his judgment for the advantage of the service.

I have the pleasure to say, that the party reached the enemy's stockade and carried it just at day-break, and were not discovered by them till within 300 yards, when the enemy fired a few shots and retired in haste to the pettah. Maj. Hall, however, lost no time in following them up, advanced double quick, and found the enemy drawn up on a rising ground, when they fired, and our party gave them a warm fire in return, which brought down several. On this they fled into the advanced works, leaving on the ground 20 killed and several wounded, when our party returned and established themselves in the pettah; thus entirely precluding the enemy's escape in that quarter.

In the mean time Lieut. Powell, my brig. qr.mast., having obtained information that the elephants and camels had gone off early in the morning, pursued them with a few of the auxiliary horse, and had the good fortune to capture and bring the whole, being two elephants, 13 camels, and a number of mares and tattoos, into camp.

The gallantry of Maj. Hall, the officers and men composing his detachment, I cannot too strongly represent to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief. I enclose Maj. Hall's report.

I have, &c.

D. PROTHER, Lieut.col.

Copy of a Report from Maj. Hall to Lieut.col. Prother, dated camp near Ryghur, April 24, 1818.

Sir:—Agreeably to your instructions, I marched on Ryghur last night, and arrived at the enemy's first stockade, on the road leading up to the fort, at day break. This they abandoned on our approach. Shortly after our advance fell in with their main body, in the vicinity of the pettah, about 300 strong, part of them mounted.

They immediately opened a sharp fire, on which I advanced the column, in double quick time, and, after a considerable fire of musketry, drove them into the fort.

We had three men of the 89th reg. wounded, and the enemy about 20 men killed.

The object of my advance being thus effected, I fell back to my present position, first leaving 100 men of the 89th

and 50 sepoy in the pettah, under the command of St. Leger; and I beg you will inform me if it is your wish that we should retain possession of it. It is quite sheltered from the fire of the fort.

The road leading to the fort is very steep and rough, and in its present state quite impossible for guns. I have been obliged to return thus far, owing to the scarcity of water. I have, &c.

S. HALL, Maj., 89th reg.

Copy of a Report from Lieut.-col. Kennedy to the Adj.-gen., dated camp near Anjenwell, 17th of May 1818, enclosed in a letter from Sir Miles Nightingall to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated May 21, 1818.

Sir:—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that I am now in possession of the fort of Anjenwell, and expect very shortly to have under my command all the forts in the Anjenwell district.

I made preparations on the 14th inst. to proceed against the forts of Anjenwell and Gowalkote, (5) when, on the morning of the 15th, I received a communication from Mr. Pelly, the resident at Fort Victoria, that the Anjenwell district would be surrendered to the British authority; accordingly I put into immediate execution the arrangements I had made: Lieut. Adamson, with a detachment of 250 men, crossed the river at Dahool this day at three o'clock, at the same time that I myself with 250 more men landed to the southward of the fort from the honourable Company's cruisers and some pattamars.

It was my intention, in case any opposition should be offered, to make a battery of two 12-pounders to be procured from the ships, but such a measure was not necessary, the fort having been abandoned on the first appearance of the detachment.

I proceed to-morrow morning to Gowalkote, and thence to the forts of Byranghor and Vajeeghur, and will give you the earliest information. Some grain, and I believe a number of articles of value of the Peshwa's equipage, have been found in the fort, of which a report shall be forwarded to-morrow. I have, &c.

M. KENNEDY, Lieut.-col.

Extract from a Report from Capt. Mann to Capt. Briggs, Political Agent in Kandesh, dated Burdell, May 15, enclosed in a letter from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone to the Secretary to the Bombay government, dated May 20, 1818.

Having received information that the Arabs had attacked this place and en-

camped near it, I marched from Soangeer yesterday evening at seven o'clock, and arrived here this morning at break of day, having with me 160 rank and file, two six-pounders, and the auxiliary horse under Capt. Rind. I found the enemy had possession of a deserted village, surrounded by a mud wall, distant one mile. The people of this place pointed out the advanced picket, against which I advanced, and in a short time 27 of the Arabs were either shot or bayoneted; some horse belonging to this picket, endeavouring to escape, were cut up by the auxiliary horse. The enemy were now advancing from the village in great numbers, and appearing on the flanks and front, with an apparent intention of surrounding us, I thought it advisable to fall back upon Burdell; they followed for some distance, but were driven off with considerable loss.

I am sorry to state that three sepoy were killed, and one subidar and six sepoy wounded.

Extract from a Report from Maj. Eldridge to Capt. Hallifax, Acting Deputy Adjutant General to Brig.-gen. Smith's division of the Army, dated Camp, Jooneer, April 29, enclosed in a letter from Mr. Elphinstone to the Bombay secretary, dated May 21, 1818.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Brig.-gen. Smith, my arrival yesterday morning at Jooneer, the fort and gorie of which were taken possession of by Lieut. White, of the first auxiliary battalion, with his detachment, on the night of the 26th inst. He moved on for the purpose from Narriangam before the brigade came there, having heard that they were evacuated that day or the preceding night.

In the course of yesterday afternoon a Jansoot, whom I sent out for intelligence, returned with a confirmation of the report I had before heard, that Annaboy Rattiker, the Subidar of Jooneer, was at Hursur, a fort about three coss off. I immediately directed Maj. M'Leod, with a party of his horse, to proceed to the place. I am happy to report that the Subidar, with some of his followers, 25 horses, and four camels were taken, which I attribute in a great measure to the alacrity and promptness with which Maj. M'Leod acted on the occasion. I have ordered out a party of infantry to take possession of the fort of Hursur; and in a few days I hope to be able to report the fall of all the other forts in this neighbourhood.

Extract of a Report from Maj. Eldridge to Capt. Hallifax, dated Camp, Chawund 4th May 1818, also enclosed in Mr. Elphinstone's letter of the 21st May.

I had the honour to report my having

got possession of the forts of Shnurle, the Gurry of Jooneer, and the fort of Hursur; and have now the pleasure to report, for the information of Gen. Smith, the reduction of the two strong hill forts of Chawund and Jooden. On the 1st inst. the brigade encamped before Chawund, which is about three miles and a half or four miles from Hursur, and the Killedar having refused to give it up without an order from his master, I immediately ordered down some mortars and howitzers, which opened on the fort at 6 P. M. The bombardment continued all night, and until six o'clock next morning, when the garrison surrendered unconditionally; above 150 shells were thrown. There were upwards of 100 men in the fort, whom I disarmed and sent off with orders to go to their villages, being all Malabaras. Yesterday the brigade marched to Jooden, which is situated in the grand range of ghauts, and commands an extensive view of the Concan, and close to the Nancee Ghauts. The Killedar, who had been summoned two days before, declined giving up the fort, and gave out that he would fight eight days. On the approach of our advanced party with Capt. Nutt, the engineer, to reconnoitre, they were fired on frequently from the guns and matchlocks, I am happy to say without sustaining any loss. A spot was soon fixed upon for the mortars, and also a battery for two brass 12-pounders, till the 16-pounders could be got ready to play on the masonry about the gate. The mortars opened at about 12 o'clock, and after firing an hour, having thrown about 20 shells, a man was sent down to say that they would open their gate, which was immediately taken possession of by a party of the Bombay European regt., then on duty in the battery. The garrison, after being disarmed, I dismissed.

I am now on my march back by Jooneer to Hurrichundlaghur, which is almost the only fort remaining in the enemy's possession in this part of the country.

Extract from a further Report from Maj. Eldridge to Capt. Hallifax, dated Camp Bungowarrak, May 2, 1818.

Since my letter of the 4th, I have the pleasure to report that the forts of Hurrichundlaghur and Hoonjilghur have been taken possession of by a detachment of the S. A. bat., under Capt. Sykes. At Chawund I learned that a short road lay over the hills to these forts, and in hopes that they would surrender to a party, and prevent the trouble of taking the guns round, I sent off the above detachment, which completely succeeded. The brigade is now encamped about six miles north of Jooneer. Maj. McLeod, with his detachment, is still on the look out for any bodies of horse that may make their appearance in this part of the country.

Extract from a Report from Lieut. Mansfield to Maj. Thos. Thatcher, commanding at Sattara, dated Pertinabghur, — May, enclosed in a letter from Mr. Elphinstone to the Bombay Secretary, dated 21st May 1818.

I have the honour to inform you that, agreeably to your orders, I marched from Sattara on the morning of the 12th inst., and in conformity to instructions received from Capt. J. Grant, political agent, arrived here on the 14th, at two P. M., after a most harassing march, from the road having been rendered impracticable for horses, and almost for foot, by the felling of large timber in the ghauts, which obliged us to proceed on foot for the last 10 miles.

On my arrival at the village at the foot of the ghaut leading to the fort, I sent a flag of truce with the summons for the surrender of the fort, which, with the exception of a carkoon, one sepoy, and a prisoner, had been evacuated on the 12th inst. I immediately marched up with the party of the 2d of the 9th, and I am happy to say, have thus got quiet possession to Pertinabghur, a fort that was capable of giving us a great deal of trouble, especially at this advanced season of the year. A Duffadar has this moment arrived from Muknagbur, and I am happy to say, with the surrender of the fort; and I have dispatched a havildar's party to take possession. I conclude with mentioning the great obligations I am under to Lieut. Jellicoe, for his assistance ever since I left Sattara.

Extract of a Report from Lieut. Col. Kennedy to the Adj.-gen., dated Camp, near Chiploon, 26th May 1818.

I left Anjenwell yesterday, with a detail of 350 men, and took possession of the fort of Gowulkhote.

It having been reported to me on my arrival (which happened at two P. M.), that 1200 or 1500 Ramoosees had been plundering in the neighbourhood of Chiploon, (6) and had been desirous even of seizing Gowulkhote, (6) I immediately ordered a party of 150 men, under Lieuts. Adamson and Capon, to go and drive them out of some strong buildings in the town of Chiploon, where they had taken post.

The party left Gowulkhote at three P. M.; on its near approach to Chiploon, a messenger from the Ramoosee Sirdar delivered a letter to Lieut. Adamson, which, on being opened, was found to contain congratulations to myself, and offers of service from the sirdar, to assist in expelling the Peishwah's troops from the district. The answer returned on the spot was, an order for the buildings at Chiploon to be immediately evacuated, and the party marched on.

(6) Forts in the Southern Concan.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.col. Prother to the Adj.gen., dated Camp near Mhar, May 21, 1818.

I have the satisfaction to report the occupation of Lingannah, Khangourve, Chunderghur, and Myputghur, (7) by the troops under my command. Anjenwell has been given up, and Mr. Pelly writes, he is in daily expectation of the surrender of all that may still be occupied. Ryghur appears to have been the only hope on which the enemy rested.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated June 3, 1818.

We have the satisfaction of forwarding a copy of a dispatch from the Resident at Nagpore, dated the 22d ult., reporting that the large fortified city of Chanda (8) had been taken by storm, by the force under Lieut.col. Adams, on the 20th of that month.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.col. Adams, C. B., to Mr. Jenkins, the Resident at Nagpore, dated Camp, Chanda, May 2, enclosed in a Letter from Mr. Jenkins to the Bombay Secretary, dated May 23, 1818.

Sir.—It is with peculiar satisfaction I have the honour to report, for your information, that the large fortified city of Chanda was stormed this morning a little after five o'clock; that the breach was carried with a spirit and energy I have never seen exceeded; and that in little more than an hour the whole of this extensive capital was in the possession of Col. Scott, who gallantly conducted the assault, and the brave troops under his command.

I am most happy to add, the loss has not been severe. Capt. Charlesworth, Lieut. and Adj. Watson, Lieuts. Fell and Casement, are the only officers wounded. I shall do myself the pleasure of transmitting my detailed account by to-morrow's dawke. (9) I have, &c.

J.W. ADAMS, Lieut.col. commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 8th June 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your hon. committee, for your information, copy of a letter from his Exc. the commander-in-chief, dated the 30th of May, with the papers referred to from Lieut.col. Kennedy, reporting his having taken possession of the forts of Byramghur and Bowanghur, (10)

Extract from a Report from Lieut.col. Kennedy to the Adj.gen., dated Camp near Bowanghur, May 24, 1818, enclosed in a letter from the Commander-

in-chief to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated May 30.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Exc. the commander-in-chief, that I marched from Chiploon on the evening of the 21st instant, and encamped at Sewarda, from whence I detached Lieut. Capon, with 100 rank and file, on the morning of the 22d, to take possession of the strong hill fort of Byramghur (about nine coss from thence, in an easterly direction), and that officer having rejoined me this morning with a part of the detachment, I beg leave to refer you to the report of his proceedings, which is herewith transmitted.

I marched the same morning myself with the remainder of my detachment (six artillerymen, one 3-pounder, and 50 rank and file), for the purpose of taking the fort at Bowanghur, situate on a high and very steep hill, which was in possession of a body of Ramooses, (11) who had some time since taken it from the late Peshwa's troops.

On my arrival here at sunset yesterday, preparations were immediately made for carrying the fort by escalade; and orders were issued for a detachment to march at three o'clock this morning; accordingly, a party of six artillerymen, and sixty rank and file of the 1st batt. 10th regt. under Brevet Capt. Hughes, of the 2d batt. 2d regt., with Lieuts. Seymour and Adamson, of the 1st batt. 10th regt., proceeded (with ladders formed from tent poles), and arriving near the gateway by daylight, followed the enemy so closely into the fort, that the garrison had only time to escape by the sally-port on the opposite side.

Extract from a Report from Lieut. Capon to Lieut.col. Kennedy, dated Camp at Tullorda, 23d May, 1818.

I have the honour to report, that agreeably to your instructions, I marched with a detachment of one hundred rank and file, and arrived at Tullorda (the village at the foot of Byramghur) this day, at 10 A. M.

My party being much fatigued with the length of the march, I did not think proper to ascend the hill, which is nearly three coss in ascent, but sent for the killedar, who coming with a small party, arrangements were quickly made for my being put in possession the next morning. The killedar only required that the arms and property of himself and garrison, (amounting to about 150) should not be taken away, which I agreed to; the Ramooses being in some strength likewise in the vicinity of the fort, the killedar and the garrison begged a party of sepoy to recort them to Pattan, in the Deccan.

(7) Also forts in the Concan.

(8) About 70 miles south of Nagpore.

(9) Post.

(10) In the Southern Concan.

(11) A predatory tribe.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

*Private and Demi-Official,
published in India.*

The surrender of Bajee Row is the virtual termination of the war; although it may still be necessary to keep a part of the British force in the field to reduce the forts held by refractory khildars, or in collusion with some of the Mahratta chieftains, who have terminated desperate enterprises with an insincere submission to terms of peace. About the same time, Trimbucjee Danglia was surprised in his place of concealment, which puts a period to his career of perfidy. The escape of the Ex-rajah of Nagpore, and the arrangements for discovering his retreat, form another subject of lively interest. We have inserted the details of the reduction of a great number of fortresses, some of which, standing on heights almost inaccessible, were defended with a tenacity which corresponded with the advantages of the position and the strength of the works.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

His Exc. Sir Thomas Hlop and his staff reached Cannanore on the evening of the 18th May.

From the Bombay Courier, June 13.

June 3, Sir John Malcolm's camp was at Keyrer, about 20 miles north of Assurgur.

Madras Courier, June 16.

The head quarters of our gallant army will be re-established at the Presidency about the beginning of next week. Bearers are posted for his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, but the general is not expected at the Ameer Bag before the 24th inst.

SURRENDER OF BAJEE ROW.

Bombay Courier, June 20.

The conditions on which Bajee Row has given himself up are said to be,

A safe conduct to Benares, and a residence there under the British government, with an annual income of ten lacs of rupees, Bajee Row renouncing all claims to sovereignty.

Bombay Gazette, July 1.

A private letter from Gen. Malcolm's camp says, Bajee Row did not resign his high station without a great deal of struggling, and to the last, his Arabs, 2000 in number, were very unwilling to part with him; so much so, that when he took his

final departure for Benares, they wished to detain him, under pretence of 70,000 rupees due to them as arrears of pay; our troops were in consequence drawn out, and they permitted him to proceed. As the negotiation went on, it is said he regained his good humour, and eventually went off pretty well pleased. A great deal of rain had fallen, but the detachment had crossed the Nerbinda before it had filled.

SEIZURE OF TRIMBUJEE DANGLIA, BAJEE ROW'S PRIME MINISTER.

From the Bombay Courier, July 11.

By accounts from Kandore, dated 30th June, we are informed that Trimbucjee Danglia was seized by Capt. Swanston in the village of Aberigam, on the morning of the 29th June. We have been favoured with the following particulars of this event:—About noon of the 28th, Capt. Briggs, our political agent in Kandesh, who was then at Mulligaum, received information that Trimbucjee was concealed in Aberigam, and had been there eleven days. Aberigam is distant 50 miles from Mulligaum, 14 from Wan, 23 from Kandore, 25 from Nassuck, and only 10 from Lamsulgaum, at all of which places there were British troops. It was, however, considered that Trimbucjee would be prepared against surprise from any movements to be made by our troops in his more immediate vicinity, and it was therefore resolved upon to detach Capt. Swanston with 800 auxiliary horse, immediately from Mulligaum, to surround the village and secure Trimbucjee, or at least those persons who had afforded him refuge. The plan completely succeeded. Capt. Swanston immediately marched, arrived at Kandore at seven in the evening, and after halting an hour and a half to refresh his horses, moved forward on Aberigam, which place he reached at day-light on the 29th of June, having performed a fatiguing march of 70 miles in 30 hours. Capt. Swanston had moved so rapidly on the village, that he was enabled to surround it, force open the gates, and take possession of the house in which Trimbucjee Danglia was concealed, before he or any other person in the place was aware of Capt. Swanston's approach. Trimbucjee had time to fly to the upper part of the house, and concealed himself in some straw; but he was soon discovered and seized without resistance. Capt. Swanston then carried him, with his two wives and a servant, whom he requested might be allowed to accompany him, to Kandore, from which place he will be sent, under charge of Capt. Tweedy, with two companies of the 1st 4th Bengal N. I., to Poonah.

RAJAH OF NAGPORE.

From the Bengal Harbinger, May 30

The Ex-Rajah of Nagpore had made his escape from the escort under Capt. Browne, and taken the guard of the 22d N.I. with him. From all that can be learned it appears that he put on the dress and accoutrements of a sepoy, fell in with the guard when it was relieved, and instead of marching to their tents, they all went out of camp together. The sepoys who have accompanied him are eight in number. He is said to have gone in a south west direction towards one of his own forts called Hurree, which is said to have a garrison of near 4000 match-lockmen. Two troops are dispatched in pursuit of him, and it is expected that Col. Watson will soon intercept him.

The ministers who were taken prisoners when the Rajah was confined, arrived at Jabbulpore on the 13th, under charge of Lieut. Nicolson of the 8th cavalry.

Cornet Smallpage with a troop was ordered off from Jabbulpore on the 14th at noon, with orders not to halt, except an hour now and then, to refresh his horses, until he reaches the fort. It is expected the Rajah has fled to. The distance is stated to be upwards of 70 miles.

We have just learned that the Ex-rajah has got into the fort.

From the Bombay Courier.

The escape of Appa Sahib, the Nagpore Rajah, might have been a few months ago considered an event of some consequence, as he might then have furnished a rallying point to the discontented Mahattas, and while the forts of Mundlik and Chouraghar were still in their possession, would doubtless have prolonged the period of internal warfare. But nearly the whole of his strong posts have fallen into our hands, and the few that remain are but of little military importance. If it be true that he has taken refuge in the fort of Hurree, and has not again recourse to flight, he will soon be re-captured. The scheme of bribing one guard and deceiving the other, had probably been long in contemplation, and the facts that have been communicated to us respecting his escape, shew the extraordinary slyness and cunning of the native character. On the night of the 12th last, eight sepoys were on guard, and when the guard was relieved, the Rajah was dressed in a sepoy's coat and accoutrements, and fell in with the party. After the relief was effected, the non-commissioned officer in charge went into the tent. A long pillow had been placed on a *charpoy*, and two servants were in the act of *shampooing* it when the officer entered. One of the servants then went to him and said that the Rajah was ill and asleep, and had desired not to be dis-

turbed. The *Havildar* or Naick then retired. It appears that about 300 horse, and 100 foot, were in a ravine close to the camp, waiting the period of his escape, and the Rajah immediately committed himself into their hands. We have not heard whether the traitorous sepoys were Hindoos or Mahommedans.

The Rajah effected his escape at Rahore, between two and three o'clock on the morning of the 13th of May, within about 60 miles of the Company's provinces.

Bombay Courier, July 11.

The papers from the sister presidencies received last week, contradict the report of the recapture of the Ex Rajah of Nagpore by Cornet Smallpage.

SEIZURE OF GUNPUTT ROW.

From the Bombay Gazette, July 1.

It has frequently been our pleasing province to notice the gallant conduct of the reformed horse, which, under the command of Capt. Davies, have rendered themselves so conspicuous during the war. We have been favoured with an account of the seizure of Gunputt Row, his family and followers, by Bissakdar Mirza Nez Al Beg Khan, who with 50 men went in pursuit of this predatory chieftain, and, after having marched 50 miles a day for four successive days, came up to the enemy, six times his number, and compelled them to submit. No casualties took place, and it may now be confidently hoped that the Bheer district may be no longer invested by lawless banditti.

SIEGE OF CHANDAH.

From the Bombay Courier, June 13.

Col. Adams's combined force, consisting of Madras and Bengal troops, appeared before the fortified city of Chandah on the 9th May. Terms were offered to the garrison, but the unfortunate *hircarals* who went in with the flag of truce have never re-appeared, and it is supposed they were barbarously murdered. The 10th and 11th were dedicated to close reconnaissance of the fortifications, which are five miles in circumference. On the 13th the British force took up a new position, and the erection of batteries on a hill was commenced the same evening; these batteries were completed by the morning of the 15th. After the batteries were opened, the fire of the enemy was soon silenced, and several of their guns were dismounted. During the night of the 17th, a 12 and a 6-pounder battery were constructed, which opened with great effect on the morning of the 18th. The following evening the breaching battery was marked out, and the heavy guns were placed in position by daylight. The

three 18-pounders were admirably served, and by sunset a practicable breach was effected. A few shot were thrown in during the night; and on the morning of the 20th, before sunrise, the Madras and Bengal troops formed in two contiguous columns, and covered by a fire from the howitzers, entered the breach abreast, and immediately diverged to the right and left. Col. H. Scott was conspicuous in heading the storming party. The resistance offered by the enemy, at one time formidable, soon terminated. The breach was capital, and of such easy ascent that a horse-artillery gun was run up, and by great labour brought into the interior of the city.

We are happy to add that a considerable treasure has been discovered, which we hope will fall to the share of the gallant troops whose conduct on this occasion has put us in possession of this important fortress.

The heat in the batteries was excessive, the thermometer in the open air at noon being 145°; and we are sorry to learn that several Europeans have died in consequence of the exposure.

By another account we learn that the garrison of Chandah consisted of upwards of 3000 men, that it was defended by 52 bastions with 21 many guns, some of the largest calibre.

[The rest of this second account we omit, because it is represented to be incorrect in the following.]

From the Bombay Courier, July 11.

An intelligent correspondent at Chandah has highly obliged us by his communication, pointing out some inaccuracies in one of the accounts we gave of the assault of Chandah:

"It is to be regretted that information communicated to you should in any respect be incorrect. This, however, has been the case in one account of the assault of Chandah, which appears in your paper of the 13th inst. The first account is upon the whole so correct, that it requires no remark. But the second is incorrect. Col. H. Scott (who volunteered for this duty) commanded and led on the storming party to the summit of the breach. The right column of assault was composed as follows, four companies of Bengal grenadiers, a party of Bengal pioneers with ladders and tools, and the 1st bat. 19th Bengal N.I. The left column consisted of 4 companies Madras flank bat., a party of Madras pioneers, and the 1st bat. 1st regt. Madras N.I. The two columns entered the breach together, but as the right only had scaling ladders, probably they were on the rampart a very short time before the left. The right column was commanded by Lieut.col. Popham, B.N.I. 3 and the left by Capt.

Brook, M.N.I. As soon as the party above detailed ascended the breach and diverged to the right and left, Col. Scott at the head of the supporting party proceeded through the centre of the fort. The latter party was composed of the 1st bat. 23d regt. B.N.I. the 1st bat. 14th M.N.I. and the remainder of the Bengal and Madras pioneers.

"The resistance offered by the enemy, was," as your first correspondent justly observes, "at one time formidable." But from the account your second correspondent gives, it might be supposed that immediately after the columns "separated" to the right and left to oppose the enemy, 800 of them flanked the breach" and that here "several of our officers" were opposed hand to hand, and at this time Capt. Charlesworth and Watson "received severe saber wounds." The enemy were never seen at one time or place, during the morning, in such a large body as 800. Capt. Charlesworth commanded the 1st bat. M.N.I., and had the left column been opposed at the breach hand to hand by the enemy, they must have been encountered by the 4 flank companies in front of his bat. No such opposition, however, was encountered by the head of the left column. The fire from the enemy, as already noticed, was at first considerable, but this did not stop the progress of the column. It was impeded at first only by the narrowness of the rampart, and by stakes being fastened in holes in the wall. The length of these stakes from the wall was nearly equal to the breadth of the rampart, and the difficulty in passing them was so great that the head of the column was obliged to leap down from the rampart, after having gone a short distance. When the whole party got below the rampart, they were enabled, not only to keep up a fire on the enemy who remained on the works, but also on those who had taken shelter in and were firing from houses on the right. The column had proceeded about two miles from the breach, without being opposed by any large body of the enemy, before Capt. Charlesworth and Lieut. Watson were wounded. In a very short time after this, the left met the right column, and also fell in with the one which had gone through the centre of the fort, headed by Lieut.col. H. Scott, who had the general command of the whole. The man who wounded Capt. Charlesworth and Lieut. Watson probably belonged to a party of the enemy, who were dispersed or driven to desperation by the rapid advance of our three columns nearly to one spot. The whole of the troops behaved with the greatest gallantry; and some instances of laudable forbearance and humanity were observed among the sepoy,

who frequently called out to some of their unthinking comrades, not to fire on the defenceless inhabitants. The breach, though broad and excellent, did not appear very easy; but if it was not easy of ascent to infantry, the officers and men of the Madras horse artillery who carried their guns over it are certainly entitled to more credit. Every one must have admired the exertions and skill of the officers and men of the small party of Bengal and Madras artillery commanded by Maj. Goreham. The life of that scientific and gallant officer (who died from the effects of excessive heat and fatigue) may as justly be considered to have been lost in the service of his country, as if he had fallen in the breach. He expired about ten hours after the place was in our possession; and his loss was sincerely lamented by Col. Adams, and all the officers in camp. It would appear from the account I have already stated to be incorrect, that a surgeon was killed in the assault. The much lamented gentleman alluded to, however, Mr. Asst.-surg. Anderson, Bengal establishment, was killed in the second reconnaissance. The officers wounded in the assault were, Capt. Charlesworth, 1st bat. 1st reg. M. N. I., Lieut. Fell, Bengal pioneers, Lieut. Watson, 1st. bat 1st reg. M. N. I., and Lieut. Casement, Baggage minter to Col. Adam's force. The latter had one of his hands amputated, but, with the other wounded officers, I am happy to say, is doing well.

SIEGE OF MULLIAGAUM.

From the Bombay Courier, June 6.

Accounts from Lieut.col. McDowall's force before Mulligaum state, that, in consequence of the ammunition being nearly expended and the breach considered practicable, it was determined to try the effect of a storm, previously to converting the siege into a blockade, and until a supply of ordnance and ammunition could be obtained.

The few shells which remained were thrown into the fort early in the morning of the 29th with considerable effect, and occasioned an explosion. Immediately after, three attacks were directed at the same time: one against the Pettah, under Lieut.col. Matthew Stewart, M. N. I., which was carried in great style and with trifling loss.

A second attack was projected against one of the out-works of the fort, under Maj. McBean, M. N. I.; but the attempt being found impracticable, that officer co-operated against the Pettah.

The grand attack was directed upon the breach, under the orders of Maj. Greenhill of the 17th M. N. I., and this gallant band displayed all the usual intrepidity of British troops, though their

efforts were unsuccessful. The defences were found to be of a most formidable and unexpected nature, and they were rigorously defended; but these obstacles would probably have been surmounted had not the scaling ladders proved too short. The storming party returned in good order, and under a more destructive fire than that to which they had been previously exposed, the garrison redoubling their efforts from the moment the attack was relinquished.

The loss, we are sorry to find, is stated to be severe.

Killed.—Lieut. Nattes, M. Engineers; Lieut. Wilkinson, 13th M. N. I.; Capt. Kennedy, 17th M. N. I.

Wounded.—Maj. Greenhill, 17th M. N. I.; Capt. Leridé, Russell Brigade; and about 80 men killed and wounded.

Bombay Courier, June 20.—By letters dated from the camp before Mulligaum, the 11th June, we have the satisfaction to learn that the grand and expensive magazine of that fort blew up at eleven o'clock in the morning of that day, carrying away the works between two towers of the inner fort and to the right of the gateway from their very foundations. Upwards of 300 shells had been thrown into the place on the morning when the explosion took place. Many of the enemy are supposed to have perished in the ruins, and our troops had closed in to prevent the escape of the remainder during the night.

Bombay Courier, June 27.—The few but brave defenders of this important fortress surrendered at discretion on the 12th inst., the day after the explosion of their grand magazine. We have been favoured with the following account from our intelligent correspondent, which we have great pleasure in laying before our readers. An account published by our brother editor [*Bombay Gazette*] states, that the garrison which surrendered consisted of only 310 men, of which 30 were Hindoostances. The Bombay troops before the place were Gen. Smith's park, some volunteer officers of artillery, Superint. Eng. Nutt, and 1st of the 4th under Maj. Watson.

Mulligaum, 14th June 1818.

The siege of Mulligaum, which had been suspended from the 29th May, was again resumed with fresh vigour on the arrival of the guns and ammunition from Secoor on the 9th inst.

Early in the morning of the 11th a battery of eight mortars opened on the fort, and at noon an explosion took place, exceeding in grandeur any thing we had ever witnessed. It was expected that the inner fort must have been entirely blown into the air, or levelled; but when the smoke cleared away there was only one breach of about 60 feet in the north face opposite our battery.

The firing continued till 12 the following day, when the opening of the breaching battery on this side deprived them of all chance of holding out much longer, and offers of unconditional surrender were sent to camp. The British standard was displayed on the highest tower on the 13th, but the garrison were spared the humiliating ceremony of laying down their arms till the following morning. It was deemed necessary, in consequence of the extreme distrust of our promises to save their lives which they had evinced, and in consideration of their natural fierceness, and the indelible disgrace they attach to being disarmed, to direct all the Europeans, and a company from each corps, to be drawn up, to prevent any rash act the enemy might attempt to commit, as well as to witness their submission. The garrison marched out, and formed opposite our line, at the distance of 25 paces, with the greatest regularity and decorum, and laid down their arms of every description without a murmur. When all the arms were placed on the ground, the Arab Jemidars most respectfully entreated Col. MacDowall to restore them their swords, or some remembrance of his kindness; the colonel without hesitation presented all three with their arms.

These brave Arabs placed little or no confidence in our clemency, and it was not improbable they might, from despair, commit some desperate act, the greatest caution and good management in our behaviour towards them on the present occasion was therefore imperiously called for; for besides the written and verbal promises of the gallant colonel, repeatedly asked and given, it required all the solemn oaths of an Arab Jemidar from camp to induce them to trust their lives in our hands.

It was generally thought amongst us, that a mark of kindness to so brave an enemy would very much facilitate every object of government, and spare much blood in the subjection of Khandelah. We observed, therefore, with great satisfaction, the colonel proceed to restore to every Arab his *jumbees* (two knives), his carpet, and his clothes; and this mark of generous attention gladdened the hearts of the foreign captives beyond all description. Only one young man received his *jumbees* with a sorrowful countenance, and on stepping back a few paces from his arms, burst into tears.

A braver garrison never laid down their arms, nor has a better opportunity often presented itself for thus establishing the generosity of our national character.

Entering the forty the breach was found to be 28 feet from the bottom of the ditch, but the explosion had thrown the inner and outer walls into the ditch, and com-

pletely filled it up. The inner fort is a square of 250 feet, with a round tower at each corner, and another in the centre of every face except the eastern one, in which are the gates, with two towers on a wall advanced 60 feet from the body of the place.

Nothing could exceed the solidity of the walls, about 50 feet high and 15 broad. A ditch from 12 to 26 feet deep, and 24 wide, runs all round, 45 feet from the curtain, the inner wall of which was carried up 16 feet above the soil, and a strong terraced stabling against it, formed two tiers of loop-holes, through a five feet wall, commanding the ditch and outworks. The outer wall of stone and chunam, is washed by the Moonuma on the western side, and stands 40 feet from the ditch, but at all other places more than three times that distance. On the east, where it is of mud, there is a second, much out of repair; and on the north, where you pass the ditch, and also the ninth and last gateway, a double wall extends nearly to the western corner, of about 20 feet high and 12 broad, covering the centre or *paga* wall entirely from the view.

Such a place is proof against all *irregular* approaches, and the rock on which it is situated being generally unfavourable for mining, the siege must always be a protracted one, unless favoured by an accident such as mentioned above.

ASSAULT OF PRITCHITGUR.

From the Bombay Courier, June 20.

The detachment under Lieut.col. Cunningham's command encamped, on the 9th June, as near to Pritchitgur as the jungle permitted, and shortly afterwards occupied a high hill which completely commanded the place. The Killestar was then summoned to give up the fort, but without effect; in the course of the day Capt. Spillar went over and was admitted under a flag of truce, the garrison promised to surrender the next day. During the night, as little reliance could be placed on this promise, the commanding officer sent to the top of the Moregharry Ghant for one of the guns, which, by the great exertions of the detachment and assistance from Sattarah, was brought up and mounted on the hill the detachment occupied, by two o'clock. The Killestar was again summoned, and, he returning no satisfactory answer, hostilities were immediately commenced. The first few shells seemed to alarm the garrison, but they had so much cover that it was not possible to reach them, of which they were soon sensible, and set us at defiance. It was then thought possible to get into the place by blowing open the gate by *mosquetry*, which service Capt.

Spillar most gallantly offered to perform, Dr. Redford also volunteering to accompany him. Fifty men from the 6th regt. and a party of the auxiliary horse were then formed, and advanced to the gateway on the opposite side of the tower. During the advance of the party the gun was directed by Lieut. Roe, in a manner that prevented the enemy occupying this part of their works. The gallant commanding officer followed soon after with a reinforcement, and a hole was soon blown through the gate sufficient to admit one man at a time. The enemy were completely panic struck and fled in all directions; in the course of a few minutes the fort was in our possession. The Rajah and his family were made prisoners, and were in the camp. The enemy had five men killed and the Sowbadar of the fort wounded.

FORTS IN THE KOKAN.

From the Bombay Courier, June 6.

The small but strong fortress of Kan-core, in which Cornets Hunter and Morrison were imprisoned at the commencement of the war, was on the 20th of May taken possession of by a detachment of the 1st 5th from Col. Prother's field force, under Lieut. Bellasis. The Kille-dar and 200 men were, by order, allowed to evacuate the fort, taking with them their arms and private property; with permission to proceed to Vingodia, and the head Bramin to Satmarah.

The fort of Kairdas was taken by surprise by a detachment of 1st 9th regt. under Capt. Sopple, on their return from Poona, down the Dew Ghaut; the Kille-dar and about 40 men were turned out, and sent about their business; quantities of grain were found in both of these forts.

The forts of Linganna and Mypurthgur, have also been taken possession of by small detachments from our force.

From the Bombay Courier, June 10.

Letters from Lieut. Col. Kennedy's camp at Dappolie, dated the 7th June, mention that the forts of Rutnaghar, Jeyghur, and Weejyghur, had been taken possession of, and garrisoned by the troops under the command of this gallant officer.

From the Bombay Courier, June 27.

The force under Col. Kennedy in the Southern Kokan, have recently added the fort of Retnagerian to their former conquests; this fort stands on a neck of land in latitude 17° 2' N. and shelters a small bay from the S.W. monsoon; on the south side is the mouth of a small river, we believe not navigable; its vicinity to the large town of Rajapour, has pre-

vented it from being much frequented, although a great deal of the best hemp is grown hereabout, and coffee of good flavour is raised in considerable quantity.

NANDERBAR.

From the Bombay Gazette, July 1.

On the 8th June, Nanderbar was taken possession of by Maj. Jardine's detachment.

CHANA-GHUR.

Bengal Harbhar, May 30.

Letters from Jubbulpore, dated the 14th instant, announce the evacuation of the fort of Chana-Ghur, and its occupation by the troops under the command of Col. Macmorine. The garrison, it is said, made a brave defence; but, threatened with the approach of Gen. Watson's force from Jubbulpore, withdrew on the day before its arrival.

CAUM.

July—The fort of Caum has been taken by a small force under Col. Adams. It has been found to contain treasure to the amount of £300,000. The gallant officer's prize-money will be not less than £60,000.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, Feb. 1712, 1817.

Extract general Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 16th April 1817.

Para. 172.—“We authorize you to strike the name of Capt. Battisworth off your Army List, from the date of two and a half years from that officer's leaving India.”

187.—“We have permitted the undermentioned officers severally to return to their rank upon your establishment, viz.

Brevet Col. Lewis Thomas, Brevet Lieut. Col. Robt. Houston, Capt. John Smith, Capt. Wm. Collyer, Capt. Hy. Hodgson, Lieut. Alex. Chas. Trevor, Lieut. John Graham.”

188.—“The undermentioned officers, belonging to your establishment, have our permission severally to remain in England, until the departure of the first Company's ships of next season 1817-18, viz.

Lieut. Col. Hy. Worsley, C.B., Capt. S. Reid, Lieut. Fireworker H. Ralfe.”

189.—“Capt. Lieut. Rich. Powney, of your establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the ensuing autumn.”

190.—“We have permitted Mr. E. Clarkson and Mr. And. Rams severally to

proceed to your Presidency to practise as surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as assist.-surgeons upon your establishment."

191.—" Their rank will be settled at a future time."

192.—" We have transferred Mr. John Hoare, who took his departure from this country as a cadet of infantry upon the Madras establishment, to your Presidency, and you will accordingly admit him as such upon his arrival. His order of rank will be transmitted."

Additional Notification.—Lieut. A. C. Trevor, 16th regt. N.I., has returned to India, and reported his arrival at Fort William, on 24th Sept. 1817.

Feb. 20.—Lieut.col. Sherwood, as senior officer of artil. present in Bengal, will succeed provisionally to the command of the regt. of artil., with a seat at the military board, on the departure of Col. Hardwicke.

Capt. Swinney, of the regt. of artil., will officiate as commissary of stores during the employment of Lieut.col. Sherwood with his regt. or until further orders.

Mr. Conductor Watson is appointed to conduct the duties of the expence magazine until further orders.

Feb. 24.—With reference to general orders of 28th Oct. last, instituting the rank of Subadar maj., the hon. the Vice-president in Council, impressed with a high sense of the eminent merits of the native army under this Presidency, is pleased to adopt the following resolutions for the further reward and benefit of that distinguished body of men.

1. That the rank of subadar maj. shall be extended to the Governor-gen.'s body guard.

2. That commissions shall be issued to the Serangs of the horse and foot artil., which shall be considered to place them on an equality in regard to rank and precedence with Jemadars of the army, agreeably to the dates of their respective commissions.

3. That the following revised rates of pay and batta shall be fixed for Serangs, viz.

	St. Rs.
Pay per mensem.....	11
Full batta, when entitled to it..	15

Total St. Rs. 26

4. That three Serang majs. be appointed from the bats. of foot artil., and one Serang maj., from the horse artil., with the brevet pay authorized for Subadar majs.; Serang majs. to do the duty of Serangs with their companies, but to rank in the army with Subadars, according to the date of their commissions.

5. That the brevet pay of Subadar and Serang major shall be continued to them

after their transfer to the invalid or pension establishment.

With a view, however, to prevent any laxity of conduct on the part of native officers after attaining those ranks, the additional pay will only be continued after retirement, on the special recommendation of the commander-in-chief.

6. That one Havildar of each troop and company of the corps noted below,* be appointed " Colour Havildars," under the same regulations for their selection by commanding officers of corps, with regard to merit and qualification, as directed in general orders of 13th June last, authorizing the appointment of colour sergeants in the hon. Company's European regt.

Colour Havildars to receive an additional pay of St. Rs. 2 per mensem, and to be distinguished by the same badges as directed for colour sergeants.

7. That one "troop serjeant maj." be appointed in each troop of European horse artil., on the same additional pay as prescribed for that rank in his Majesty's dragoons.

8. That one "brigade serjeant" be appointed in each company of European foot artil., on the same additional pay as allowed to colour sergeants in the European inf.

9. That one "troop Havildar maj., or one brigade Havildar," be allowed to each troop and company of the Gov.gen's body guard, N. H. artil. and regular Goolundaz respectively, on the additional pay of two rupees per mensem.

10. That one Havildar major be appointed to each company of pioneers, on the additional pay of St. Rs. two per mensem.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders for carrying the above resolutions into effect, as he may consider necessary.

April 14, 1818.—The hon. the vice-president in council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subadars to the rank of Subadar maj., viz.

Corps.	Names.
Governor-gen.'s body guard,	Ismail Khan.
1st regt. N. C.	Syed Meeran,
2d do. do.	Meer Ghouse Ally,
3d do. do.	Mozum Khan,
4th do. do.	Shack Khyrattee,
5th do. do.	Meer Twanger Ally,
6th do. do.	Bugwunt Sing,
7th do. do.	Jhawo Khan,
8th do. do.	Bowanny Sing,
1st bat. 1st N.I.	Meerwan Miat,
2d do. 1st do.	Bowanny Deo,
1st do. 2d do.	Ramzan Khan,

* Eight regts. N. C. 60 Bats. N. I. Ramghur Local Bat. Champaran Lt. Inf. Bangalore Local Bat. Cuttack Legion, Garuckpore Lt. Inf.

Corps.	Names.
2d bat. 2d N.I.	Rhim Khan;
1st do. 3d do.	Ackber Khan,
2d do. 3d do.	Subsook Sing,
1st do. 4th do.	Munsook Sing,
2d do. 4th do.	Gunga Bissen,
1st do. 5th do.	Benny Persaud,
2d do. 5th do.	Loll Sing,
1st do. 6th do.	Jaffer Khan,
2d do. 6th do.	Sookram Sing,
1st do. 7th do.	Shaick Islam,
2d do. 7th do.	Rahbet Khan,
2d do. 8th do.	Shaick Khyroollah,
1st do. 9th do.	Ramruttan Tewarry,
2d do. 9th do.	Gopal Sing,
1st do. 10th do.	Derrish Sing,
1st do. 11th do.	Cudda Bux,
1st do. 12th do.	Parrumbode Sing,
2d do. 12th do.	Bowanny Sing,
1st do. 13th do.	Bussant Sing,
2d do. 13th do.	Hurdial Sing,
1st do. 14th do.	Deenah Sing,
1st do. 15th do.	Allyar Khan,
2d do. 15th do.	Gunga Ram,
2d do. 16th do.	Shaick Bourhandy,
1st do. 17th do.	Mohomed Shaw,
2d do. 17th do.	Meerwan Sing,
1st do. 18th do.	Shaick Mahom. Mooneer,
2d do. 18th do.	Shaick Noor Mahomed,
1st do. 19th do.	Mirza Saduck Beg,
2d do. 19th do.	Buldie Sing,
1st do. 20th do.	Sewdial Sing,
2d do. 20th do.	Senauth Sing,
1st do. 21st do.	Shaick Bullocky,
2d do. 21st do.	Shaick Soupan,
1st do. 22d do.	Bucktour Sing,
2d do. 22d do.	Gunnest Sing,
1st do. 23d do.	Rampersad,
2d do. 23d do.	Shaick Snoodlah,
1st do. 24th do.	Dooleel Khan,
1st do. 25th do.	Borriar Sing,
2d do. 25th do.	Buckut Ram,
1st do. 26th do.	Sobha Sing,
2d do. 26th do.	Pyzalee Khan,
1st do. 27th do.	Bebhani Pandey,
2d do. 27th do.	Shaick Mohun,
1st do. 28th do.	Shaick Herat Bux,
1st do. 29th do.	Shaick Buxtee,
1st do. 30th do.	Sookmadan Sing,
Banghur bat.	Shemadan Sing,
Gholmadar	Shaick Nizabur,
Flinters	Kisanah Ram,
Chumpanwal	Bolnar Sing,
Rampore L. B.	Shaick Baddoolah.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

May 2.—The Marquis of Hastings is at Gorakhpore, but is expected at the presidency in a couple of months.

June 6.—We are much grieved to learn that Mr. Hall, of the house of Palmer and Co., died on his passage to the Cape. We are also sorry to observe that the health of the Hon. Mr. Stuart had not improved from the voyage. The Hon. Mr. Seale, however, is said to have happily derived considerable benefit.

May 12.—The present scarcity of

money has been much the subject of discussion, as well in private as in the public prints. It appears to us, in so far as it exists (and we have been informed, from very good authority, that money is still easily to be had on good security), to arise chiefly from these causes:—1st, the war causing all the specie entering the country to be carried to the frontiers, to supply the demand of so great an army in the field; 2dly, from the difference of exchange rendering people in Europe unwilling to send money to this country; 3dly, the shortness of the remittances from China; and 4thly, the government loan calling into the treasury what money might have been less beneficially employed in the bazar.

We are sorry to hear of three considerable bankruptcies among the natives, a shopkeeper of the China bazar, a shroff, and a Parsee merchant.

From the *Hurkaru*, May 30.

We understand that the ships Earl Kellie, Triumph, Dorah, and Eugenia, have been taken up by government to convey immediate relief to the sufferers from the late calamity at the Isle of France.

Extract of a letter from *Juanpoor*, dated 24th April.

"The cholera morbus rages at Juanpoor with greater violence than I have yet heard of; the magistrate has an official report of the names of 36 deaths, on the 21st and 22d: many more must have occurred ere this in a population of not less than 30,000.—The disease made its appearance suddenly on the 18th, and has gone on increasing progressively up to to-day.

During the month of April, accounts from various places, concur in representing the heat of the weather to have been felt by most constitutions as violent and oppressive in an uncommon degree. In some instances its effects were suddenly fatal, and several passengers died in the public roads while engaged in their ordinary avocations. It is reasonable to connect with the torrid state of the atmosphere the temporary increase of cases in the cholera morbus, and the greater average of deaths.

From the *Asiatic Mirror*, May 20.

By the reports of last week, in regard to the number of natives who have died of the cholera morbus, it would appear that the ravages of this disease are becoming less alarming and extensive in Calcutta and its neighbourhood.

Extract of a letter, dated *Jessore*, May 24, 1818.

On Sunday last, a most melancholy accident happened about three or four coos from hence; a man returning from Oud-

jora-hout, or market, with provision for his family, was struck dead, and his basket and clothes were singed by lightning; as also about two cows from hence, four bullocks and a small mare met the same fate on the above day. Rain and hail in abundance, the stones (some of them) were the size of a hen's egg. We had a very heavy squall from the N.W., which lasted for hours, and I regret to say laid waste a number of the huts of the poor and unfortunate natives.

Extract of a letter, dated May 3, received in London.

Trade is very dull, money very scarce, and government advertising for loans at 13 per cent. The latter, however, is only a temporary advantage to attract lenders. They give 10 per cent. for one year only, with a premium of three additional; and then the fund verges into the common six per cent. stock, which is at present at a discount of nine per cent.

SUPREME COURT.

Crim. con.—Brightman v. Probst.

The case was opened for the plaintiff by Mr. Fergusson. The offence brought under the notice of their lordships, heinous as it was at all times, was, in this instance, increased in enormity by a breach of hospitality, and blackened by ingratitude, as being committed against the defendant's best benefactor.

The defendant brought letters of recommendation from England to his (Mr. Fergusson's) client, who received him with the utmost kindness and hospitality—made him an inmate of his house, and did every thing in his power to promote his welfare. This kindness and hospitality was requited by an unceasing exertion, on the part of the defendant, to seduce the wife of his benefactor.

It would be proved that the plaintiff was a most kind and indulgent husband, and enjoyed in the society of his wife the greatest possible domestic happiness—and although damages were not a matter of any consequence to his client, who, by his talents and industry, had raised himself to opulence and respectability, yet it was incumbent on their lordships to lay on the heaviest damages, not to indemnify him for his loss, for that was impossible, he had been deprived of every thing that was dear to him. The world would not sympathize with him. He was exposed to the coarse jests of the vulgar and unfeeling merrymen of the abandoned, of both sexes and of all ranks. Money could not compensate for this, even if the defendant could pay it; but the damages must be measured by the enormity of the crime more than the means of the party, and it was the opi-

nion of the most sound lawyers, that in a case of this kind, where a man cannot pay for his fault with his purse, he ought, at least, to atone for it by the confinement of his person. He then stated the circumstances which led to the discovery. In Dec. last, Mr. Brightman was living in Calcutta, while his house on the opposite side of the river was undergoing a repair; this seems to have been the period at which the defendant first meditated his insidious design. Letters had at that time been written by him, which, though without date or signature, would be proved to be in his hand-writing. In the month of March, Mr. Brightman, while in bed with his wife, perceiving a hand thrust into bed with the evident intention of awaking her, he started out of bed, and pursued the defendant down stairs, who however escaped—and in a state of nudity, took a boat and came across the river. Here was a case of villainy unparalleled in the annals of depravity. Don Juan never attempted any thing like it; had he done so, he probably would have died contented. But the most detestable arts had been used (as would appear by the letters produced) by this man of gallantry to accomplish his purpose. This Wretcher of the country service, this Lothario of the cuddy, had worked upon the fears as well as the vanity of his victim; in one of his letters, among a great deal of nonsense and rhodomontade, he tells her that "he goes armed against his own life;" this is meanness, baseness, and absurdity, without parallel. Now, though this must appear ridiculous and preposterous to any man in his senses, yet what effects might it not produce when addressed to the vanity of a weak woman? The defendant is no boy, nor (at all likely) to be taken in; and if he quits his own profession of making invoices and packing bales to make love and seduce a married woman, he must pay for it. If Mr. Brightman was an affectionate and indulgent husband, and he was so to his (Mr. Fergusson's) own knowledge, he was the more to be pitied. He then insisted on heavy damages; the defendant must be able to pay them, as he had obtained security to a large amount, and concluded with an eulogium on Mr. Brightman's character; and prophesied, that if the opposite party attempted to throw out any thing against it they must be foiled. He then examined several witnesses.

Capt. Kasey is a captain in the country service; knows the defendant, and has known him since Sept.; saw him at Mr. Brightman's on the 25th of March last; believes he got a glimpse of him in Gould's long-room after that period; believes he is now in Calcutta; believes he is a British subject; thinks it was either

on Friday or Saturday he saw him in Gould's long-room.

George Bryant (a clerk of Gould and Campbells's) knows Mr. Probat; he is a North countryman, for he has heard him say so; does not know his age; saw him on Saturday last in Calcutta; has known him for some months.

J. D. Cruz proved the registry of the marriage.

Capt. W. Kinsey was witness to the marriage, it took place at Mr. Brightman's house; had frequently dined at Mr. Brightman's, and knew the parties; identifies Mrs. Brightman to be the same whom he saw married to Brightman. He was living in Mr. Brightman's house at the time of the marriage, and lived there for six weeks after, until he went to China. He has lived twice with them since that period, for about 10 days each time. He generally dines there on Sunday. Mr. Brightman was a kind and affectionate husband; Mrs. Brightman conducted herself as an affectionate wife; they appeared to live very happily together. The first time he saw the defendant was in Mr. Brightman's house in Calcutta, it was in the latter end of Sept.; has often met him there since; knew Mrs. Brightman after Brightman was engaged to her. She was a widow, but for what period does not know. (Cross-examined by Mr. Sparkie.) Never observed any thing extraordinary in Mrs. Brightman's conduct towards the defendant. Mrs. Brightman is a pretty enough woman, as the common run go, not more lively than most women, at least was not sure that she was. Dined with Mr. Brightman generally of a Sunday, he gave excellent dinners, was perfectly sure of that, and plenty of claret. Does not go to his friends' houses to be a spy upon their actions, nor to pry into what quantity of brandy and water they drink, but that at Mr. Brightman's house they did take a little after tea, ladies as well as gentlemen. Never said Mr. Brightman had a good ridance of his wife, till after she misbehaved; then he said so, and that he thought so still.

Mr. Wilson has been intimately acquainted with Mr. Brightman for twenty years past; knew Mrs. Brightman since her marriage, visited the family often, and is of opinion that Mr. Brightman was a remarkably kind, affectionate, and indulgent husband. Never saw any impropriety in Mrs. Brightman's conduct, and always looked on them as a very happy couple. They had one child, and Mrs. Brightman was a fond and attentive mother; did not know her before her marriage, nor for some time after, as he did not at the period at which it took place reside in Calcutta; cannot recollect whether or not he was in Calcutta before the birth of the

child. Never saw any thing mighty in Mrs. Brightman's conduct; has seen her frequently in female society. Witness does not generally dine on Sundays with Mr. Brightman; saw Mrs. Brightman in company with the defendant, it was about six weeks ago; came to live in Calcutta in 1814.

Mr. Bentley knows the parties; generally dines there on Sunday, and has done so for three years past. Mr. Brightman always behaved to his wife with the utmost tenderness and affection, never saw any one more so; they lived happily together so far as he could observe, and Mrs. Brightman had so expressed herself to him. Mr. Brightman is a very good tempered man; does not know Mrs. Brightman's age, but should suppose about 27 or 28, Mr. Brightman between 30 and 40.

Cross examined.—Was generally one of the Sunday parties; Mr. Brightman kept an excellent table; Mrs. Brightman was a chatty woman, could not say she was handsome; some people might admire her and others not.

Witness has met the defendant at the Sunday parties, but never observed any thing particular in Mrs. Brightman's behaviour towards him. Had met with Mrs. Brightman in society. Cannot say what quantity of claret was drank. Never staid to supper. After tea there was brandy and water.

Mr. Jones knows the parties; is a near neighbour of Mr. Brightman's, and lived for some time next door to him. The marriage took place in the house at Sid-pore, but he was not present at it; was in habits of intimacy with Mr. Brightman, and dined and breakfasted there often. Mr. Brightman conducted himself towards his wife "evenly" with kindness and affection, and witness never heard so much as an ill-natured word pass between them, and her (Mrs. Brightman's) conduct was equally good.

Cross-examined.—Is a married man; knew Mrs. Brightman before she was married to either of her husbands, 10 or 12 years ago, nearly nine years before she was married to Mr. Brightman. Witness was present at her marriage to the late Mr. Cochrane, by whom she had three children; frequently saw her; she was lively, and better informed than most women are. Does not understand what the learned counsel means by free, but he never knew any thing criminal in her conduct. She was fond of attention from her own sex as well as from the men. Witness was absent from Calcutta at the time of the birth of the child; he was absent on business three months and five days; he returned in the month of April; the child was born then; thinks he saw it then.

Mr. East—How old did the child appear to be then?

Mr. Fergusson—How can Mr. Jones tell that?

(To Mr. Jones)—How old do you suppose my learned friend from his appearance?

Witness never heard when it was born, it was a very small child. Witness had been married six years. Mrs. Jones seldom visited at Mr. Brightman's, as she was kept home attending a child, who was in bad health; but she was often there at dinner, and at balls, &c.

Mr. Bryant knows Mr. Probatt; knows his hand-writing, and has seen him write; says some of the notes are in the hand-writing of the defendant. Does not know where Mrs. Brightman is at present; saw her some days ago in the Circular road; believes he saw her on the 13th of March; is sure he saw her on the day Mr. Probatt was arrested in his (the witness's) own house. Does not know where Mr. Probatt lived when he was arrested; believes it was in (the witness's) own house; he left him there at night and found him there in the morning. Mrs. Brightman and Mr. Probatt came to his house at 12 o'clock two nights before; does not know whether they slept in the same room; there was no room prepared for them. Mr. Probatt came into witness's room after he had retired to it, and afterwards left it. There are four sleeping rooms and a hall in witness's house, two of which are occupied by himself and a person who lives with him; the room of the latter was given to Mrs. Brightman and another fitted up instead of it. Did not see but that Mr. Probatt might have slept on the couch in the hall, though it was not fitted up as a bed—it had neither curtains nor sheets; does not know that Mr. Probatt told him any thing about this. Ladies had come to his house at night; does not know what Mr. Probatt said when he brought Mrs. Brightman to his house; he was too much agitated to speak; he introduced him to Mrs. Brightman. Mr. Probatt did not ask leave to bring Mrs. Brightman, nor did witness ask whether she was to remain. Mr. Probatt knew well enough that he would give him an asylum. He knew Mrs. Brightman at the time. Mr. Probatt did not state his reason for bringing her there; that was unnecessary, as he had heard that she had been turned out of her husband's house on account of some discovery. Does not recollect any thing that passed, not even a word that Mr. Probatt said. Mr. Probatt did not inform him why he came there; he took it as a matter of course, though such a scene never occurred before in his house. Probatt seemed to signify, that it was something in which he had been concerned that had caused

Mrs. Brightman to quit her husband's house, and said he meant to protect her. He made no request as to bed-rooms, although he expressed a wish to have a small house. He thinks it was in consequence of what he said that a bed-room was prepared, though he is not certain. Witness gave orders for a bed to be prepared for the person whose room was occupied by Mrs. Brightman. He could not order one for Probatt, as there was no other in the house. He was led to think that Probatt would pass the night at his house, because he told him he would, or at least probably would; does not know whether they slept in one bed, there was but one extra bed prepared.

Mundra, bearer, has been two years in Mr. Brightman's service; knows Mr. Probatt, who lived with his master at Sibpore; recollects the time Mr. Probatt came over with his master. It was about the time of the great holiday, but does not know when Probatt came to live with Mr. Brightman. He did not chase Probatt away naked, it was the chokelars who did that. Witness knows Captain Kydd, he lived with Mr. Brightman at the same time as Mr. Probatt. He saw Mrs. Brightman and Probatt in Capt. Kydd's room, and saw them come out of it. About 15 days before Mrs. Brightman left the house, witness went up stairs to clean the furniture; he saw Mrs. Brightman looking through a spy glass, she went soon afterwards down stairs, when he came down, all the doors were open but that of Captain Kydd's room. Witness stood in the dining-room and saw Mrs. B. and P. come out of Capt. K.'s room; they might have been there half an hour, but witness cannot be positive. Witness went into the room, there is a bed and a couch in it, the sheet of the couch was crumpled and soiled with the blacking of boots; when they came out of the room, Mr. Probatt had on his usual dress. Witness went and told Muddun, the mate-bearer; Mrs. Brightman and Probatt went to him, and witness to carry the chattrah to Mr. Henry Brightman, who had just landed. Captain Kydd slept in that room, but on a different man.

Muddun has been 15 years mate-bearer to Mr. Brightman; confirms the first part of the testimony, in as far as Probatt's coming to Mr. Brightman's house. He remembers, about 25 days ago, his mistress left the house, it was after Probatt had quitted it. It was on the night on which Probatt quitted the house, he got the watch and other things he held in his hand. He attended Mr. Probatt as bearer; Mr. Probatt slept in Mr. Brightman's dressing-room up stairs; witness carried the couch up there every night, and in the morning took it back to Mr. Kydd's room. There is a private staircase, which

communicates between the dressing-room and the bed-room of Mr. and Mrs. Brightman. [This witness gave further unequivocal testimony, that a woman had slept on the couch in question.] Mrs. Brightman gave him orders to change the sheets; they were clean put on the day before. On the night of the discovery, witness was awakened by a noise of his master running down stairs, and calling out, "seize! seize!" Mr. Brightman, Kala, and Muddun ran first, witness followed, but could not overtake them. At the west door witness found a night-cap he knew to be Probat's; in his own room he found his watch, neckcloth, and boots.

Cross examined.—There are metraices and ayns in the house.

Kala has been sirdar-bearer to Mr. Brightman for 17 or 18 years; eight days prior to Mr. Probat's quitting the house, his master and Capt. Nicolls went out to dine. About 10 o'clock at night he put out the lights and went to his master's dressing-room, where Mr. Probat slept, to fetch his master's drawers and slippers; he found Mrs. Brightman and Probat talking together on the couch; the bed has curtains, but cannot say whether or not they were within them. It was dark, so he could not see them, but the room was small and surrounded with furniture, so that they must have been on the couch.

The Advocate General then argued against the letters being taken in evidence, as it was not proved that his client had written them; they had neither date nor signature.

Mr. Ferguson replied, that the letters bore evidence for themselves; several of them to be sure had no signature, but the hand-writing was not attempted to be denied; that the person they were addressed to was called Harriet, Mrs. Brightman's name; that they spoke of Charlotte, Mrs. Brightman's child; that they spoke of B. being jealous; this B. every body must see was the initial of Mr. Brightman's name, and one of them was signed Henry, the defendant's christian name. Under all these circumstances, he asserted that the evidence of these letters was as good as if they had been written and signed before witnesses. The letters moreover were shewn to Sir A. Buller, 24 hours after the discovery was made.

Mr. Kinsey was again examined, to prove that there was no Harriett in the house to whom these letters could be addressed; they were found in Mrs. Brightman's bureau by Mr. Brightman; thinks the letters are certainly Probat's.

The letters were admitted merely as collateral evidence.

The Advocate General then rose to address the court in reply. He laid great

stress on the difference of criminality which existed between the case then before their lordships, and the one which had occurred a few days previous. If we looked upon it in the abstract, there was nothing of that aggravating nature which his learned friend had insisted upon; in fact, it was one of those common-place offences, which came before courts of justice every day, and no plea had been urged to render extraordinary damages.

The plaintiff was certainly a man of respectability; but it was a most extraordinary thing, that, with the exception of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Jones, whose evidence was but very limited, no man of his own rank in life had been brought forward to prove the terms upon which he and his wife lived. The rest of the witnesses were his ship captains and dependants, and even these gave evidence only so far as they could judge from seeing the parties on a convivial Sunday meeting. How happened it that none of the numerous inmates of his house, who must of course be better acquainted with his domestic habits, were not brought forward to prove his domestic felicity? and none of all the evidence say any thing as to the character of the woman, whose loss is held up as so irreparable. Mr. Brightman is stated as a hospitable man, but his hospitality seems to have amounted to no more than a good natured profusion, and his hospitable mansion was more of the nature of a hotel for people in a lower rank of life than himself; when all this is considered, the court must be convinced, that if Mr. Brightman has not criminally contributed to his own dishonour, he has at least been culpably imprudent in not having used any means to protect his own honour and that of his wife. Mrs. Brightman is stated to be a well educated woman; these were not society for a woman of education. She is stated to have been fond of admiration and flattery; here she is left exposed to a double portion of both. The learned counsel on the other side had laid great stress on the letters; now he thought that these were much more in favour of the defendant than the plaintiff, as a woman who could be seduced by such ridiculous jargon, which would almost disgrace the pages of a modern novel, could be of no great value as a rational companion to any man, and consequently was not worthy of very exorbitant damages. Had Mr. Brightman done justice to Mr. Probat, he would not have allowed a young man in his situation to have partaken of the luxuries of his house; and, at all events, if a man, who has a young, vain, chatty wife, will indulge himself after dinner with a skinful of claret, and wind up in the evening with brandy and water, he must expect such accidents. The learn-

ed council here quoted Hans Carvel, as an adjudged case in point. He then proceeded to refute the opinion of Lord Kenyon, quoted by Mr. Ferguson, "that a man who cannot pay in purse, must in person." He said, that Mr. Pinbatt was poor, and that heavy damages must confine him to prison for life—a punishment by no means commensurate with the crime, as Mr. Brightman's loss was but very trifling indeed; and if punishment was the end proposed, the crime, in this case, had carried its punishment along with it, for he could wish no man so great a punishment, as to be chained for life to such a woman.

He then adverted to the proof, which he said was particularly meagre, and that if it was appealed from this to the House of Peers, it would be better for Mr. Brightman that he were non-suited, and had brought a new action founded on the proof of adultery which had occurred after Mrs. Brightman's elopement.

Sir H. East, in an impressive speech, summed up the evidence. He said that this was the second case of the kind that had come before the court this session, and that the rapid progress of this vice was appalling. Those men who had seduced these women from the paths of virtue, and the bosoms of their family, to plunge them into vice and misery, must look on themselves as the murderers of domestic peace.

He traced this laxity of female virtue to the system of female education, particularly to the pernicious habit of novel reading, which, instead of preparing a woman to resist the temptations she may meet in the world, sows the seeds of vice, which only need temptation to bring them forward.

He gave damages at 8,000 rupees.—(*Calcutta Gazette, April 9.*)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—May 15.—Minerva, J. Russell from Penang 21st March, and W. coast Sumatra, 27th April.

16.—Success, T. G. Martin, from London 2d Dec.

18.—H. C. ship Ernard, Lieut. D. Jones, from Bombay, 2d April, and Beypour, 23d do.

19.—Hindoostan, R. Stewart, from Liverpool, 21st Dec.

28th.—Syren, T. McDonall, from China 14th April, Malacca and Penang 7th May.

29th.—Ship Union, W. S. Kitter, put back.

30th.—Brazilian, T. Baker, from Leghorn 26th Jan., and Gibraltar 15th Feb.

31st.—John Palmer, G. Saunders, from London 20th Dec., and Cape 13th April.

—Passengers from London.—Miss Robinson, Lieut. Ingell.—From the Cape of

Good Hope.—Miss Grace, Miss Crawford, Col. Grace, Mr. H. Moscrop, Mr. Hash, R. N.

June 9.—Lady Sophia, J. G. Duncan, from Batavia 30th April, and Bencoolen 16th May.

10.—Caledonia, R. Gillies, from Greenock 10th Jan.

14.—Fr. ship Sally, J. Michel, from Havre de Grace, 23d Dec.—Helen, W. Richardson, from Bombay, 23d May, and Madras 7th June.

15.—Briton, J. Crichton, from England 19th Nov., and Sumatra 1st June.

Departures.—May 30th.—Mary, B. Browne, for London,—Khl Kusaroo, J. Kiddle, for Manila.

June 1st.—Shaw Byramgore, G. Hammer, for China.

June 10.—Dan, Brig Venuskali, L. Christenson, for Batavia.

13.—Spa. ship Espina, D. M. de Arvizu, for Manila.

14.—Roberts, G. Brown, for Bombay.

15.—Earl Kellie, F. Hamilton, for the Isle of France.—Dorah, D. Inverarity, for do.—Marquis of Hastings, W. G. Graham, for Penang.

16.—Mary, J. Lusk, for London.

BIRTHS.

May 28. At Rangoon, Mrs. John Mills, of a son.

— At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Forster, Adj. and Qu. Mast. of Skinner's Horse, of a daughter.

June 4. Mrs. S. Delanoe, of a daughter.

5. The lady of J. P. Ward, Esq. C. S., of a daughter.

10. The lady of Maj. Gen. J. B. Wood, commanding at the Presidency, of a son.

— At Chawinghee, the lady of Thos. Hutton, Esq. of a son.

15. At Chawinghee, Mrs. Thos. Barwell, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

June 10. Mr. John Wood, Sen. to Miss Eliza Al. Pierpont.

12. Mr. Chas. Scott, to Miss Jane Bell.

— Capt. Smith, to Miss Sophia Eyles.

15. Mr. Wm. Robertson, to Miss Harriet D'Oyley Hutton, youngest daughter of the late T. H. Hutton, Esq.

DEATHS.

May 27. Mr. Jacob Owen, lately returned from Feroch Ghur, much lamented by his family and children.

31. At Kishnagur, Mr. Chas. Abington, an old and much respected inhabitant of that district. June 1st. At Barrackpore, Lieut. James Brooks, of the 60th S.I.

— Of the bowed complaint, Mr. David Robson, a first class volunteer in the Fleet Service.

14. Mr. Archibald Macdonald, aged 36 years.

MADRAS.

PROCLAMATION.

Fort St. George, 7th Jan. 1818.

Public Department.—The rt. hon. the Governor in Council hereby gives notice that, in obedience to the orders of the hon. the Court of Directors, the silver rupee is in future to constitute the standard coin of this presidency.

The public accounts will accordingly be converted from the star pagoda into the Madras rupee, at the present exchange of 350 rupees per 100 pagodas; and all engagements of the government will in future be concluded in rupees, and the pay and allowances of all their servants, civil and military, will be fixed in the same coin.

The new coinage of silver will consist of the following coins; viz:—*Rupee*, containing 165 grains of pure silver, and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing 180 grains. *Half rupee*, containing 82½ grains of pure silver and 7½ grains of alloy, and weighing 90 grains. *Quarter rupee*, containing 41¼ grains of pure silver and 3½ grains of alloy, and weighing 45 grains. *Double Anna*, containing 20½ grains of pure silver and one seven-eighths grains of alloy, and weighing 22½ grains. *Anna*, containing 10 five-sixteenths grains of pure silver and fifteen-sixteenths of a grain of alloy, and weighing 11½ grains. The coinage of the pagoda will be discontinued; but, for the convenience of the public, a coinage of gold rupees will be issued, and will be paid and received by all public officers at such rate as may be determined by the proclamation of government. The present rate, until altered by proclamation, will be that of one gold rupee for fifteen silver rupees.

The new coinage of gold will consist of the following coins; viz:—*Rupee*, containing 165 grains of pure gold and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing 180 grains. *Half rupee*, containing 82½ grains of pure gold and 7½ grains of alloy, and weighing 90 grains. *Quarter rupee*, containing 41¼ grains of pure gold and 3½ grains of alloy, and weighing 45 grains.

A copper coinage of pie, at the rate of 12 pie for one anna, will also be issued.

While the present coinage of pagodas, fanams, and cash remains in circulation, those coins will continue to be received and issued at the same rate as heretofore in relation to the rupee.

Political—unofficial:

June 4.—Considerable detachments of troops for the Royals, 30th and 53d regts. on service at this presidency, have been landed from the Princess Amelia and London. They are all fine looking young men.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

Notice has been given from the government bank, "that the rt. hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the interest charged for accommodation, either on loans or discounts, to the public, will be ten per cent. from the 7th instant until further orders."

At the last examination which took place of the candidates for the prizes given for attaining the oriental languages,

the two rewards, amounting to 1000 pagodas, were adjudged to Lieut. Hen. Wm. Hodges, of the 2d batt. 17th regt. Nat. Inf. on the Madras establishment, son of the late Wm. Hodges, Esq. R.A., for his attainment of the Hindoostanee and Persian languages. This gentleman, in consequence of his above successful application, has been appointed, through the gallant Sir Jno. Malcolm, to assist, under a superior officer, in the important and delicate trust of settling the newly conquered countries in Kandeish.

The building of the Scotch church has commenced. It is in the form of a circle, and the diameter within the inner circle of pillars is 50 feet. The roof is to be vaulted, and the chief entrance to be under the steeple. At the side opposite the steeple there is a corresponding adjunct, intended for session rooms and the communion table. It promises to be an elegant structure.

From the Madras Courier, March 3d.

One of those extraordinary instances of retributive justice with which an omnipotent Providence, sooner or later, visits the sins of mankind, has lately occurred at this port; the case we allude to is one in which a Malay sailor, who was concerned in a mutiny, and most foul and atrocious murder of the officers and crew of a vessel, nearly fourteen years ago, has been lately recognized serving on board his Netherland majesty's brig Prince of Orange, whilst lying in these roads. Previous to detailing such particulars of the discovery as at present are proper to be divulged, it may be as well to remind our readers that on the 2d of July, so many years ago as 1804, the grab ship Endeavour, Capt. Landon, was cut off on the coast of Pedier (west coast of Sumatra) by one part of the crew, consisting principally of Malays, and, melancholy to relate, the captain, chief, and third mates of the vessel, together with the greater part of the crew not engaged in the mutiny, were murdered. The gunner and a few of the crew were spared, in order to manage the vessel. The vessel belonged to a Mr. Jones of Penang, and only one of the mutineers has been since brought to justice, and he, we believe, was secured soon after the mutiny.

The man now in custody was discovered by Capt. Alexis (who was the gunner of the Endeavour when she was cut off), of the brig Martin, now in the roads, who on going on board the Prince of Orange, recognised in one of the sidesmen the prisoner, a very active performer in the mutiny. The man (named Ally Malay) immediately on seeing Capt. Alexis, started and turned his head away, but on being questioned, he acknowledged he was on board the Endeavour at the time, and that he had killed six of the crew;

he also said that the mutiny was occasioned by the knowledge possessed by part of the crew of there being 12,000 dollars on board, but by which it now appears the wretches did not benefit, as the natives took every thing from them on their reaching the shore, and also compelled them to fly for their lives. Ally Malay on this discovery was put in irons by Capt. Pearl of the Prince of Orange, and we understand the prisoner since denies all knowledge of the facts above detailed.

(The brother of the captain who was murdered (Mr. Jones Landon) is now residing at Malacca.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 2. Schooner Chicken, Capt. J. Carter, from Padang 29th April.

—, Ship Lady Campbell, Capt. Thos. Marquis, from London 14th Jan. and Portsmouth 4th Feb.

3. H. C. S. Princess Amelia, Capt. Edw. Balfour, from London 2d Feb. and the Downs 10th Feb.

Passengers for Madras. Mrs. Ann Cosby; Mrs. E. Wallace; Mrs. Lynch; Miss Lynch; Lieut. Col. Cosby; Capt. Wallace; Lieut. D. Allen; Mr. A. Maclean, writer; Mr. Jno. Milner, free mariner; Mr. Wm. Butterworth, cadet; Mr. O. Thomas, do.

—, Lady Campbell, Capt. Marquis, left Portsmouth 4th Feb.

Passengers. — Mrs. Storey and child; Miss Roberts; Lieut. Col. Storey; Capt. Balfour.

For Bengal. — Miss Gibbs; W. S. Robb, Esq.; Messrs. H. and A. Garstin, cadets; Mr. Clark; Mr. Inglis; Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Phillips, free merchants.

June 6. H. C. S. London, Capt. W. Campbell, from Gravesend, left 2d Feb.

—, Ship Helen, Capt. W. Richardson, from Bombay, 23d May. — Passengers for Madras, Capt. Sydnam, Capt. French, Lieut. Vespere, Lieut. Pike, and Ensign Othman. — For Bengal, Mrs. Anna Contt, Lieut. McMahon, Mr. Wm. Gordon, Mr. Maynie, Mr. Scott, Mr. Erskine, Dr. Currie, for Masulipatam.

—, Ship Waustead, Capt. W. Young, from London the 8th Jan. and Portsmouth the 5th Feb.

2. Ship Richards, Capt. J. Maclean, from Liverpool 29th Nov. and Rio de la Plata 7th March.

16. A Doney, from Cuddalore. Passenger, Rev. Rich. Knill.

17. Brig Experiment, Capt. G. Gopfort, from Tranquebar 14th, and Pondicherry 17th June. Passenger, Mr. Lafontaine, for Madras.

19. Doney Meerah Madeth, Syrang packet, from Negapatam, 15th June. Passenger, Mr. H. Thackeray.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 36.

20. Medway, Capt. B. Wright, from London 5th Feb. and Madeira 5th March.

22. Eliza, Capt. C. Cornish, from Liverpool 21st Sept. 1817, Cape of Good Hope and Port Louis 26th May 1818.

Passenger, Lieut. Routledge, Bengal army. —, Lion, Capt. W. Smith, from Masulipatam 9th June. Passengers, Mrs. Holman, Miss Jeffreys, Mr. Holman, and Master Holman.

Departures.

May 29. Po, Capt. J. H. Higgins, for Trincomalle and Bombay.

June 2. Dotterell, Capt. J. Salter, for Calcutta.

—, Harriett, Capt. H. Bean, for the west coast Sumatra.

4. Commerce, Capt. W. Dolge, for west coast of Sumatra.

5. Hope, Capt. P. Thissell, for Pondicherry.

6. Countess of London, Capt. W. Johnson, for Porto Novo.

7. Helen, Capt. W. Richardson, for Bengal.

9. Perseverance, Capt. A. Brown, for Masulipatam and Bengal.

—, Lady Campbell, Capt. Marquis, for Calcutta.

19. Waustead, Capt. W. Young, for Calcutta.

—, Richard, Capt. J. Maclean, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

May 6. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Macpherson, H. M. 53d reg. of a daughter.

29. At Aurangabad, the lady of Capt. F. P. Patterson, of his highness the Nizam's reg. inf., in Berar, of a son.

June 14. At Vellore, the lady of Col. Molloy, commanding H. M. 50th reg. of a son.

19. At Chittoor, the lady of Capt. Outley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Akkoor, in Travancore, Capt. Alex. MacLeod, 9th reg. N.I. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Col. M. Daly.

June 13. At Arcot, Capt. J. Mackintosh, Eng., to Mrs. C. Crutchfield.

DEATH.

Nov. 26. At Arcot, Senj. Chas. Mayger, formerly maj. of the Vet. Est. aged 50.

2. At Trichinopoly, Capt. W. Russell, of H. M. 53d reg.

June 3. At Behampoor, Capt. Johnson, of the 4th reg. N.I.

BOMBAY.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

July 11.—Notice is hereby given, that no further cash will be received at the general treasury for treasury bills under the advertisements bearing date the 10th September and 12th December 1817, and the 11th February 1818.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

June 3.—His Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. having been pleased to ad-

not the common right of all the troops engaged in the combined operations of the war, to a general participation in the captures made by each detachment, and accordingly to determine that all the captures made from the Peishwa or his adherents by the Bombay troops, in whatever quarter engaged, must go to the common prize fund, and to declare the general orders issued by his lordship, under date the 8th April, applicable to their provisions to the troops co-operating from the Bombay side, the rt. hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the general orders of the 8th April with those of the 9th December, therein alluded to, for general information; and to direct that those orders may be considered to extend to the army of this presidency.

June 13.—The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Brig.-gen. Smith's appointment, made on the 6th instant, of Capt. Harcastle to act as Persian interpreter during the absence of Lieut. Clarke, who is placed at the disposal of the commissioner.

June 19.—Lieut. Remon is appointed executive engineer officer in the northern division of Ouserat, and Lieut. Price the executive officer with the Baroda subsidiary force.

June 30. — Brevet-capt. and Lieut. Brough, of the Europ. regiment, placed at the disposal of the sole commissioner for the settlement of the territories conquered from the late Peishwa.

July 2.—Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Wm. Hollis, adj. of the 1st batt. 4th regt. N.I., to be Persian interpreter to the officer commanding the troops in the Deccan, from the 1st inst.

3.—The rt. hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Bassein Portuguese militia be disbanded from the 13th of the present July.

Also to direct that all the troops in the northern and southern Concan, including the forces under command of Lieut.-col. Prother, Kennedy, and Im-lack, be placed on garrison allowances from the 1st August next.

May 20.—2d batt. 2d regt. N.I.—Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Hughes, to be linguist in the Marhatta language.—Date of appointment 7th Nov. 1817.

1st batt. 8th regt. N. I.—Lieut. McMahon, to be linguist in the Hindoostanee language.—Date of appointment 29th April 1818.

2d batt. 11th regt. N.I.—Lieut. Waddington to be linguist in the Hindoostanee and Marhatta languages.—Date of appointment 5th May 1818.

CLOTHING BOARD.

May 20.—Maj.-gen. Sir Wm. Grant Knt, K. M. T., the general officer on the

staff, being by the hon. Court's orders of the 23d Sept. last appointed a member of the clothing board, and the rt. hon. the Governor in Council conceiving it could not be the intention of the hon. Court to nominate an officer of his Majesty's service to that board, is pleased to direct that the clothing board consist of Maj.-gen. Baillie, as president, and Maj.-gen. Cooke, and the dep. aud. gen. in charge.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

May 22.—2d batt. 1st or grenadier regt. N.I.—Lieut. John Connellon to be adj., vice Pattinson, deceased.—Date of appointment 8th May 1818.

1st batt. 10th regt. N.I.—Lieut. Jos. Jones to be adj., vice Billamore, deceased.—Date of appointment 8th May 1818.

May 23.—Mr. W. C. Mack, a member of the med. estab. of this presidency, as an act. assist. surg., until the pleasure of the hon. the Court of Directors be known.

May 25.—Appointments to take place in consequence of Lieut. Henderson's removal to the situation of dep. paymas. to the Poona subsidiary force.

Hon. Company's Europ. regt.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. John Brough to be qr. mast. vice Henderson.—Date of appointment 19th May 1818.

Lieut. Rich. O. Meriton to be adj., vice Brough.—Date of appointment 18th May 1818.

25.—Act. Ensign O. A. Woodhouse to be permanently posted as cornet to the 1st regt. light cav.—Date of rank 1st May 1818.

29.—Taking the rank of act. Ensign G. C. Taylor from the East-India Register, wherein he appears to be of the season 1815, the rt. hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned gentlemen to ensigns, and likewise to the rank of lieuts. and permanently post them to corps.

Hon. Company's Europ. regt.—Geo. C. Taylor.—Date of rank as ensign 14th Jan. 1816, lieut. 17th July 1816.

Robt. Patterson.—Ensign 28th June 1816, lieut. 28th June 1817.

First or grenadier regt. N.I.—John Watts.—Ensign 29th Aug. 1817, lieut. 1st Nov. 1817.

Fred. Walker.—Ensign 28th Sept. 1817, lieut. 1st Nov. 1817.

Third regt. N.I.—Chas. Cathcart.—Ensign 28th June 1817, lieut. 1st Nov. 1817.

Wm. V. Hewitt.—Ensign 25th June 1817, lieut. 1st Nov. 1817.

Steph. D. Stordit.—Ensign 28th June 1817, lieut. 1st Nov. 1817.

June 4.—Surg. Maxwell to act as surgeon, and assist. surg. Ogilvy as surg. of the native gen. hospital, during the absence of Surg. Armstrong, until further orders.

12.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made to Major. Laureate, 26th ult., of Lieut. and brevet Capt. Higby, to act as line adj. to the field detachment ordered into Candlish under the command of Maj. Jardine.

13.—The undermentioned gentlemen, who had been appointed acting ensigns, are promoted to the rank of ensigns.

G. S. T. Plaisted.—Date of rank 28th Sept. 1817.

Frau. T. Farrell.—Do, do, 20th Jan. 1818.
 Dav. Forbes.—Do, do, 23d Feb. 1818.

J. R. Woodhouse.—Do, do, 1st May do.
 Messrs. C. G. Massey and S. Turner, who arrived on the 4th inst. cadets on the Bombay mil. estab., are admitted on the strength of this presidency, and promoted to the rank of ensigns from the date of their arrival.

The following alterations and promotions are ordered to take place in consequence of the retirement of Surg. Wm. Gourlay from the hon. Company's service on the 17th June 1817.

Surg. Wm. Pantou to be surgeon, vice Gourlay, retired.—Date of rank 18th June 1817.

Surg. D. Craw to be surgeon on the augmentation.—Do, do, 1st Nov. 1817.

Surg. Alex. Gordon to be surgeon on the augmentation.—Do, do, 1st Jan. 1818.

PROMOTION.

Assist.-Surg. Geo. Ogilvie to be surgeon, vice White, deceased.—Date of rank 6th Jan. 1818.

June 25.—Mr. W. Scott, of the H. C. ship *Cauling*, to be an acting assist.-surg. on the medical establishment of this presidency until the pleasure of the hon. the Court of Directors be known.

Private John Bly, lately arrived as a recruit for the H. C. service, is transferred from the military to the medical establishment, and appointed a sub.-assist. surg. until further orders.

July 2.—The following regimental appointment is ordered to take place:

1st bat. 4th N. I.—Lieut. W. V. Glascock to be adjutant, vice Hollis.—Date of appointment 1st July 1818.

July 6.—Sub.-assist. Commissary Wilson to the rank of assist.-commissary.

Acting sub.-assist. Commissary Whitehill to the rank of sub.-assist. commissary, vice Wilson.—Date of appointments 25th June 1818.

PORTUGUESE MILITIA.

July 3.—Sergeant Miguel Pereira, of the Mahim div., to be lieut., vice Joseph de Mello Xavier, deceased.—Date of rank 23d June 1818.

FURLONGHS ON SICK CERTIFICATE.

May 20.—Ens. Jas. Elephant, Madras reg., six months from the date of embarkation.

22.—Capt. John Hicks, 2d N. I., doing duty with the Poona brig., to sea, six months from the date of embarkation.

23.—Capt. Richardson Harrison, 6th N. I., to Bushire, with permission to be absent from his corps until Nov. 30.

June 3.—Surg. John Armstrong, to sea, for six months from the date of embarkation.

29.—D. Carragle, Esq. 2d member of the Medical Board, to sea, six months from the date of embarkation.

FURLONGHS EXTENDED.

May 20.—The furlough granted to Capt. G. P. Seward, 2d N. I., on 24th Nov. last, is extended to 30th Sept. 1818.

June 13.—Lieut. Gallway, Poona auxiliary Inf., to be absent for a further period of four months.

Political.—unofficial.

Bombay Courier, June 30.

We understand that in consequence of the lamented demise of Mr. John Williams, the late collector of Salsette, that valuable and interesting island has been annexed to the Northern Concan, now under charge of Mr. Marriott, whose headquarters will in future be fixed at Tannah.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Bombay Courier, July 4.

We rejoice to learn that Capt. Stanton has been nominated by the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, an honorary aid-de-camp to the Governor general, as a mark of his lordship's high approbation of the undaunted gallantry, steady perseverance, and cool judgment which distinguished this officer's conduct in the memorable action at Corygatum.

Bombay Courier, June 27.

We have, during the last week, received our papers from the sister presidencies with the same regularity as before the commencement of the last brilliant and successful campaign. Our Calcutta journals coming down in regular series to the 4th inst. and our Madras papers to the 11th inst.

Bombay Courier, July 11.

We congratulate the lovers of the drama on the highly promising state of our theatre. They will observe, by a notice in a former part of our paper, that the edifice will be ready to be re-opened in the course of a few weeks, when we have no doubt the society will find ample reason to approve of the exertions which have been made for the complete re-establishment of the building in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the taste and skill of the gentleman who planned the alterations, and has since

undertaken the laborious duty of superintending their execution.

Bombay Courier, June 20.

During the last week the rain has fallen very abundantly; the monsoon this year set in about the first quarter of the moon, the first heavy continued fall of rain being in the night of Friday the 12th inst.

Bombay Courier, July 4.

The quantity of rain which has fallen last month does not amount to one half of what fell during June last year, the number of inches which the rain gage gave for that year being 45.72 inches, whilst for this it is only 22.54 inches; difference 23.28 inches.

It is confidently reported from respectable sources that Gen. Smith's division, employed at Singhur will receive not less than 25 lacs of rupees prize money, being the proceeds of the revenue of the Peishwa, which was kept there as in a place of safety.

Private Correspondence.

European goods have been thrown on the market of this presidency in a proportion far exceeding the demand; they are here quite a drug. On the contrary, there has been a great competition among purchasers of produce; so that its value is enhanced in a ratio corresponding in some degree to the depreciation of the other. But as the holders of the European goods cannot exchange them for Indian produce on advantageous terms, commercial dealings labour under great obstruction; and the abundance of imports is the cause of tantalizing distress. The American and French vessels, who have cash or exchangeable commodities, bid the fairest for completing their cargoes with produce.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—June 1st, ship Partridge, Capt. Wm. Clarkson, from London 21st Dec. 1817.—Euphrates, Capt. P. Mearns, from Bushire 16th May.

4th.—Ship Ash, Capt. Wm. Reynolds, from London, 6th February.—Johnny, Capt. B. Ballard, from Mauritius, 20th April.—H. C. cruiser Sylph, Lieut. B. Dominicte, from Basseln.

Passenger per Partridge.—Jas. Anderson, Esq.

Passenger per Ann.—Mrs. Major Fraser and Miss Fraser, F. Ayrton, Esq. Lieut. W. F. Dunlop, 7th N. I. Cadet, C. Massey, Cadet S. Turner, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. Wm. Kemp, Mr. Billamore.

June 6th.—Portuguese ship Princess Charlotte, Comr. F. S. Blitancourt, from Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro, 18th Dec. 1817. Leda, Capt. Geo. Lamb, from England

31st Dec. 1817.—Minerva, Capt. J. Jolliffe, from Delagoa Bay and Mauritius, 28th Jan.

8th.—The H. C. cruiser Psyche, Lieut. R. Reynolds, from the Malabar Coast, 6th May 1818. Passenger Capt. B. Barnwell.—H. C. cruiser Benares, Lieut. J. M. Guy, from Cannanore, 18th May.

9th.—H. C. cruiser Ariel, Lieut. W. S. Collinson, from Cannanore, 9th May.

11th.—Industry, Capt. Wm. Deller, from Madras, the 19th March.

24th.—Ship Duncan, Capt. M. Bales, from Calcutta, the 22d March.

26th.—Ship Ahmoody, Capt. R. Burrell, from Madras, 11th April.

Passengers per Duncan.—Mr. Cross, Mrs. Bales, Master Bales.

Passenger per Ahmoody.—Mr. Parry. July 4th.—Bombay Merchant, John Clarkson, from London, 1st April.

5th.—Ship Melpouene, S. Maughan, put back.—Carron, A. Crawford, put back.

6th.—H. M. ship Conway, Edw. Barnard, Esq. captain, from Muscat.—Wellington, Geo. Lyons, from England, 29th Jan.

7th.—Cornwallis, Robt. Graham, put back.

8th.—Bridget, Vincent May, from Liverpool, 27th May.

9th.—Alexander, Wm. Harris, from Persian Gulf, 29th June.

Passengers per Bombay Merchant.—G. W. Bird, Esq., C. S.; Mr. J. E. Henson, ordnance department; Mr. Henry Taylor, Free Mariner, Messrs. F. Watkins, C. Watkins, A. Short, J. Liddell, A. Liddell, G. Goddard, S. Clibborn, G. Clarke, J. S. Lecson, cadets.

Passenger per Bridget.—Mr. Wm. Peel.

Departures.—May 30th, H. M. S. Minden, Capt. Wm. Paterson, C. B. to Trincomalle.—H. M. S. Trincomalle, Thos. Edw. Cole Esq. Capt. to Trincomalle.

31st.—Ann, Capt. Thos. Riddoch, to China.—Angelica, Capt. Thos. Crawford, to Muscat, Bushire, and Bussarah.

June 1st.—Oromocto, Capt. R. Strickland, for Cork.—Sappho, Capt. Chas. Hall, to London.

2d.—The H. C. cruiser Sylph, Lieut. B. Dominicte, to Basseln.

3d.—Windsor Castle, Thos. Haggard, to London.

4th.—Lawjee Family, Geo. Seton, to China.—Euphrates, Capt. P. Mearns, to Calcutta.

Passenger per Sappho, Mr. J. Burt.

Passenger per Ann, Crawford Macleod, Esq.

Passenger per Angelica, Capt. R. Harrison.

Passenger per Windsor Castle, Miss R. J. Haynes.

9th.—John Bannerman, Geo. Rose, to China.—Passenger, Mrs. Ross.

—Milford, Geo. Pelly, to China.—H.

C. cruiser Ternate, Capt. C. Sealy, to the Persian Gulf.

21st.—H. C. ship Earl of Balcarras, Capt. Jas. Jamieson, to Penang and China.—Passengers, Mr. Verploegh, Rev. Rich. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. Nathan, Miss D'Wellin, Miss Catherine Grant, Wm. Forbes, invalid seaman, for London.

H.C. ship Buckinghamshire, Capt. Fred. Adams, to China.—Passenger J. Armstrong Esq. Surg.

23d.—H. C. cruiser Antelope, Lieut. Jas. Arthur, to the Persian Gulf.

July 2d.—Partridge, Wm. Clarkson, to England.—Passenger Mr. Ross.

4th.—Melpomene, S. Maughan, to London.—Carron, A. Crawford, to England.—Sophia, Capt. J. A. Edgew, to Bassorah.

5th.—H. C. ship Thos. Coutts, Capt. Marjoribanks, to China.—Canning, Capt. Wm. Patterson, to China.—Marq. of Huntly, Capt. D. McLeod, to China.—Cornwallis, Capt. Robt. Graham, to China.

Passenger per Melpomene.—Mr. Fred. Billamore.

Passengers per Carron.—Lieut. Rich. Mr. Hornby, Mr. Huntly, Mr. Horback.

Passenger per Thos. Coutts.—Mr. Brown.

Passengers per Canning.—Capt. Knott, M. Estab. Lieut. Tudor, H. M. 60th reg.

Passengers per Marquis of Huntly.—Col. McLeod, Lady A. McLeod, Master E. McLeod, Miss Lucy McLeod, Misses Metcalfe, Jean Love, and W. Franke.

Bombay Courier, July 4.

The Canning and Thomas Coutts, with the country ship Cornwallis, for China, and Melpomene, Partridge, for London, will sail to-day; the Marquis of Huntly for China, Carron for Liverpool, and Sophia for the Gulf of Persia, to-morrow, if the weather permit. The Duke of York for China, we are informed will not be ready these springs.

Bombay Courier, July 11.

The Wellington will sail for Liverpool on the 19th or 20th inst., and letters to go by her will be received at the office of Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BIRTHS.

April 23. At Calcutt, the lady of James Taylor, Esq. Bombay C. S. of a daughter.

May 23. The lady of Lieut. Watson, of the H. U. Marine, of a son.

June 4. The lady of the venerable Archdeacon Barnes, of a son.

7. At Calcutt, the lady of Lieut. Clarke, of H.M. 47th reg. of a daughter.

17. At Calcutt, the lady of Maj. Hodgson, Commissary of Stores, of a daughter.

— At Calcutt, the lady of Lieut. Col. Osborne, of a son.

22. At Amroht, the lady of Capt. Patterson, of R. H. Miam's R. T. in Berar, of a son and heir.

23. The lady of Lieut. Stott, of the H.C. Marine, of a son.

July 2. At Huntly Lodge, the lady of Dougal Christie, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May. 21. At Allippee, Capt. Alex. McLeod, of the 9th reg. Madras N.I. to Miss Eliza Daly.

June 20. At St. Peter's Anglican Church, Lazar Joseph, Esq. to Miss K. McNeill, daughter of Aradahan McNeill, Esq.

DEATHS.

Oct. 21. On her passage to England for the benefit of her health, on board the William Pitt, Free Trader, the wife of Capt. John Hawkins, of the H.C. Corps of Engineers at this Presidency.

March 25. At Tehran, Jas. D. Campbell, Esq. Assistant, on the Bombay Establishment.

May. 12. Killed in action, at the siege of Malacca in Kandah, Lieut. Thos. Davies, late Commanding Engineer of the Army of the Durkan. This brave officer's career was short but brilliant. He had taken the first post in services of danger since his arrival in India in 1840. He had the honour of dismantling the French and hoisting the British colours under the fire of all the batteries, in the capture of Boudon; he was a volunteer in the attack on the Isle d'Orange at Moultine, and while conveying an order in an open boat to the Nepel from Capt. Pym, he was sunk along side the vessel on that occasion he fell into the hands of the enemy, and was only released on the reduction of the Mauritius. Since his return to India in 1841, he has always been in the field; he was desperately wounded at Nagpore while leading a strong party to the breach; and received his death wound in the act of repelling a sally in the trenches with a retreating party, and while personally engaged with the enemy. His remains were attended to the grave by his brother officers, who, in paying the last and tribute to his remains, bestowed his grave with tears; and his death knell was tolled by the peals of our artillery on the Port walls. It is a melancholy consolation to his friends to know, that he would have preferred the glorious fate he has met to any other at a future period. His military talents and acquirements as an Engineer were of a stamp that placed him in the highest class of his profession; and his excellent and sound judgment added a naturally quick and inventive genius.

June 8. At Sorath, the lady of Capt. F. H. Pierce. Never were the interesting, the amiable, and the dignified graces of a lady, better blended with those of wife, mother, sister and friend, than in her whose premature fate it is now the melancholy lot of her husband, her family, and her friends to deplore.

10. Mr. Wm. Macleod.

11. Whilst on a survey with a reconnoitering party, of the Fort of Chanda and its defences, Mr. Archibald Anderson, an Assistant, on this Establishment. He was shot through the heart by the last gun that was fired at the party. In this gentleman the service has lost a zealous and excellent officer, whose amiable manners had endeared him to all his acquaintances.

27. Mr. John Bennet, Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office.

— Master John Lloyd, aged 11 years, drowned near the Colaba Ferry, whilst bathing.

29. Mrs. Harriet Barnes, wife of Capt. George Barnes, of the H.C. Marine, Boat Master of this Presidency, aged 25 years.

30. At Sorath, the infant son of Capt. F. H. Pierce.

July 1. Aged 26 years, Mr. Antonio de Jesus, Head Assistant in charge of the Public Dispensary at this Presidency, after a meritorious service of nearly 40 years.

3. After a few days illness, Lieut. Hen. Heath, 6th N.I. and son of the late Lieut. Col. Heath, of this Establishment.

8. Dr. David Carnegie, at Member of the Medical Board.

— Eliza, wife of Mr. Nadir Baxter, at the early age of 23.

10. Ensign Ernest, H.M. 67th reg.

— In camp before Chanda, Mr. Wm. Hastie, Assistant, on this Establishment, and lately attached to the Corps of Artillery now before that fortress. This gentleman met his death by the unfortunate accident of his rifle exploding while in the act of loading it.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN
THE DECCAN.

CORRIGENDUM.

This title should have been placed over the article in our last, p. 542; instead of "Provincial Government."

NATIVE POWERS.

COURT OF NAGPORE.

From the Bombay Gazette, July 4.

The grandson of the late Rajah Raghojee Bhoola, was placed on the musnud on the 25th June, and has assumed the title of Rajah Raghojee Bhoola.

COURT OF GUZERAT.

From the Bombay Courier, July 4.

Futteh Sing, whose death was officially announced in our extra Courier of the 24, was the brother of Amind Row the reigning Guicawar, and the presumptive heir to the musnud. His career, short as it has proved, has not been unattended with the vicissitudes of fortune. Whilst living with his mother in the vicinity of Poona, in the year 1803, they were seized by the late Jessovent Row Holkar, and joined that chieftain's army soon after his victory in the neighbourhood of that capital. The mother and son were subsequently transferred to the custody of a Patan chief named Shamut Khan. When the alliance with the Baroda state was negotiated, it became an object of importance with the British government to rescue the presumptive heir to the musnud from the hands of the Patanas. Measures were accordingly adopted to effect his release, and Shamut Khan agreed to ransom both mother and son for the sum of 50,000 rupees; which was paid, and they were liberated in 1804.

The reigning Guicawar being disqualified by a constitutional weakness of mind from conducting the laborious details of the state, the administration of affairs was entrusted to a commission of government, of which Futteh Sing was nominated a member, and invested with the office of Prethendidee or Motalig, in which capacity he acted in subordination to his elder brother, whose powers of sovereignty were in no degree superseded by that arrangement.

Futteh Sing married in 1807, but has no issue; his younger brother therefore, Syajee Row Guicawar, who is now about 18 years of age, is the next in succession to the government.

We are rejoiced to learn, that, through the influence of the Resident at Baroda, Futteh Sing's favourite wife was prevailed upon not to sacrifice herself on the funeral pile of her husband; an example which we trust will have its influence in

checking, and ultimately abolishing that horrid practice, wherever the influence of the British government may predominate.

INDIAN MAUSOLEUM.

Proclamation by the Presidency of
Bombay.

July 1. The right hon. the Governor in Council, has received, with feelings of unfeigned regret, intelligence of the death of his highness Futteh Sing Row Guicawar, at Baroda, on the evening of the 23d of last month, after an illness of five days. As a mark of respect for the character of a prince who had ever manifested the strongest attachment to the British government, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the flag be hoisted half mast high on the flag staff in the garrison tomorrow at sun rise, and that minute guns to the number of 26, the age of his late highness, be at the same time fired from Hornby's battery.

DUTCH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

From the Madras Government Gazette
Extra.

Proclamation.—Fort St. George, 31st November 1818. Whereas a convention was signed on the 13th day of August 1814, by the minister plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty and by the minister of the Sovereign of the United Netherlands, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 8th day of September following, and whereas it was stipulated in the said convention, that His Britannic Majesty should restore to the Sovereign of the United Netherlands the colonies, factories, and establishments which were possessed by Holland at the commencement of the late war, viz. on the 1st of January 1803, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception of the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, the Cape of Good Hope, and the settlement of Cochin and its dependencies on the coast of Malabar, and it being further stipulated in the said convention, that the places and forts in the colonies so to be restored, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the said convention, and whereas His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, has been pleased to issue to the rt. hon. Francis Earl of Morda (now the most noble the Marquis of Hastings), K.G. Governor-gen. and Commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, his royal warrant for the restitution of all and every of the countries, territories, and factories in the East Indies, stipulated to be restored under the said convention,

and whereas the meaning of that stipulation, with the exceptions therein specified, has been explained by competent authority to extend to all the Dutch possessions, the restoration of which was provided by the treaty of Amiens, although not carried into effect; and whereas his Exc. the Earl of Moira (now Marquis of Hastings) has furnished the rt. hon. Hugh Elliot, governor in council at Fort St. George, with authority for restoring, or causing to be restored, such of those possessions as are now situated within the limits and subject to the government of Fort St. George, with the exception of Cochin and its dependencies on the coast of Malabar, to such commissary or commissaries as may be duly empowered to receive the same on behalf of the sovereign of the United Netherlands, and whereas the hon. Mr. J. A. Van Braam has produced full powers to receive them:

Wherefore it is hereby proclaimed, that the commissary of the sovereign of the United Netherlands has this day received possession of the countries, territories, and factories aforesaid, which are to be placed under his authority in succession as they may be taken charge of, by persons duly empowered by the commissary for that purpose.

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1818.—The hon. Mr. J. A. Van Braam, who has arrived in India, furnished with full powers by their Exc's. the Commissioners General of His Majesty's the Netherlands government, to receive possession of the establishments formerly occupied by the Dutch nation on the continent of India, in conformity with the convention concluded on the 13th of August 1814, between Great Britain and the government of the Netherlands, having deputed Mr. B. C. Verploegh to receive charge of the Dutch factory at Surat and its dependencies, they were accordingly restored to Mr. Verploegh on the 6th of April last.

M. Conrad Joseph Gustaf Baron Van Albedyll having been appointed by Mr. Verploegh, the resident in charge of the Netherlands factory and its dependencies at Surat, the rt. hon. the Governor in Council directs, that Baron Van Albedyll receive the same military honours as are paid to the British chief.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 14, 1818.—To take effect from 1st April 1818.

John Denoe, Esq. (collector of Colombo) to be collector of the customs for the port and district of Colombo.

William Glasburne, Esq. to be assistant collector of customs for the port and dis-

trict of Colombo, and export and import warehouse-keeper.

REVOLT IN KANDY.

Want of room obliges us to postpone the details of the operations against the insurgent districts. Meanwhile we submit a sketch of the principal occurrences, founded on unofficial accounts, published under the eye of the local government.

April 25.—The positions of Humwelle and Hallinle, in Doombura, which had become unhealthy, and which had been occupied to carry devastation into the surrounding country, had been abandoned. The divisions sent to surprise two entrenched posts in Hewahelly had taken large stores of grain and cattle. The fruitful province of Trincomalee had been effectually covered by movements in advance. Kohukumbara, a chief who had sent an emissary to corrupt some Malay troops under Col. Kelly, was, by the reaction of his own device, surprised and taken prisoner.

May 5.—A large force was preparing to move against the chief of Harispattoo. The rebel Dessave, of Oura, had retired into the centre of that province. The communication between Colombo and Kandy is open and safe for unarmed travellers. His Exc. the Governor, though confined to his house by the remaining effects of indisposition, is convalescent.

May 16.—The rebel chiefs of Oura had concentrated their forces, in consequence of which the inhabitants of many districts, left at liberty to follow their inclinations, had tendered their submission. But the people of Doombura had shown no indications of returning allegiance, and still manifested a determined spirit of hostility. Lieut. McKenzie had taken prisoner the leader of insurrection in the Dolasbang country. Three districts in Harispattoo had given unequivocal evidence of sincere submission.

May 23.—An assembly of the rebel chiefs had been held at Talawa, to influence the Kandians to acknowledge the pretender by some public ceremony, which was performed on the 17th, as a lucky day, amidst the firing of salutes, and other rejoicings. This produced no fresh defection. Narratives follow of several skirmishes, in which the rebels were chastised for their furious assaults.

June 6.—The weather had become cooler; cases of putrid and debilitating sickness, which had rendered so many individuals in the British ranks non-effective, occurred less frequently, and the convalescents were improving.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Point de Galle.

Passed, April 13, Lord Cathcart, Jas. Talbot, from Alepey.—Passengers, Capt. Galway, Mrs. Dawson, Rev. Mr. Dawson, and four children.

Arrived and sailed again, April 15, Adamant, J. Hutchinson, from Bombay for London.—Passengers, Lieut. Rowlands; R.N., Lieut. Burgh, 47 reg., Lieut. Pollington, H.M. 1st Ceylon regt.

Columbo.

Arrived, June 6, Eclipse, Winter, from Portsmouth 4th Feb., and Mauritius 15th May.

DEATHS.

April 23. At Trincomalee, of a fever, Mr. Holmes, shipwright.

25. Mr. Aldenhead, master sail-maker.

26. Mr. Calverley, first clerk to the Naval officer.

May 6. Capt. Longton, H.M. 15th reg. in whom the service has lost an active and patient officer, and society an amiable and accomplished gentleman.

21. Lieut. Crutwell; H.M. and reg.

PENANG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—May 1, Syren, M'Donnell, from China 6th April, Malacca 27th do.

14, Duchess of Argyll, Cathrew, from Canton 8th April, Malacca 11th May.

Departures.—May 1, Cutter Howrah, B. Herring, for Calcutta.—Passengers, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Gore and family.

5. Rattler, Holton, for Gibraltar.

7, Syren, M'Donnell, for Calcutta.—Passenger, Lieut. G. Holmes, Bengal N.I.

H.C. Ship General Harris, Welstead, for England.—Passengers, Mrs. Elrington, Miss Elrington.

DEATH.

April 7. In the 15th year of his age, David Powell, Esq. of the highly respectable house of Brown and Co. The illness by which, while pursuing the honorable career of a British merchant, he was thus untimely cut off, was short but violent, occasioned, it is thought, by an imprudent exposure to the sun. By his death our little society is deprived of a very amiable member, whose memory will long be cherished among us. His remains were attended to the place of interment by the Hon. the Recorder, Mr. Erskine (Member of Council), and most of the other European inhabitants respectable for virtue, talents, rank, or wealth. The pall was supported by the following gentlemen: J. J. Erskine, Esq. W. A. Clabey, Esq. C. Selimay, Esq. D. Brown, Esq. Sir Ralph Rice, B. Ibbeson, Esq. R. C. Henderson, Esq. J. Carnegie, Esq.

JAVA.

From the *Bombay Gazette*, July 1.

From the high price of eastern produce, even at the fountain head, we observe that most of the American ships that have gone to either Java or Sumatra, in search of cargoes have eventually returned either to Bengal or Bombay.

[Original.] The following is the substance of a letter from an officer in the Dutch service, handed to us by a friend residing in London. "By recent advices, which reach to the end of July, we learn that the colony was in a perfect state of tranquility, and a daily increasing prosperity, under the wise and liberal administration of the commissioners general. Two expeditions had lately sailed to resume possession of Malacca, and the settlements on the coast of Borneo. A frigate had likewise been sent, with a detachment of troops, to reoccupy Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra, about 250 miles above Bencoolen, but had returned without effect. Sir Thomas Raffles, the Lieut. Governor, having refused to deliver up the settlement to the Dutch Resident, alleging as a reason, the existence of a debt against the 'late Stadtholder and Dutch East India Company.' The commissioners general had in consequence dispatched a fast sailing vessel to Bencoolen with a formal summons to Sir Thomas to surrender Padang to their authority, as included in the stipulated restitutions to Holland, under the general treaty of 1814. Mr. Van Braam had returned with better success from his mission to Bengal; the supreme government there having delivered up all the former possessions of the Dutch in the west of India."

BORNEO.

From the *Penang Gazette*, April 25.

The following is a translation of a letter received by a most respectable merchant of this island:—"We, the crew of the brig *Curious*, Capt. Mitchell, belonging to D. Augustin Escarella, beg to state to you, that we are 12 in number, that we sailed from Manila under the Spanish flag, (sister to the English flag,) on the 1st of Feb. 1818, with the view of selling our cargo. On the 8th of the same month we anchored in the harbour of Sambas, where we were visited by the Sultan and other Malays, one of whom, the Datto, promised to be security for the safety of the crew. He told us that he had a brother, King of Sarasan, who had written him a letter, desiring him, if there should be any vessel in Sambas, to send her to Sarasan and he could provide a whole cargo. In fine he offered to go with the vessel that she might not be

annoyed. He accordingly embarked with 12 Malays, and we sailed for Sarasan, where we arrived in five days. The Dutoo went on shore and returned about twelve o'clock at night, saying he had 900 pikils of beechu de mar, and 20 pikils of bjid's nests. At day light he invited the Capt. to go on shore to weigh the beechu de mar. The supercargo went in a boat with four sailors and four Chinamen, captain Mitchell went in the launch with nine sailors. About 10 o'clock in the day, about eight boats full of Malays came on board, and at 12 they began to murder the crew. We who remain are 12 in number, who entreat of you to restore us to our friends, &c."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

London, Nov.—Accounts have been received from Port Jackson to the 11th May last, at which time the colony was in the most flourishing state. The ships *Bathia*, *Lady Castlereagh*, *Minerva*, *Guildford*, and *Neptune* had arrived at Port Jackson with couriers, all in the best state of health and discipline.

We are happy in being able to contradict the report of the loss of the *Mermala* schooner, on the coast of New South Wales, in March last. On the contrary, some interesting dispatches have been received at the Admiralty from Lieut. King, her commander, dated from Timor, in Java, from which it appears, that Lieut. King succeeded in examining the whole of the north-western coast, and particularly that part behind Rosemary Islands, where Dampier thought there was a strait or some great river; but he found none. At the bottom of Van Dieman's Bay, however, he fell in with three branches of a river, forming an extensive delta, and proceeded 50 or 60 miles up one of them, at which place it was about 150 yards wide. The whole country was alluvial and perfectly flat, as far as the eye could reach, and beyond which the tide was observed to flow. Lieut. King had heard nothing of Freycinet, and he certainly had not been on any part of the western coast.

MAURITIUS.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of His Majesty, George III. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, King.—G. J. Hall, Esq. Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies, and Major-General commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

Whereas it has been officially notified by a dispatch and by the instructions from the Honble the Secretary of State in the colonial department to his Exc.

Governor Farquhar, bearing date the 10th of March 1817, that an understanding had taken place between the government of his Britannic Majesty and that of France, as to the mode in which, after the date of the expiration of the order in council of the 1st of March 1817, the relations of commerce between the Isles of Bourbon and Mauritius were to be conducted:

And whereas in order to give effect to the arrangements entered into between the British and French governments, on the subject of this intercourse, a full and explicit correspondence has been carried on between the acting governor and the administrators for the king of France at Bourbon, in which the acting governor has studiously adhered to the provisions of the dispatch and instructions above cited:

And whereas, in consequence of the measures which have been respectively adopted, the administrators for the king of France at Bourbon have already published an ordinance, bearing date the 10th of the present month of July, regulating with regard to the island of Bourbon the footing upon which the relations of commerce are to be opened and carried on between that island and Mauritius:

And whereas, under these circumstances, it becomes equally important and urgent that the acting governor at Mauritius should, on his part, secure to his Majesty's subjects in this colony the existence and the advantage of trade, not only of the utmost moment as regards their interests, but also as relates to the supplying the colony with articles necessary to their consumption and use:

He has been pleased to order and decree, and it is hereby ordered and decreed accordingly:

Article 1. All goods, merchandise, and produce whatever taken on board of any British or French vessel at the island of Bourbon, and clearing out from that island, shall be permitted to be imported in such vessel directly into, and be admitted at Mauritius.

2. All articles so imported shall be admitted on the following conditions, viz.

All European articles for consumption only.

All such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of other places either for consumption or entrepôt, with the exception, however, of those which it is matter of notoriety can only be meant for consumption, such as hogstard, salt provisions, soap, wax, candles, tobacco, household furniture, water-jars, pack-thread, twine, rope, Indian sail-cloth, mats and building timber, which latter cannot be admitted in entrepôt.

All articles, the produce of the island

of Bourbon (with the exception of rum and arrack, the importation of which is prohibited) shall be admitted either for consumption or in entrepôt, provided, in the latter case, that the invoice value of each article be not less than 2000 dollars.

3. All goods, merchandize and colonial produce whatever, shall be permitted to be exported in any British or French vessel from Mauritius direct to the island of Bourbon.

4. Upon all goods, merchandize, and produce, imported from the island of Bourbon, and admitted for consumption, a duty of four per cent, *ad valorem*, shall be levied over and above the duty which would have been charged upon the same articles, if imported direct from Europe or India, in English ships.

5. On the exports from Mauritius to Bourbon, of all articles of colonial produce, a duty of eight per cent, *ad valorem*, shall be levied, over and above the duty which would have been charged on the same articles, if exported to Europe direct in British ships.

A credit of three months shall be granted from the date of the importation or exportation of all such goods, merchandize or produce, for the payment of these duties, on good and sufficient security being given.

No duty shall be levied, either on the importation or exportation of corn, maize, rice, dried vegetables, flour, or salt, from or to Bourbon.

The exportation, however, of these articles may either be limited or prohibited, whenever circumstances may imperiously require it.

6. Upon all goods, merchandize, and colonial produce, imported from the island of Bourbon, and admitted in entrepôt, an entrepôt duty of one and a half per cent, *ad valorem*, shall be levied.

No goods, merchandize, or colonial produce, the invoice value of which may be less than two thousand dollars, can be admitted in entrepôt.

The duration of the entrepôt shall not exceed one year, and a credit of three months shall be granted for the payment of the entrepôt duty, from the day on which the declaration, which it is necessary to make of goods intended for entrepôt, shall have been notified, on good and sufficient security being given.

7. All articles, wares, merchandize, and produce shipped at the island of Bourbon for Mauritius, must invariably be accompanied by a manifest, in which it must be expressly declared and certified that all and each of the said articles, wares, merchandize, and produce, not being of the colonial growth or produce of Bourbon, have been really and *bona fide* disembarked and landed at Bourbon, and subsequently shipped for Mauritius. The

said manifest, delivered by the chief officer of customs at the place of shipments, must also bear the signature and be attested by the commissary gen. ordonnateur of marine at the island of Bourbon. This manifest must mention the place where the articles, wares, merchandize, and produce shall have been shipped, and that of their destination.

All articles, wares, merchandize, and colonial produce, not included in the manifests, and respecting which the declarations above required shall not have been made, certified, and attested, as prescribed by the present article, shall be considered as contraband, and be confiscated accordingly.

8. In order to guarantee that the articles, wares, merchandize, and colonial produce, shipped from the island of Mauritius for the island of Bourbon, shall have been really and *bona fide* carried thither, all capitalists, owners, or consignees of vessels on which the said articles, wares, merchandize, and produce, &c. shall have been shipped, shall be bound to furnish security for a sum equal to the value of the said articles, &c. This security shall be cancelled and become void on producing within the space of three months, a certificate, bearing the formalities and signatures prescribed by the preceding article, stating that all and each of the said articles, &c. have been really carried to and landed at the island of Bourbon, the place of their destination.

9. French vessels coming from the island of Bourbon, shall pay at Mauritius the same rates of quay, pilotage, anchorage, and other pilot dues as English vessels, and shall be received with the same favour.

All French vessels coming from any other place than the island of Bourbon, and touching at Mauritius, shall be furnished with every assistance they may stand in need of.

10. All vessels coming from the island of Bourbon to Mauritius, can clear out for Port Louis only, and shall not be allowed to land their cargoes at any other place except Port Louis.

In like manner, vessels going from Mauritius to the island of Bourbon, can only be permitted to clear out from and take in their cargoes at Port Louis.

11. All necessary measures shall be taken and ordered to prevent deserters and criminals from the island of Bourbon from introducing themselves into the island of Mauritius, should the laws already existing on that head not be sufficient.

12. The dispositions of the decree of the 30th Fructidor, year 12, as also the several articles of the proclamation of the 31st Oct. 1814, which may be contrary to the provisions of the present proclamation, are hereby repealed and abolished.

13. The provisions of titles, 10 and 11, of the decree of the 30th Fructidor, year 12, shall continue to be in force with regard to prosecutions and judgments, in all cases of contravention or infraction mentioned and provided for in the present proclamation.

14. The present proclamation to be registered, read, and published in the tribunals of this colony.

G. J. HALL, Maj.-gen.

(By Order.)

G. A. BARRY, Chief Sec. to Gov.

Port Louis, Mauritius, July 24, 1818.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

July 15.—Mr. Icery, civil commissary for the district of River du Rempart, from the date hereof, in the room of Mr. Vigoureux.

Private Correspondence, received in London.

A letter from an officer in H. M. ship *Magicienne*, dated Port Louis, July 14, states that a seizure had been made of a large vessel under Dutch colours, with simulated papers.

"We have seized a large ship of 750 tons, called the *Shawfield*, under Dutch colours, built of teak at Batavia. I boarded her, took possession, and anchored her close to the ship. She was built for a 40 gun frigate; all her ports are complete, with ring bolts for the breeching and side tackle. She is charged with a breach of the Navigation Act, in taking in a cargo, which none but a ship with English papers and colours is allowed to do. Her commander, supercargo, and mates, are all Englishmen, and this is her first trip. She cost £24,000 building, and her cargo now on board is worth between £60,000 and £70,000, out of which we expect £30,000, and my share will be about £700. It is the general opinion that she will be condemned."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival, July 28.—H. M. corvette *Challenger*, Capt. Bridges, from St. Brandon, 26th inst., with baggage and remnant of cargo saved from the *Cabalva*.

Departure, July 25.—*Windsor Castle*, Capt. T. Haggard, for England.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN.

IN recording the demise of her late Majesty, we have to enter upon a solemn theme; and we approach it with mingled feelings of veneration and regret, of veneration for her personal character, of regret on the part of the nation. From the manifestations of public sentiment which this bereavement has excited, it is evident that respect for her virtues, and grief for the loss of her influence, will grow more intense by reflection. The grateful reminiscence of departed worth is the measure of good principle in the survivors. Our late Queen lived to a good old age, and was not taken from us till prolonged life would have been a severe exercise for resignation. Sacred be the memory of so good a wife and mother; pronounced with blessing the name of so charitable and beneficent a woman. Her bounty was royal in extent, delighting to do unproclaimed kindness, and drawn to make public gifts only for public purposes, when her name and example would aid a humane undertaking as much as the donation. As the leader of a court, her own habits and manners gave to maternal and conjugal virtue the authority of fashion.

Supplement to the London Gazette, Nov. 17, 1818.

"*Whitehall, Nov. 17.*—This day, at one o'clock, the Queen departed this life, to the inexpressible grief of the royal family, after a tedious illness, which her Majesty bore with the most pious fortitude and resignation. The many great and valuable virtues which so eminently distinguished her Majesty throughout her long life, were the object of universal esteem and admiration amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and render the death of this illustrious and most excellent Princess an unspeakable loss to the whole nation."

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Capt. Staunton.—In a late number we recorded the gallant defence made by Capt. Staunton, of the 1st Bombay N.I. with his detachment of 800 men against the whole force of the Peishwa, consisting of 20,000 men, near Corygaon, in Dec. last; and we have now peculiar gratification in announcing, that the Hon. the Court of Directors have voted him a superb sword with a suitable inscription, and 500 guineas, as a testimony of their approbation of his gallant and meritorious conduct upon that occasion.

Nov. 4.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Maj. gen. the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, K.C.B., was appointed commander-in-chief of the Company's forces at Bombay, in the room of Lieut. gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B. The following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Capt. R. T. Dalrymple, to the *Vansittart*, for Bombay and China; and Capt. A. Nairne, to the *General Kyd*, for Madras and China.

Nov. 11.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Capt. C. J. Timins was sworn into the command of the ship *Beldgewater*, consigned to China direct.

Nov. 18.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Capt. R. Alsager, of the *Waterloo*, and Capt. T. Haviside, of the *Streatham*, for Bengal and China.

EXTENSION OF THE LICENSED TRADE.

An Order of Council was published in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 3, whereby the port of Leth is declared to be one of those into which goods may be imported direct from the dominions of the East-India Company. The Order in Council recites the provision of the 33d of the King passed on the last renewal of the Company's charter, which leaves it to the discretion of the Board of Treasury to judge what ports of the United Kingdom "are fit and proper for the deposit and safe custody of all such (India) goods, wares, and merchandize, as well as for the collection of all duties payable thereon." This will be esteemed, no doubt, a considerable accommodation to the merchants and consumers of North Britain.

MISCELLANIES.

The Court of Directors have recently limited the number of barristers practising in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to six, including the Company's advocate and the Master in Equity. No further appointments of Barrister will of course be made, till the number is ordered below the above limit.

The Rev. Atwell Lake, formerly the chaplain at Prince of Wales Island, has been appointed by the Court of Directors chaplain to the factory at Canton.

Lieut. col. R. Broughton, and Lieut. col. D. Lunsdon of the Bengal establishment, have been permitted to retire from the service.

William Taylor Money, Esq. late of Bombay, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

OFFICERS AND DETACHMENTS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

Oct. 30.—Lieut. col. Watson, of the royal artil., goes out to the island of Ceylon, to take the command of that corps stationed there.

Lieut. col. Wright, of the royal engineers, is appointed to the command of that corps, and of the royal engineer department in the island of Ceylon; and Maj. Holloway, of the same corps, to the Cape of Good Hope.

The following are among the movements consequent upon the return of the troops from France. The 20th foot is to proceed to St. Helena. The 13th and 14th dragoons are to relieve the 21st and 22d dragoons in India.

Regiments are about to embark for India to relieve the following corps, viz.—22d, at Mauritius; 19th, at Ceylon; 65th, at Bombay; 34th, at Madras; 17th and 67th, at Bengal; coming home; 54th, to the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve the Royal African; 11th and 19th dragoons for India (to replace the 24th and 25th dragoons, ordered home); the 54th, for the Cape; the 90th for St. Helena.

THE CABALYA.

The island of Cargados, on which this vessel was wrecked, is at present uninhabited. A small settlement of 14 or 15 souls was established there, for the purpose of fishing; but, in the last tremendous hurricane of 1st March, when the island was inundated, they all perished. The lives of the survivors from the unfortunate wreck of this valuable ship were preserved, under Divine Providence, in a way which ought, for the good of mankind, especially nautical men, to be universally known. A large quantity of gunpowder, with which this ship was provided for her equipment as a man of war, was most fortunately packed in patent copper powder barrels, which being air and water-tight and very strong, resisted the effects of the tremendous surf and rocks against which they were dashed, and were miraculously picked up by the crew of the ship who had gained the land. They had till then no fire; nor the means of cooking the shell-fish, the only food they could find to subsist on. Upon opening these barrels, that gloom which overspread the face of every individual was dispelled, by discovering the gunpowder perfectly dry. With the aid of a burning-glass a fire was instantly made, and the barrel itself, fortunately being tinned, used as a kettle to boil water, dress fish, and for all sorts of culinary purposes.

NAUTICAL MISCELLANIES.

The *Hastings*, 74, arrived at Hastings,

is the teak vessel so much talked of, the first of her class built at Bombay, and intended as a present to the British government. She was found unfit for the service originally calculated, and on her voyage was compelled to put into the Isle of France, and to undergo a reduction of 200 tons in her measurement.

Oct. 31 was launched at Messrs. Pitcher's yard, Northfleet, a beautiful ship, built for Messrs. Chapman, expressly for the East-India trade. At a quarter before two, the lady of Chas. Forbes, Esq. M.P. and family went on the platform, and the ship was then christened by the daughter of that gentleman, by the name of the "Katherine Stewart Forbes," and soon after the ship glided off the stocks into her natural element in a very fine style, to the admiration of all the spectators.

ASIATIC VISITORS TO EUROPE.

The Sultan Kattégarry, well known in the religious world as the Tartar prince who, a few years ago, became a convert to the Christian faith, has been for some days past on a visit at Donnan's House. We understand that he attended and received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the middle church of this city, on sabbath last. He is about 28 years of age, and has an extremely interesting appearance. His countenance is mild and expressive; his manners modest and unassuming, and his conversation rational and manly. He speaks the English language with remarkable fluency.—*Perth Courier.*

Constantinople, Oct. 20.—"The Schach of Persia sends an extraordinary ambassador to Europe, who is already arrived at Constantinople. His name is Mirza Abad Hassan Khan, and he is to proceed from this city to Vienna, Paris and London. He is ordered not to stay above two months in each of these four capitals, and then to return to Teheran. In his suite is the brother of Mr. Willock, the English chargé d'affaires to the Schach."

Paris, Nov. 19.—His Exc. Sahib Goolan Muldeen, vekil or sub-delegate of his highness the Nabob of Bednore, accompanied by his secretary Meer Sahib, his doctor Mr. Ramsay, and a numerous suite, arrived at Marseilles on the 6th Nov., on board the English ship Ajax, Capt. Robert Tonge. After terminating his quarantine, his Exc. will come to Paris, in order to proceed to London. He came from India by the Red Sea, Suez, and Alexandria. No Indian prince has been seen in France since 1788; for it may be recollected, that it was in that year the son of the famous Tippon Saib landed at Marseilles. This envoy is a very handsome man, with a large black beard. He professes the Mahometan religion, but is of the sect of Ali. His

complexion is that of the inhabitants of India in general, that is to say, a yellow or copper colour. His suite are the same colour. The secretary and the doctor speak several languages. His manner of living is entirely conformable to Asiatic customs; for instance, he never sleeps until a servant has for a certain time been employed in rubbing his feet.

DANISH ASIATIC COMPANY.

Copenhagen, Oct. 23.—The Asiatic Company is now fitting out an expedition for the East-Indies.

TEA-PLANT.

Paris, Nov. 3.—In 1814, a Russian brought to Paris a kind of tea-plant, which has been cultivated by one of our most skilful gardeners. Already he has a bed of 400 feet of the plant, which thrives exceedingly well; at this moment experiments are making to ascertain its qualities and value, compared with that of China, which we receive by way of England.

AMERICAN COTTON.

New York papers to the 23d Oct. reached us this morning. They are two days later date than those we received on Wednesday last, but they contain little intelligence of any moment. An article from Augusta (Georgia), dated June 10th ult. states, that the present season has been peculiarly unfortunate to the cotton plantations. In addition to the ravages of the rot and the caterpillar, the crops have suffered from a recent premature fall of frost. In the counties of Columbia and Wilkes, the cotton is said to be much injured.

TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.

An Account of the Vessels which have sailed from the Port of Liverpool from the 1st of Jan. to the 30th Sept. 1818 (Not including Irish traders and coasters.)

For the ports of	Vessels.
Europe	742
United States	348
North America and Newfoundland	355
South America	129
West Indies	112
Africa	6
East Indies—(14,963 tons)	36

Total.....1,723

VARIETIES RELATING TO ST. HELENA.

Mr. O'Meara has been removed from the list of naval surgeons.

Nov. 21.—Arrived at Portsmouth, the extra-ship Mary, Capt. Taylor, from Calcutta, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Ascension, bringing a mail from each of those places. She touched at St. Helena on the 16th Oct. (17 days after the Musquito), when Buonaparte

was in an improved state of health, and the island in a perfect state of tranquillity. The Liverpool frigate, Capt. Collier, had touched at the Cape on her way to Trincomalee. It was the Musquito, Capt. Brine, that brought the accounts of the famous plot to liberate Buonaparte.

chose, to send for his clothes from the lodgings he had occupied. But this he declined. He was then put into a post-chaise and sent off to Harwich. On his arrival at Romford, being market-day, and the inn-yard full, the horses were changed in the open street. He called out, "thieves, murder; I am Gen. Gourgaud, they are going to rob and murder me." From Harwich he sailed to Cuxhaven, and was there liberated.

Nov. 14.—Saturday morning the Baron Gourgaud was served with an order to quit this kingdom under the provisions of the Alien Act. Upon being informed of the object of the officer's coming, he exclaimed that it was a plan to rob him. He tried to seize a pair of loaded pistols and a short dagger. He was first conveyed to the house of Mr. Capper, in order, if he

Addendum to Asiatic Intelligence.—The scarcity of money at Bombay is so great, that the exchange at that presidency on Bengal is at 100 sicca rupees for 100 Bombay rupees.

PAPERS REFERRED TO IN

MR. HUDLESTON'S LETTER TO THE EDITOR,

Page 597, et seq.

*Extract Bengal Secret Consultations,
the 20th April 1784.*

THE Board, taking into consideration the treaty of peace concluded by the commissioners of Fort St. George with the Nabob Tippoo Saltau, delivers their sentiments on the same in the following minute.

The Board having read and considered with the most deliberate attention the treaty of peace executed on the 11th March last at Mangalore, between the commissioners of the presidency of Fort St. George, in the name of the Company, and the Nabob Tippoo Saltau on his own behalf, are sorry to be obliged to observe, that the conditions and arrangements of the treaty have not been regulated either according to the spirit or letter of the instructions of this government, which empowers the rt. hon. the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George to negotiate and conclude the said treaty through their agents. The Board see, at the same time, a necessity to which they most reluctantly submit, of acknowledging the treaty as it has been made, because such acknowledgment is stipulated in the 10th article, because the whole treaty has been acknowledged and confirmed in form by the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, and especially because an exercise of a power which this government possesses of disavowing and revoking any treaty not concluded in conformity to their instructions, would, in the present instance, be productive of the greatest confusion and embarrassment to the Company's affairs. It is besides probable that some of the conditions of the treaty, such as the release of our countrymen who were prisoners in Tippoo's hands, and the final evacuation of the Carnatic

on the part of his troops, have been already performed by him: under these probable circumstances, it would be impolitic, because it would be discreditable, not to consider the opposite obligations of the treaty in force. But no performance of any or all the conditions of the treaty, on the part of Tippoo Sahib can compensate, in the opinion of the Board, for those radical omissions and defects which render the agreement with Tippoo inadequate to our first expectations, embarrassing, as it may involve us with other powers, and unwarrantable on the part of the Presidency of Ft. St. George. For those particular defects and omissions in the treaty, the Board resolves that the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George are to be held responsible, suspending, as they now do, any further resolutions upon this subject, till they are furnished with a more particular account of the proceedings of the commissioners of Fort St. George, together with any explanation and justification which the commissioners may choose to give of the reprehensible parts of the treaty. If the Board were to judge from the information contained in the letters lately received from the President and Select Committee of Bombay, of the 6th and 7th of last month, as well as from the want of regular information from the presidency of Fort St. George, and the evident interruption to their correspondence with the commissioners, it would be natural to suppose, that from the commencement of the negotiation with Tippoo, in November last, to nearly the period of its conclusion, it does not seem to have been conducted by a free and responsible agency on the part of the Company. On the contrary, the commis-

sioners appear to us to have been led about through Tipoo's dominions, more in the state of prisoners under military check, than as the respected and unrestrained representatives of a powerful state. It seems an undoubted fact, that Tipoo had cut them off from any regular communication with Fort St. George or Bombay; and it is probable that he would have persisted in this conduct, till he had regained possession of all the places which we had taken upon his coast, and until the approach of the monsoon had secured him upon that quarter, had not his alarms from the Marattas, and the measures they had resolved upon, as appears from the Peishwa's application to the presidency of Bombay, compelled him to disengage himself suddenly from any continuance of war with the Company. Should this prove the real ground upon which Tipoo concluded the treaty now before us with the commissioners of Fort St. George, we have the most serious reason to regret that the 9th article of that with the Marattas, which the commissioners were instructed to make the basis of their negotiation, has not been so much as alluded to in it. The Board wish not to anticipate unpleasant consequences from this critical and most impolitic omission. The anxious and repeated requisitions of the presidency of Fort St. George for peace upon any conditions with the Marattas, the sacrifices which were made to effect that measure for the relief of the Carnatic, the little advantage which has been reaped from it, while a combination of prosperous circumstances seem to favour our cause against the successor of Hyder Ally, are considerations which, on the present occasion, suggest themselves in their strongest light to the Board. Tipoo was at the head of a motinous army, and scarcely established in any settled power over the possessions of his father: he stood the only enemy whom the Company had to contend with in Indostan; nor is it unlikely that the chief and only circumstance which maintained him against the violence and resentment of his own people, and which gave stability to his authority, has been the commission deputed to him by the presidency of Fort St. George, with so persevering a solicitude to sue for peace, and which he has had the address to exhibit as a circulating testimony to his dominions, as well as to the states of India, of the high opinion which the English had of his friendship and the dread which they possessed of his power. The Board do not mean, by these observations to accuse the presidency of Fort St. George of wilful mismanagement; nor can they forget, that the general establishment of peace throughout India was necessary, from the general distress of the Company's affairs. Had Tipoo

been called upon categorically, in August last, to declare for peace or a continuance of the war, and had the immediate restoration of the prisoners been insisted on as a security for his pacific intentions, the Board are persuaded, that a great expense would have been saved to the Company, and an honourable and advantageous peace remained at our option to secure and command.

The point in which the treaty with Tipoo appears peculiarly and unnecessarily impolitic and defective to the Board, is the total and apparently studied omission of the Nabob of Arcot's name and right, as a party in a treaty that was undertaken and negotiated to secure the peace of his dominions. This omission is the more unpardonable, as one of the conditions proposed by Tipoo himself, through his vakeel, was that the Nabob Mahomed Ally should be a contracting party in the peace, and sign it.* Hence the Board are to infer, that the omission of the Nabob's name as a principal in the treaty, though he in his dominions had been particularly included in that made with the Marattas, was one of those marked, unmerited, impolitical indignities, which the present administration of Fort St. George have laboured to heap upon this unfortunate prince, though the oldest and most honoured ally of the English in India, and though he may be truly said to have been the only friend and ally who has contributed all his power to assist the British nation, in the course of the late war, in any part of the earth. It is necessary for the Board to add, that the directions of the controuling government have been neglected in this instance, that the Carnatic Payen Ghaut does not strictly include the district of Trichinopoly, and that Tipoo may still observe, with the same justice on which Hyder founded a plea of invasion, that neither the India Company nor Mahomed Ally Cawn are secured by any article, on literal interpretation of the new treaty, from the old claims of Mysore upon Trichinopoly. Though the Nabob Wailan Jan has not obtained the honour of being mentioned as a party or principal in this treaty, his name is mentioned indirectly, and on the same footing nearly on which his subject and zemindar, the Rajah of Vincaterry, is taken notice of; for in the 6th article it is said, "A list of the principal persons belonging to the Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn and to the Rajah of Vincaterry shall be delivered to the Nabob Tipoo's ministers, and the Nabob will cause the contents of this article to be publicly notified throughout his dominions." The Board have not a doubt that Tipoo will perform this condition

* See Madras Correspondence, 14th Oct. 1797.

of the treaty faithfully; but the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George forest that the insult offered in this article to the Nabob of Arcot, in ranking him with one of his most dependent zemindars, was offered to the first ally of the India Company, to a prince acknowledged in national treaties as the Nabob of the Carnatic, and to the only prince in India whom our sovereign has honoured, by deputing to his court special and successive ministers on the part of the crown of Great Britain.

In the instructions of this government to Fort St. George, of the 14th Nov., we declared that we would not "give our consent and approbation to a treaty or convention with Tippoo, purporting that, in case of the Company being at war with any Indian or European power in India, or of Tippoo being at war with any powers excepting those under the immediate protection of the English, no assistance whatever, directly or indirectly, shall be afforded by the Company or by Tippoo to their respective enemies; because a stipulation, in such specific terms, would be offensive to the Mahrattas and other states with whom we are in friendship, and who would consider themselves as the objects of it; and because it is unnecessary, since we are already bound, and are willing to repeat the obligation, that so long as Tippoo Sahib, after the performance of the first conditions required of him, shall abstain from hostilities against us and our allies, that is to say, against the Nabob Nizam-ul-Muleh and the Nabob Wallow Jah, and consequently against the Rajahs of Tanjore and Travancore, whose territories are dependencies of the Carnatic, we, on our part, will abstain from hostilities against him." But the treaty concluded with Tippoo Sultan declares "that the English will not, directly or indirectly, assist the enemies of the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader, nor make war upon his friends or allies," without specifying any of them but the Bibby of Cananore. This is a positive deviation, and it may hereafter be found a dangerous breach of our instructions.

Article 2. We see little objection to this article referring to the 4th, which agreed that after all the prisoners are released and delivered, and the fort and district of Cananore shall be evacuated and restored to old Rajah Bibby, orders shall be given for Amboorghur and Jathgaur to be restored to the English. The last-mentioned places must be restored to the Nabob of the Carnatic, and we wish that the places agreed to be mutually restored, according to the 4th article, had been agreed to have been restored; at the same time an inference unfavourable to the credit of our public faith is evidently

marked and submitted to, by the delay in surrendering the fortresses which command the passes into the Carnatic.

Article 7. A material objection occurs to this article. It stipulates that the rajahs or zemindars on the coast of Malabar, who had favoured the English in the late war, shall not be molested on that account; but it does not specify who those rajahs or zemindars are, though the commanders of our troops may have made special agreements with them when they assisted the Company. The Board having thought it a duty incumbent upon them to make the preceding remarks on the treaty concluded with Tippoo, yield most unwillingly to the necessities which they have already stated, and which leave them no alternative but to acknowledge the treaty. They at the same time resolve to avail themselves of the first favourable occasion that may occur in the correspondence of this government with Tippoo, to arrange with him some additional stipulations, which shall secure the interests of the Company and their allies upon more extensive and more honourable grounds.

*Extract Bengal Secret Consultations,
13th May 1784.*

Agreed, that the following letter be written to the rt. hon. the President and Select Committee at Fort St. George.

My Lord and Gentlemen:—We have been honoured with your letter of the 28th of last month. We have already communicated to your lordship, &c. our observations on the treaty concluded with Tippoo Sultan: but there is one circumstance which has been since communicated to us from the presidency of Bombay, as having happened before the conclusion of the treaty, which, in its present unexplained state, appears to us to be so disgraceful to the Company, and to your presidency in the sufferance of it, and so highly injurious to the dignity of the British nation, that we cannot think of it without the most serious displeasure at its having been permitted to pass without the resentment it called for, and an impression of alarm for its consequence, in the contemptible situation in which it must inevitably place us in the opinion of the powers of India. The circumstance which we allude to, and which we should be ashamed to mention, but for the necessity which it imposes on us to enquire into, and on you to ascertain and report the truth or falsehood of it, is of no less magnitude than this: That your commissioners were treated by the Nabob Tippoo Sultan with indignity and insult, even to the erecting three gibbets before their tent doors, and that hints were now and then given that those gibbets might be used,

We think it necessary to transmit to you an extract of the letter which we have received from the Select Committee at Bombay, relative to this subject, and a copy of Capt. Scott's letter to the president, dated from Mangalore on the 10th March, to which it refers: we enclose also a copy of Gen. Macleod's letter to the Select Committee at Bombay, under the same date. We request that your Lordship, &c. will be pleased to acquaint us without delay, whether this report be well or ill grounded. Most anxiously do we wish the latter, not only from respect to the Company's character and honour, but from a wish that the particular credit of your presidency should not be injured. And as you have been yet pleased to send us but few copies of the letters which you received from your commissioners during their negotiation, notwithstanding the desire which we long since expressed to have complete copies of your correspondence with them, we desire that you will furnish us, as soon after the receipt of this as possible, with complete transcripts of all the letters received by, or written to your Lordship, &c. or your Rt. Hon. President, and with complete copies of your proceedings on the subject of your peace with Tippon, from the time when your commissioners left Fort St. George to that of the conclusion of it.

We have, &c.

Fort William, Secret Department,
13th May 1784.

*Extract Bengal Secret Consultations,
22d June, 1784.*

Read the following letter from the Rt. Hon. the President and Select Committee at Fort St. George.

To the Hon. Warren Hastings, Governor General and Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen:—In your letter of the 20th April last, you are pleased to enclose to us your minute relative to the late treaty with Tippon Sultan. You are pleased to declare, that you owe it in candour and attention to our presidency to do so. This object of your candor and attention is indeed highly commended in that minute by you, in regard to the conduct of the late negotiation, without waiting to receive the account of the proceedings preparing for your consideration, and on which must depend the propriety of that conduct. If you had determined to disavow the treaty, it might have perhaps been necessary to lose no time in giving notice of such disavowal, before any of its clauses were carried into effect, and the necessity of different measures might warrant an early condemnation of those which had been taken by us. But you have solemnly acknowledged the validity of the treaty, and your determination to abide by it;

the sentence, therefore, you have passed against us in the management of it, was not at that instant absolutely necessary. It might have been more candid and attentive towards this Presidency, to have postponed your sentence, till you were possessed of the complete and authentic documents, on which you could pronounce without danger of being unjust. You intimate an expectation of being furnished with a more particular account of the proceedings of the commissioners who carried on the negotiation, together with any explanation and justification which the commissioners might have to offer concerning it. Either these proceedings and explanations are unnecessary now, or your judgment without them has been premature. You suppose the possibility of a justification of any reprehensible parts in the treaty; it must be possible, therefore, that those parts are only apparently reprehensible: yet you resolve, at once, that the same are unwarrantable on the part of the presidency of Fort St. George. You very properly look for such justification from the commissioners who made the treaty; yet you resolve, and resolve already, that for the matters to be justified, not those commissioners, but the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George are to be held responsible. You allege, that the conditions and arrangements of the treaty have not been regulated either according to the spirit or letter of the instructions of your government, which empowered the Rt. Hon. President and Select Committee of Fort St. George to negotiate and conclude the said treaty through their agents. If there has been such a deviation from your instructions, and that in consequence there are, as you allege, radical omissions and defects in the treaty, which render it inadequate to your just expectations; and embarrassing, as it may involve you with other powers, it would be extreme injustice in your superiors to hold you responsible for those omissions and defects, those superiors knowing that you were not the immediate actors in the negotiation; and they could not be warranted in declaring your conduct unwarrantable, until they had acquired and ascertained whether the reprehensible parts of the treaty were owing to your instructions, or to a deviation from them, on the part of those to whom you gave them. It cannot be entire justice to reverse the rule when applicable to us. If your instructions were disobeyed, so might ours; it would, therefore, have been regular and becoming in your Board to have waited for our justification, which must depend on the instructions given by us, as you are pleased to wait for the justification of our agents. The former, indeed, on this point, could not be very complex. It required no long detail, no

intricate discussions, to point out the conformity between your instructions and ours. They were, in this respect, identically the same; for we furnished the commissioners with a copy of your instructions, and we gave it in obedience to the act of parliament, for the purpose of their guidance as well as information. They considered them in that light, and refer not to any contrary instructions from us for their justification. It is possible, indeed, they may not entirely acquiesce in the assertion of your Board, that the conditions and arrangements of the treaty have not been regulated either according to the spirit or letter of your instructions: they may observe, that you do not contend that such deviation consists in the existence of any positive clause, condition, or arrangement in the treaty, contrary to or different from the spirit or letter of your instructions, but that there are omissions and defects in it, which render it inadequate to your just expectations. You observe, that if alarms in the mind of Tippoo from the Marattas should prove the real ground on which he concluded the treaty, you have the most serious reason to regret, that the 9th article of that with the Marattas, which the commissioners were instructed to make the basis of their negotiation, was not so much as alluded to in it. This conditional expression of regret is followed by an unconditional declaration, that the omission was critical and most impolitic. To this impolicy cannot justly be added the charge of deviating, in this instance, from your instructions. Your instructions testify, that notwithstanding the claim which you had, by the 9th article of the treaty concluded with the Peishwa, to Tippoo's acquiescence in the terms therein stipulated on his behalf, and notwithstanding the obligation imposed by that treaty, and by the general preliminary treaty, to abstain from all hostilities with Tippoo, provided he should observe the conditions stipulated from him separate and specific treaty with him, you do not desire that either of the previous treaties should be mentioned in this separate treaty. That with the Peishwa is a treaty of alliance; yet in the enumeration which in the same instructions you make of our allies, on the occasion of a clause for abstaining from hostilities against Tippoo while he shall abstain from hostilities against our allies, you omit the Marattas, who were parties to that treaty. You declare that by our allies you mean the Nizam, the Nabob Waujahab, and the Rajahs of Tanjore and Travencore: your omission of the Marattas in such an enumeration as our allies, did both authorize and require the omission of the instrument which declared them to be so. For its impolicy, if impolitic, the Presidency

of Bengal, therefore, and not the commissioners, are accountable. But though you desire nothing relative to the Marattas to be inserted in the treaty, which is the joint act of the Company and Tippoo, you observe that any concessions made on the part of the former to the latter were on our part optional, and ought to be declared so to him, as he had no right to them by the former treaties, neither by the express terms or construction of them, for that he was bound to make restitution to us, but we were little bound by a reciprocal obligation. The commissioners are not interested in disputing whether the opinion thus delivered by you, and which refers as well to the treaty made in Europe as to the Maratta treaty, amounts precisely to an instruction for making the Maratta treaty the basis of their negotiation. But they did make it so, and in their very first memorial to Tippoo Sultan declared, among other matters, that "the English Company and the Maratta state expected, in the first instance, that the 9th article of the Treaty of Salbey, made between the English Company for itself and its allies, and the Maratta state for themselves and their allies, should be fulfilled without any further delay. That article required the entire evacuation of the Carnatic by Tippoo Sultan's troops, and the release of all English prisoners. That article being in a treaty already made, required to be fulfilled independently of any new treaty. As that treaty had been concluded about a year before, and that it declared that the Carnatic should be evacuated, and the prisoners released within six months, it had been hoped that those events would have taken place long before, especially as not only that treaty was binding on Tippoo Sultan, but in that of 29th July last he had expressly signified that he agreed to it; the English Company and the Maratta state were therefore surprised that it had been delayed, and the English commissioners were directed to acquaint Tippoo Sultan that, in consequence of such delay, a new treaty had, on the 28th October last, been concluded between the Hon. English East-India Company and the Peishwa Madhoo Row Narrain and the Marhatta state. By that new treaty the Peishwa engaged to join immediately the English and make war against Tippoo Sultan, unless he should comply with the 9th article of the former treaty, or treaty of Salbey, by restoring all the forts and territories of the Carnatic, and releasing such prisoners as had fallen into his hands; and in case of such war carried on jointly by the English and the Marhatta state against Tippoo, neither of them was to make peace without the concurrence of the other. That the English commissioners were di-

rected to notify this transaction to Tippoo Sultaun, and to explain to him expressly, that this second treaty had no other object than to insure the fulfilment of the first treaty. That the second treaty had been made only because the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun had so long delayed to fulfil the 9th article of the first treaty, that it would depend on Tippoo Sultaun whether this new treaty was to have any effect or not, and that it was the wish of the English that it might be peace and not war."

Whatever effect this declaration may have had on the mind of Tippoo, it had the effect of indicating the attention of the English to their connection with the Mahrattas; and the agent of that state, who was present at the signature of the treaty, had notice of this attention, and the satisfaction of knowing that his constituents were a material part in the negotiation. This satisfaction would indeed have quickly been perverted into alarm and resentment, if a clause had appeared in the treaty in the words quoted in your minute, "that so long as Tippoo, after the performance of the first condition required of him (the evacuation of the Carnatic and the restoration of the prisoners), should abstain from hostilities against us and our allies, that is to say, against the Nabob Nizam-ul-Mulk, the Nabob Waulanjah, and consequently against the Rajahs of Tanjore and Travancore, whose territories were dependencies of the Carnatic, we on our parts would abstain from hostilities against him." The Mahrattas could not overlook, that by such a clause we avowed an intention of taking a part, not only with the Indian princes who were under the immediate protection of the Company, but also with the Nizam (who had formerly betrayed the Company, and had since combined for its destruction), in case of his being attacked by Tippoo, and at the same time that we entered into a solemn engagement to abandon the Mahrattas to his ambition or his rage, who were the very friends who had engaged to compel him to do us justice. Such a clause might be truly said to be critical and most impolitic. Fortunately, indeed, you do not, in your instructions, absolutely command the insertion of such a clause. You say that you are already bound to the purport of it, and that you are "willing to repeat the obligation." These expressions authorise, but do not require the repetition of it.

You refuse to accede to a general clause of neutrality proposed, in case only that Tippoo should not otherwise agree to peace; but you are willing, if necessary, towards satisfying him, to repeat the obligation to which you were already bound. You were not, in this instance, making a

demand upon him, but a conditional and partial compliance with *his* demand. But you are pleased to confound this permission which you gave with a *command* which you did not give. What was *permitted* has indeed been as substantially performed as if peremptorily commanded. The Company is bound to forbearance, and much more safely than if literally followed, from hostilities against Tippoo, on the condition only of his remaining in amity with all our allies. Had the allies been specified by the commissioners, either they must differ from you in such a specification, or they must have given unbrage to the allies you omitted in your enumeration. There can, however, be no just charge of deviation from your instructions in this instance, unless some ally, specified by you, were not comprehended in the general expression of allies. The general expression comprehended all our allies. You did not direct any specification of them; yet not to specify you call a positive deviation, as if to comprehend was to exclude; and you add, that it may hereafter be found a dangerous breach of your instructions. But what appears to you peculiarly and unnecessarily impolitic and defective to the Board, is the total, and you say, apparently studied omission of the Nabob of Arcot's name and rights, as a party in a treaty that was undertaken and negotiated to secure the peace of his dominions; and you add, "this is the more unpardonable, as one of the conditions proposed by Tippoo himself, through his Vakeels, was that the Nabob Mahomed Ali should be a contracting party in the peace and sign it!" The condition thus proposed by Tippoo, and the answer of this presidency, were transmitted to you on the 14th October last. In that answer this presidency observes, that as all engagements to be made by the Company are to be held sacred, and to be punctually fulfilled by its servants, all such engagements must be made by the Company *only*, as its representatives cannot answer for those made in the name of others. It was difficult, indeed, for this presidency to answer for the engagements of the Nabob, whose breach of engagement had, in so many instances, involved the Company in difficulties, and whose breach of engagements towards the Mysoreans was alleged by Hyder Ally as the motive for his invasion of the Carnatic. The Carnatic, indeed, has not only been purchased and defended by the Company, but its interests secured by treaties, to which the Nabob was not a party. In the treaty of 1769, made for the Carnatic with Hyder Ally at Fort St. George, and close to the residence of the Nabob, the Nabob was not a party. In the treaty made by *your* agent, and un-

der your direction, with the Marattas, of which also the Carnatic was the object, the Nabob was not a party. But if these precedents were not to govern the present case; if the reasons and answers of this presidency to the proposals of Tippoo on this subject were improper: if they were not greatly corroborated by a consideration of the Nabob's most misgabled conduct for some time past, and his utter subservience to the dangerous views of his second son, his sole minister, and commander of his troops, as maintained in our president's minute of the 9th Sept. last, you were at liberty to come to a determination different from ours, which was under consideration before you gave, on the 14th Nov. last, your powers and instructions for treating with Tippoo. In that letter you professed to give new instructions on those points relative to the negotiation of Tippoo, in which you differed from the opinions we had formed on the subject. You did not hint the smallest difference from our opinion as to the present question; you gave no command, instruction, permission, or advice, to make the Nabob a party to the treaty; you observe that he will, of course, sign to the treaty if he be included in it and approves it; you do not even desire or recommend him to be included in it. If he were included as a party, the treaty would not be complete without his signature. That signature, as you justly observe, might depend on his approbation of it; either, therefore, the provisions of the treaty must have not been agreeable to your instructions, but to those of the Nabob, or in failure of his signature on account of the treaty not being conformable to his wishes, the treaty would be incomplete, and the desirable object of peace prevented or retarded. But the Nabob is *substantially and effectually* included in this treaty, as he has been in the treaty of 1769 and in the Malabar treaty for the Carnatic, in which he holds so high a dignity in it. You observe, in your instructions, that the recovery of the English prisoners is your principal object, as well as of such of the servants of the Nabob as are also prisoners, and who have an equal claim to our interposition. It is the Company that you make, very properly, interpose even in behalf of the Nabob's servants. He knew the existence of the negotiation, he wished to be informed of the proposed conditions of the treaty, but he did not once require to be included in it as a party: you did not direct, or require it for him. He sent to our presidency a list of his servants, that their release might be procured by us. The commissioners have accordingly stipulated for such release according to such list, and the same, for the greater pre-

caution, is mentioned in the body of the treaty, and the Nabob's brother and family are already released. The Rajah of Viscatagherry having also furnished a list of persons in his pay, who were taken after having rendered an essential service to the Company in escorting provisions to Vellore during the war, it was particularly due to *that Rajah* to effect for him the recovery of the men he had lost in so meritorious a service; and to *the men* to put an end to the captivity they had suffered by it. Independently of these considerations, the Rajah is a tributary of the Carnatic, and protection is consequently due to him from it. But the mention of him in the treaty creates no equality or comparison between him and the Nabob: every part of the Carnatic, and every person in it, are indeed included in the protection and security afforded by the treaty. Such instruments are not always strong barriers against power accompanied by ambition; but while any part of the present treaty will be binding on Tippoo, he will deem himself equally bound by the clause in which he renounces all claims against the Carnatic. That description is not liable to misinterpretation, but extends to every part of the coast, from the Kistna to Cape Comorin, whence the power or protection of the Company extends, and of which his highness Waulajah is Nabob. For the purpose of including the whole, his first title of Nabob of Arcot was extended to that of Nabob of the Carnatic, an appellation which in former times, and among the Mahomedans and natives was still more extensive in its signification than at present, and always including Trichinopoly. The latest, as well as most ancient charters of the Carnatic, are constructed accordingly; neither in common language, nor in any solemn deed, is Trichinopoly mentioned as beyond or out of the Carnatic: Tippoo's renunciation of his claim against the Carnatic, is therefore a final extinction of all demands for or on account of Trichinopoly. Such a renunciation is, as you justly observe, implied in all treaties, by which all subjects of mutual contest are virtually abolished, and it consequently was demanded by the commissioners merely in obedience to your instructions. You do not allege that there has been any deviation from your instructions in the fourth article of the treaty, relative to the mutual restoration of the places; but you wish that they had been agreed to be restored at the same time, as you say an inference unfavourable to the credit of our public faith, is evidently marked and submitted to by the delay in surrendering Amboor and Saugur, which command the passes into the Carnatic. The unfavourable inference is, in fact, to be drawn on the other side, far not only

the fortress of Cananore and Dindigul, but the districts also of those countries, are expressly mentioned to be detained in the hands of the Company until all the prisoners shall be released; and so pointed, though well-founded a mistrust on our part, created most difficulty on the part of Tippoo in the negotiation, a difficulty at length terminated by consenting to let the forts alone of Ambour and Sautgur, but no districts whatsoever, remain in the hands of Tippoo, until orders should be given for the cession to him of the *districts* as well as the forts of Dindigul and Cananore, and the orders for these respective cessions are to be made at the same time. The district of Dindigul yields revenue to the Company. The forts of Ambour and Sautgur are only an expense to Tippoo; they are situated near one of the many passes into the Carnatic, but they have not prevented the entrance of the enemy into the Carnatic, and cannot, therefore, with strictness, be considered as commanding the passes into it. The possession of them now is no advantage to Tippoo, but to prevent the disgrace of our holding a part of his country as a security for the release of the prisoners. The efforts of the commissioners for the security of the rajahs and zemindars on the coast of Malabar, were preceded by enquiries made on that coast relative to their respective connections with the Company; but no special agreement appeared to have been made with any of them by the commanders of our troops, except by Brigden. Macleod with the Bilby of Cananore, which was annulled by the presidency of Bombay. Though the commissioners thus appeared absolved from the guilt of any deviation from the spirit or letter of your instructions, this presidency may still be liable to censure, if your observations be justly applicable to them, in relation to the measures which you now declare were proper to be followed in regard to Tippoo in August last. You declare, that had Tippoo been called upon categorically, in August last, to declare for peace or the continuance of the war, and had the immediate restoration of the prisoners been insisted on as a security for his pacific intentions, your Board are persuaded that a great expense would have been saved to the Company, and an honourable and advantageous peace remained at your option to secure and command. That such was at your option, this presidency is disposed to agree with you in believing; but at your option it was alone: your presidency alone could call, or allow others to call upon Tippoo categorically to declare for peace or war. This presidency, ever since June 1782, solicited your superintending Board for an authority which would enable them to make that call.

It was most likely to be made with success and advantage to the Company soon after the death of Hyder Ali, and while General Mathews was yet in possession of his conquests; but you reserved your authority and lost the opportunity. This presidency was barred from any negotiation of peace or war; yet the moment the first, though private advices of the preliminaries of peace in Europe arrived here, we took measures for, and had the good fortune to effect a cessation of hostilities with the French, though in failure of official accounts from Europe a continuance of hostilities was warrantable on their part, and likely to be advantageous to them, as our fleet had retired before theirs, and our army was consequently straitened for provisions and exposed to an increased force. We demanded the prisoners from Tippoo even before the month you mention of August last; but by the fatal reserve of your authority, we were confined to the simple declaration to Tippoo of ceasing from hostilities whenever he should cease from hostilities on his part, and evacuate the Carnatic and restore the prisoners, provided the same were done within the space of four months from his reception of the invitation to accede to the pacification in Europe. So far from our being enabled to require an immediate categorical answer, those four months were in fact expired, and not only the month of August, but those of September, October, and November had elapsed, before we got powers and instructions from you to make peace. You had for a long time persisted in declaring, as a justification for withholding those powers from us, that no specific treaty was necessary with Tippoo, every object of it being comprehended in that already concluded with the Mahrattas. There was no object in that treaty as relative to Tippoo, except his evacuation of the Carnatic and his restoration of the prisoners. As you supposed those objects were secured by the 9th clause of the Mahratta treaty, you did not consent to a separate and specific treaty with Tippoo, notwithstanding our repeated remonstrances on the subject, till the truth and justice of those remonstrances came to you with irresistible conviction in the avowal of your own agent at the Mahratta court, who made the Mahratta treaty, that if peace were still thought obtainable, it would, perhaps, be deemed expedient to take some steps for establishing it without relying solely on the mediation of the Mahrattas. You declare, at length, that you agree to such specific treaty, merely because Tippoo has required it; and because the Court of Directors express a very great anxiety that the pacification

may be immediately rendered effectual and complete. In agreeing to it, you convey no sense of the necessity of other conditions and arrangements, besides those included in the Mahratta treaty. You had even expressed your *astonishment* at our making a proposal for any compensation to the Company, for the expenses it had incurred, and the losses it had sustained in the war. Your letter and instructions for treating with Tippoo imply your expectation, that the object of the 9th article of the Mahratta treaty should be effectuated by the treaty with Tippoo. You were, indeed, aware that this effect was not to be produced without some difficulty; you probably recollected, that the minister or agent of the Mahratta state seemed sensible that Tippoo's propositions were not in conformity to that treaty, yet he intimated to Mr. Anderson some expectations that they might be granted, in case Tippoo could not be brought to recede from them. These propositions were so far from being in conformity to the Mahratta treaty, that they stipulated for a part of the Carnatic to be retained by Tippoo. In your letter of 30th August, you seemed resigned to considerable sacrifices for the purpose of effectuating that part of the Mahratta treaty which stipulated for the release of the prisoners; the entire evacuation of the Carnatic, the release of all the prisoners, were therefore all you desired from Tippoo; you had nothing else to demand from him, the letter and spirit of your instructions extended no further. You expressly declared, that you knew of no other points which are necessary for the definitive treaty, but one for the extinction of Tippoo's ancient claims, which appears to have been effectually renounced, though your own observation proved such renunciation to have been unnecessary; the attainment of these objects was therefore the ultimate scope of your expectations. The treaty having completely provided for both these objects, its conditions and arrangements must therefore be allowed to have been regulated both according to the *letter* and *spirit* of your instructions. But besides these points, others of importance to the Company, and to which you did not advert (as you say you knew of no other points) were gained in this negotiation. This Company not only regained the Carnatic and the prisoners, but also possessions and privileges of trade which it had formerly enjoyed on the coast of Malabar; on account of which material additions on the part of our commissioners, the imputation of radical omissions and defects may with propriety be transferred from their negotiations to your instructions. To preserve the honour of

the Company in these negotiations, they had to struggle against precedents drawn from negotiations carried on under the direction of your Board.

The demand made by our commissioners for the subjects of the Carnatic was followed by a demand upon them for the subjects of Tippoo, and particularly *that* of Hyat Beg of Bedenore; and when, in answer to it, the sacred attachment of the Company to the rights of hospitality claimed by Hyat Beg was declared to be inviolable, the ministers of Tippoo were ready with their reply, and instanced *Ragobah*, to whom those rights had most solemnly been pledged, and who however, though not formally, was asserted to have been virtually delivered to his enemies, by the obligation to which the Company was subjected by the Mahratta treaty to put him out of their protection. The recent and violent death of Ragobah readily called this precedent to the memory of Tippoo's ministers. But our commissioners did not suffer it to operate upon them; nor is it mentioned now, but in testimony of their disposition to resist any attempt to reflect dishonour or indignity on the Company, and to satisfy you how little disposed they would have been to have borne in silence the insult reported to have been offered by Tippoo, in erecting gibbets before their tent doors, with hints that those gibbets might be used. The report, however, is *utterly false*: no gibbets were erected before their tent doors or in their camp; none were ever erected in their sight after they had encamped. There were several gibbets in the neighbourhood of Mangalore, on which divers malefactors or persons who had plotted against Tippoo had been executed. These gibbets being upon an elevated spot, must be seen for several miles round Mangalore, and were in sight of the fort and of Tippoo's camp as well as of the camp of our commissioners, whose encampment, indeed, was upon a spot of their own choice, and no gibbet was erected on it or even approached to it. Our commissioners complained of no intimation that could affect the Company or the negotiation. They frequently expostulated on the difficulty of communicating with the Company's vessels in the road of Mangalore; that difficulty produced a momentary attention to silly conjectures and low reports concerning the situation of the commissioners. In this state of doubt the letters were written which you received upon the subject; but after the communication was free, upon the conclusion of the treaty, the opportunity of genuine and full intelligence from the commissioners themselves, precludes all excuse for catching and repeating loose and improbable tales; and when such tales are brought forward under the co-

four of public duty, in order to throw reproaches where truth throws none, the impropriety of the measures and of the motives is equally glaring.

The minutes of the proceedings of the commissioners for treating with Tippoo Sultaun, including the correspondence, and which are very voluminous, are now preparing to be sent to you. As you have, on the present occasion, acknowledged that you owed it in candour and attention to this presidency to make us acquainted with your observations upon the terms and conditions of the treaty, we trust that the same sense of duty will compel you to communicate to us all other observations or letters, in which the conduct of this presidency, or any of its members, is arraigned. We add also a request of equal justice, that those communications may be made to us sufficiently in time to afford us an opportunity of placing before our common superiors whatever we may have to offer in our justification, as quickly as possible after they shall have received the accusation. We humbly conceive, that it is a duty you owe likewise to those superiors, to enable them thus to weigh together, and to judge impartially and without delay, the respective reasons and conduct of their servants. We have, &c.

(Signed)—*Macartney, —Anthony Sadlier, —Ross Lang, —Alexander Davidson, —Rt. Maunsell.*

Treaty of Peace with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, executed at Mangalore on the 11th of March, by the Commissioners, Anthony Sadlier, George Leonard Staunton, and John Huddleston, Esquires.

Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship between the hon. the English East-India Company and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Bahader, on his own behalf, for the countries of Seringapatam, Hyder Nager, &c. and all his other possessions, settled by Anthony Sadlier, George Leonard Staunton, and John Huddleston, Esquires, on the behalf of the hon. English East-India Company, for all their possessions, and for the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, by virtue of powers delegated to the rt. hon. the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George for that purpose, by the hon. the Governor-general and Council appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain to direct and controul all political affairs of the hon. English East-India Company in India, and by the said Nabob, agreeably to the following articles, which are to be strictly and invariably observed, so long as the sun and moon shall last, by both parties, that is to say, by the English Company and the three governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Bahader,

Art. 1.—Peace and friendship shall immediately take place between the said Company and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Bahader, and their friends and allies, particularly including therein the Rajahs of Tanjore and Travancore, who are friends and allies to the English and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, also Tippoo Sultaun's friends and allies, the Bibby of Cannanore and the Rajahs or Zemindars of the Malabar coast, are included in this treaty. The English will not, directly or indirectly, assist the enemies of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Bahader, nor make war upon his friends or allies; and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Bahader will not, directly or indirectly, assist the enemies, nor make war upon the friends or allies of the English.

Art. 2. Immediately after signing and sealing the treaty by the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Bahader and the three English commissioners, the said Nabob shall send orders for the complete evacuation of the Carnatic, and the restoration of all the forts and places in it now possessed by his troops; the forts of Amborgur and Santgur excepted: and such evacuation and restoration shall actually and effectually be made in the space of thirty days from the day of signing the treaty. And the said Nabob shall also, immediately after signing the treaty, send orders for the release of all the persons who were taken and made prisoners in the late war, and now alive, whether European or native, and for their being safely conducted to, and delivered at such English forts or settlements as shall be nearest to the places where they now are, so that the said release and delivery of the prisoners shall actually and effectually be made in thirty days from the day of signing the treaty. The Nabob will cause them to be supplied with provisions and conveyances for the journey, the expense of which shall be made good to him by the Company. The commissioners will send an officer or officers to accompany the prisoners to the different places where they are to be delivered. In particular, Abdul Wahab Cawn, taken at Chittoor, and his family, shall be immediately released, and if willing to return to the Carnatic shall be allowed to do so. If any person or persons belonging to the said Nabob, and taken by the Company in the late war, be now alive, and in prison in Beccoolen, or other territories of the Company, such person or persons shall be immediately released, and if willing to return, shall be sent without delay to the nearest fort or settlement in the Mysore country. Baswaffer, late Amuldar of Pallacherry, shall be released and at liberty to depart.

Art. 3.—Immediately after signing and sealing the treaty, the English commis-

sioners shall give written orders for the delivery of Onore, Carwar, and Sadish-wagada, and forts or places adjoining thereto, and send a ship or ships to bring away the garrisons. The Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader will cause the troops in those places to be supplied with provisions and any other necessary assistance for their voyage to Bombay, they paying for the same. The commissioners will likewise give, at the same time, written orders for the immediate delivery of the forts and districts of Caroor, Averacourchy, and Daraporan; and immediately after the release and delivery of the prisoners, as before mentioned, the forts and district of Dindigul shall be evacuated and restored to the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader, and none of the troops of the Company shall afterwards remain in the country of the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader.

Art. 4.—As soon as all the prisoners are released and delivered, the fort and district of Cannanore shall be evacuated and restored to Ali Rajah Iliby, the queen of that country, in the presence of any one person, without troops, whom the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader may appoint for that purpose; and at the same time that the orders are given for the evacuation and delivery of the forts of Cannanore and Dindigul, the said Nabob shall give written orders for the evacuation and delivery of Amboorpur and Saugur to the English, and in the mean time none of the troops of the said Nabob shall be left in any part of the Carnatic, except in the two forts above-mentioned.

Art. 5.—After the conclusion of this treaty, the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader will make no claim whatever, in future, on the Carnatic.

Art. 6.—All persons whatsoever, who have been taken and carried away from the Carnatic Payen Ghaut (which includes Tanjore) by the late Nabob Hyder Ali Cawn Bahader, who is in heaven, or by the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader, or otherwise, belonging to the Carnatic, and now in the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader's dominions, and willing to return, shall be immediately allowed to return with their families and children, as soon as may be convenient to themselves; and all persons belonging to the Venkatagherry Rajah, who were taken prisoners in returning from the fort of Vellour, to which place they had been sent with provisions, shall also be released, and permitted immediately to return. Lists of the principal persons belonging to the Nabob Mahomed Ali Cawn Bahader and to the Rajah of Venkatagherry shall be delivered to the Nabob Tippoo Sultan's ministers, and the Nabob will cause the contents of this article to be publicly notified throughout his country.

Art. 7.—This being the happy period of general peace and reconciliation, the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader, as a testimony and proof of his friendship to the English agrees that the Rajahs or Zemindars on this coast, who have favoured the English in the late war, shall not be molested on that account.

Art. 8.—The Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader hereby renews and confirms all the commercial privileges and immunities given to the English by the late Nabob Hyder Ali Cawn Bahader, who is in heaven, and particularly stipulated and specified in the treaty between the Company and the said Nabob, concluded the 8th of August 1770.

Art. 9.—The Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader shall restore the factory and privileges possessed by the English at Calicut until the year 1779 (or 1193 Hegira), and shall restore Mount Dolly and its district, belonging to the settlement of Tellicherry and possessed by the English till taken by Sadan Cawn at the commencement of the late war.

Art. 10.—This treaty shall be signed and sealed by the English commissioners, and a copy of it shall afterwards be signed and sealed by the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, and returned to the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader, in one month, or sooner if possible, and the same shall be acknowledged under the hands and seals of the Governor-general and Council in Bengal, and the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, as binding upon all the Governments in India; and copies of the treaty, so acknowledged, shall be sent to the said Nabob in three months, or sooner if possible. In testimony whereof the said contracting parties have signed, and sealed, and interchangeably delivered two instruments, of the same tenor and date, to wit, the said three commissioners on behalf of the hon. English East-India Company and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and the said Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahader on his own behalf and the dominions of Serlingapatam and Hyder Nageer, &c. thus executed at Mangalore (otherwise called Codial Bender), this 11th day of March and year 1784 of the Christian era, and the 16th day of the moon Rabillaxamy in the year of the Hegira 1198.

[Tippoo's signature.]

(Signed) *Anthony Sadlier, George Leonard Stanton, John Hudleston.*

ERRATA in Mr. Hudleston's Letter.

P. 601, l. 23, for "Kistranow" read "Kistna-
"row."

— The note at the foot of the second col. should be incorporated with the text.

P. 603, l. 16, after "Sir T. Dallas" add "and
"presently."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

* Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post paid, to Messrs. Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.

BIRTHS.

June 6. At Huntly Lodge, Bombay, the lady of D. Christie, Esq. of a daughter.
Nov. 23. The lady of Jas. Alexander, Esq. M.P. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 26. At Poona, in the East-Indies, by the Rev. J. Robinson, Lieut. Fred. Hicks, of reg. N. 1. Bombay, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Robt. Billimore, Esq. Capt. in the H. E. I. C. Marine.
May 10. At Calcutta, by special license, at Capt. Ponnal Phipps's, Barrackpore, the Rev. Robt. Hutchings, Chaplain to the Hon. E. I. C. at Poona, and Rector of Dittisham, Devonshire, to Eliza, daughter of the late Constantine Phipps, Esq. of Watton Court, Devon.
Nov. 10. Jas. Jos. Sparrow, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Establishment, to Anna Maria, widow of D. C. Ramsay, Esq. late of the same establishment.

DEATHS.

Sept. 27. At Bath, Joshua Uthoff, Esq. late a Senior Merchant on the Bombay establishment. At an early age, in the year 1781, he went to India as a writer; and during his long residence filled many offices of great trust and responsibility. He resided many years at Poona, as Assistant to Sir Chas. Malet, Bart., the Political Resident on the part of the Supreme Government of the Company's territories at the Mahatta Court. During Sir Charles's absence, for upwards of a year, he discharged this important trust at a time when the troubled stream of Eastern politics ran in a course of unusual difficulty. This was at a period of the French revolution, when the elements of disorder had spread, wherever European publications could be circulated, like a universal contagion; and in fact Poona was at the time as revolutionary as Paris, though happily without bloodshed. Mr. Uthoff, on quitting Poona, was selected by the Bombay Government as a Commissioner for settling the affairs of Malabar, and subsequently for the office of Political Agent at Goa. His conduct in all these stations, received the fullest approbation of the superior Governments. He quitted India, we believe, about 15 years ago, and soon after married a daughter of — Farrer, Esq. of Bath. He was possessed of talents of the most useful and respectable description. His warmth and constancy in friendship were exemplary. He was the best of fathers and husbands. It is not to be believed that he had one enemy in the world; he certainly did not deserve one.

Oct. 21. At Aberdeen, Lieut. Col. P. Black, late of the Bengal Nat. Cav.
Nov. 6. At his seat at St. Paul's, Waldenbury, Hert's, Lieut. Gen. Wm. Jones, of the Hon. E. I. C. service.
17. At Paddington, Anne, wife of Capt. A. Campbell, of the Hon. E. I. C. Naval Service.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Nov. 27. 1818.

Sugar.—The demand for Maroonades has continued steady and increasing; good Sugars are held with confidence, and an advance is generally anticipated. In refined goods, the port has been confined to the home trade, yet the holders feel much confidence that the prices will not recede; the shippers offer contracts for goods deliverable in spring, but the refiners continue indifferent as to executing these orders. The demand for Molasses has again revived.

Coffee.—There have been two public sales brought forward this week; both went off with much briskness at a further advance of 2s. a ton per cwt.

Spices.—The demand for Cinnamon continues very considerable; the other descriptions meet a heavy sale.

Cotton.—The market continues in a depressed state. The India Company's sale of 5,000 bags was brought forward this forenoon, and only from 300 to 400 bags were sold; the remainder taken in at very low prices; the very inferior 9d. and up to 1s. for the very good; the small proportion sold went off at fully higher prices than were expected.

Rice.—The demand continues suspended; no effect of any consequence have been made.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Oct. 20. Liverpool, Bengal, Cathberton, from Bengal, 21st April; and Sand Head 5th May.
27. Dartmouth. Nov. 2. Coova, Messenger, Bashington, from Batavia, 18th July.
Nov. 1. Deal, Colombo, Davies, from Bombay.
— Deal, Chapman, Drake, Batavia and Cape.
3. Gravesend, Colombo, late Webb, from Bombay.
— Gravesend, Chapman, Drake, from Batavia.
3. Gravesend, Hastings, Kelwick, from Bengal, 23d March; Mauritius 25th August; and St. Helena 18th September.
5. Portsmouth, Musquito, South Whaler, St. Helena, 25th September, with dispatches.
8. Deal. 10. Gravesend, Monach, Lundy, from Bengal, 14th May; Mauritius 21st July; and St. Helena, 18th September.
9. Off the Horn. 15. Coova, Robt King, Chew, Batavia.
13. Dartmouth, Theophilus, Daniel, Mauritius, bound to St. Maloe.
16. Off Margate, Melpomene, Maughan, from Bombay.
— Off Dover. 10th Gravesend, David Shaw, Kerr, from Port Jackson.
— Off Portsmouth. 17. Deal. 20. Gravesend, Orient, Barclay, from Bengal.
— Deal. 19. Gravesend, Lloyds, McPherson, from Bengal and Cape.
— Liverpool, Nymph, Henderson, from Cape, 9th September.
17. Liverpool, Leds, Lamb, from Bombay, 18th July.
— Liverpool, Carron, Crawford, from Bombay 17th July, and St. Helena, 25th September.
— Liverpool, Roscoe, Bean, from Bengal, left the Sandheads, 24 June.
— Deal. 22. Gravesend, Princess Charlotte, Vaughan, from Java, 10th July; Mauritius 20th August; and Cape 12th September.
— Deal. 20. Gravesend, Timor, Parker, from the South Seas.
19. Liverpool, Windermere, Corlet, from Bombay, 17th July.
21. Portsmouth, Mary, Lusk, from Bengal.
— Falmouth, Mary, Wilson, from Bengal.
— Falmouth, Hete, Pace, from Bengal, lost bulwarks and stanchions.

Departures.

Oct. 27. Gravesend, Asia, Lindsay, for Bombay.
29. Gravesend, Nelson, Barney, for South Seas.
— Deal. Nov. 1. Portsmouth, Cornwallis, Hawley, for the Cape.
30. Gravesend, Spring Grove, Rule, for South Seas.
31. Gravesend, Lord Wellington, Harris, for Java.
Nov. 3. Ramsgate, Asia, Lindley, for Bombay.
— Portsmouth, Kirk Elin, Scott, for India.
8. Coova, (from London), Elizabeth, Harrison, for Bengal.
— Deal, St. Patrick, Perrier, for Batavia.
9. Gravesend, Calcutta, Roberts, for Mauritius and Bengal.
— Gravesend, Asia, Spear, for Tenerife and Batavia.
18. Gravesend, Loyalty, Hamn, for Bombay.
19. Deal, Eglish, Kirby, for Bengal.
20. Gravesend, Waterloo, Lovell, for Bombay.
— Portsmouth, Hibernia, Legman, for New South Wales.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1818-19.

When sailed.	Ship.	Ton.	Master.	Commander.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Passes.	Destinations.	To be absent.	To be in Durrah.
1	Marquesa Camden	1000	H. M. Bannan	Thos. Larkin	James Seddon	Tim Curtis	John Penn	—	G. E. Newbury	R. Harrison	Bombay & China	1818.	1819.
2	Charles Grant	1000	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	Wm. R. Best	Henry Lee	George Denny	Jos. Coates	Robt. Strange	Mich. Coates		18 Nov.	3 Jan.
3	Leander Castle	1000	J. W. Downes	Chas. Montlock	J. A. Twiss	B. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J. W. Downes	S. T. Bridger	S. G. Glast			
4	Regent	1000	Rich. Burdett	Thos. Barradale	Thos. Barradale	—	Wm. Allen	C. Pennington	Thos. Hog	Chas. Pylant	St. Hel. Bone & Cal.	Do.	Do.
5	Phoenix	1000	Henry Bonham	Richard Stobert	Edward Moss	G. Aug. Bond	Wm. P. Jones	—	J. W. Wilson	Joseph Crogg		Do.	Do.
6	William Pitt	1000	John Carstairs	R. S. Dalrymple	J. Foulerton	W. Cockburn	—	—	T. Davidson	Pat. Stewart		18 Dec.	9 Feb.
7	Bombay	1000	John Forbes	Charles Graham	—	—	R. Lindsay	A. C. Walling	—	George Adam	Madras & Calcutta	Do.	Do.
8	General Harris	1000	James Sims	Arch. Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	—		Do.	Do.
9	Wanderer	1000	J. & G. Clark	George Weddell	—	—	—	—	—	—		Do.	Do.
10	Great Kye	1000	James Walker	J. R. Franchin	A. P. Freerton	John Levy	Mark Claydon	Felix Holthorn	Edw. Edwards	W. C. Drysdale	Bengal & China	1819.	17 Nov.
11	Atlas	1000	James Walker	Alex. Cairns	E. Maxwell	J. B. Watson	Adam Cardonnel	—	—	—		23 Jan.	16 Apr.
12	Arcturion	1000	John Shandforth	Richard Alinger	Charles Allen	J. B. Burnett	J. G. Robertson	—	—	—		Do.	Do.
13	Minerva	900	John Shandforth	C. Olney Mayne	John Aider	—	John Hamilton	H. Columbian	Herck. Clark	George Hemmer	China	Do.	Do.
14	Race	900	John Shandforth	Thos. Harvill	John Lonsdale	Frederick Oriskany	John Palmer	—	—	—		Do.	Do.
15	Caroline	900	John Shandforth	Thos. Richardson	Thos. Sandys	J. McTaggart	—	—	—	—		Do.	Do.
16	Thomas Grenville	900	William Agnew	John Blighard	J. D. Collis	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & Rangoon	1819.	17 Nov.
17	Kelley Castle	900	Company's Ship	Wm. Manning	Geo. Williams	John Brown	F. Phipps	Geo. Deudury	John Eccles	Thos. Vokes		23 Jan.	16 Apr.
18	Brigadier	900	Company's Ship	Alex. Lindsay	Chris. Hiden	Chas. Coates	Edw. Adams	—	—	—		Do.	Do.
19	Harfordshire	900	James Sims	Chas. B. Tindal	R. Rogers	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal	Do.	Do.
20	Warren Hastings	900	John Card	John Money	—	Robert Card	Hector Ross	—	—	—		Do.	Do.
21	Lord Castlereagh	900	William Sims	Richard Hawes	R. Manderson	James Gilbert	—	—	—	—		Do.	Do.
22	Prince Charles	870	Matthew Craig	C. B. Gribble	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal	Do.	Do.
23	Marquis of Welles	870	Henry Bonham	John Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—		Do.	Do.
24	Kingston	870	Henry Bonham	John Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—		Do.	Do.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		
Gochineal.....lb.	0	5	0	10	0	6	0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	7	3	0	—	7	10	0	Turmeric, Bengal.cwt.	0	18	0	10	1	3	0
Cheribon.....	0	18	0	—	7	0	0	" China.....	1	18	0	—	2	0	0
Bourbon.....	0	18	0	—	7	3	0	Zedvay.....	1	7	0	—	—	—	—
Mocha.....	0	0	0	—	7	0	0	Galls, in Sorts.....							
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	10	—	0	1	3	Blue.....	10	13	0	—	11	0	3
Extra fine.....	0	1	4	—	0	1	3	Indigo, Blue.....lb.							
Bengal.....	0	0	8	—	0	0	11	Blue and Violet.....	0	0	0	—	0	0	4
Bourbon.....	0	0	0	—	0	3	0	Purple and Violet.....	0	0	0	—	0	0	10
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								Good Ditto.....	0	0	0	—	0	0	8
Alces, Spanish.cwt.	1	0	0	—	7	0	0	Pipe Yagel.....	0	0	0	—	0	0	8
Anniseeds, 50lb.	4	15	0	—	1	0	0	Good Ditto.....	0	7	8	—	0	7	7
Benz, Refined.....	1	17	6	—	0	0	0	Fine Violet & Copper	0	2	3	—	0	7	7
Unrefined, or Tinct.								Finning Good Copper	0	2	0	—	0	2	3
Camphire unrefined.....	10	10	0	—	—	—	—	Middling Ditto.....	0	6	6	—	0	6	9
Cardamoms, Malabar.lb.	0	4	6	—	0	0	0	Ordinary.....	0	5	0	—	0	0	0
Ceylon.....	0	3	6	—	0	0	9	Fine Madras.....							
Carila Bad.....cwt.	16	0	0	—	10	0	0	Manilla.....							
Lignum.....	10	0	0	—	11	0	0	Rice.....cwt.	0	17	0	—	0	0	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	—	0	3	10	Safflower.....cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	5	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	3	14	0	Sago.....	1	10	0	—	0	5	0
Coculus Indicus.....	0	8	0	—	0	15	0	Saltpetre, Refined.cwt.	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
Columbo Root.....	0	15	0	—	—	—	—	Silk, Bengal Skin.....lb.	1	5	0	—	1	8	0
Dragon's Blood.....	20	0	0	—	30	0	0	Nori.....	1	8	4	—	2	0	3
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	Ditto White.....	1	8	4	—	2	0	3
Arabic.....	1	3	0	—	0	5	0	China.....	1	0	4	—	1	12	11
Assafetida.....	11	0	0	—	15	0	0	Organic.....	2	0	0	—	2	10	0
Benjamin.....	8	0	0	—	60	0	0	Spice, Cinnamon.....	0	11	2	—	0	12	0
Anilini.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	8	0	0	Cloves.....	0	3	2	—	0	3	8
Galbanum.....	24	0	0	—	55	0	0	" Bourbon.....							
Gambogi.....	15	0	0	—	10	0	0	Mace.....	0	7	4	—	0	8	2
Myrrh.....	10	0	0	—	7	0	0	Nutmegs.....	0	0	1	—	—	—	—
Gibbanum.....	7	0	0	—	8	0	0	Ginger.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	—	—	—
Lac.....	0	1	8	—	0	3	0	Pepper, Company's lb.	0	0	8	—	—	—	—
Dye.....	0	3	0	—	0	7	0	" Privilege.....	0	0	8	—	—	—	—
Shell, Black.....	3	0	0	—	7	0	0	" White.....	0	1	1	—	—	—	—
Shivered.....	4	10	0	—	0	0	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	1	18	0
Stick.....	3	0	0	—	5	0	0	White.....	2	8	0	—	0	14	0
Musk, China.....oz.	1	10	0	—	1	15	0	Brown.....	1	10	0	—	1	16	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	3	0	—	1	10	0	Bohem.....lb.	0	4	4	—	0	8	3
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	8	0	—	0	2	2	Congo.....	0	2	10	—	0	3	5
Cinnamon.....	0	15	0	—	—	—	—	Souchong.....	0	3	8	—	0	4	6
Cloves.....	0	3	0	—	—	—	—	Campol.....	0	3	1	—	0	3	10
Mace.....								Twinkay.....	0	3	10	—	0	3	0
Nutmegs.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	8	Nkoe.....	0	4	9	—	0	4	10
Opium.....lb.								Hyson Skin.....	0	4	9	—	0	4	10
Rhubarb.....	0	4	0	—	0	11	0	Hyson.....	0	10	0	—	0	3	4
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	—	—	—	Gunpowder.....	0	4	4	—	0	0	0
Senna.....lb.	0	1	3	—	0	2	0	Tortoiseshell.....	0	7	0	—	0	8	0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	6	0	Woods, Saunders Red.ton	9	0	0	—	10	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 December—Prompt 26 February.

Tea, Bohra, 300,000 lbs. — Congo, 300,000 lbs. — Campol, Pekoe, and Souchong, 500,000 lbs. — Twinkay and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000 lbs. — Hyson, 200,000 lbs. — Total, including Private Trade, 7,100,000 lbs.

For Sale 15 December—Prompt 5 March.

Company's.—Bengal Carpets—Persian Carpets — Bengal Muslin Piece Goods — Bengal Piece Goods—Coast Piece Goods—Turkish Piece Goods—Nankin Cloth.

For Sale 14 January, 1819—Prompt 22 April.

Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

The East-India Company have given notice, that at their sale of Tea, which will be held in the month of March 1819, the several species of Tea will be put up to sale at the following prices respectively, viz. Bohra at 1s. 3d. per lb.; Congo at 1s. 10d. and 2s. 3d.; Campol at 2s. 6d.; Souchong at 1s. 11d.; Pekoe at 1s. 10d.; Twinkay at 1s. 3d.; Hyson Skin at 1s. 3d.; and Hyson at 1s. and 2s.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the Hastings and Prince of Orange.

Company's.—Mastins — Calicoes — Prohibited Goods.—Raw Silks—Saltpetre—Hemp.

CARGOES of the Orient and Lloyd.

Saltpetre.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Intelligence from Calcutta to the 9th June states the Company's 6 per Cent. Loan Securities as under:—

Rep. Ann.

Buyers... 2 18 per Cent. Discount.

Sellers... 2 4 ditto.

The Exchange on London at 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 7½d. per Sicca Rupee.

In other respects no variation from our last report.

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Bamford	327	Craw	651	Glover	532	Johnson	532
Baillie	650	Crew	327	Gordon, G. E.	98	Jones, H.	181
Barclay	327	Crowther	181	Gordon, W.	181	Jones, J.	327, 650
Barker	532	Cruikshank	327	Gordon, R.	327	Keates	93
Barnes	532	Cunnlugham, W. P.	93	Gordon, T.	328	Keighly	93
Barnwell, R.	327	Cunningham, J.	539	Gordon, A.	651	Keith	327
Barr, D. 97, 311, 326		Dalgairas	181	Gourlay	311	Keir	327
Barton	98	Dalzell	94	Grafton	327	Kelly	104
Bates	104, 328	Dangelfield	327	Graham, J. W.	98, 327	Kelso	181
Bayley	181	Davies, C.	328	Graham, J.	328	Kempe	98
Bel, R.	93	Davies, W.	439	Gravenor, T. C.	98, 327	Kennedy, M.	97
Bell, (Maj. gen.)	94	Davies, E.	540	Gray	98	Kennedy, W.	181
Bellaais	98	Dawson	327	Grindlay	98	Kennedy, (assist. surg.)	326
Bentley	181	Deaness	532	Gulle	93	Kennett	98
Bird	93	Deschamps	98	Guiness	439	Knight	311
Bishop	93	De Vitre	326	Hadwin	181	Lambert	93
Biss	181	Dow	311	Hake	327	Lane	532
Blackall	327	Drewe	181	Halliday	532	Lawrens	181
Blair	181	Dunbar	98	Hallifax	327	Lawrence	651
Blake	181, 532	Dunlop	98	Hammond	99	Lawrie, J.	326, 328
Bly	651	Dunmore	181	Hancock	328	Layton	544
Bonteen	544	Dunsterville	98, 327	Hardwick	532	Leckey, C. M. C.	98, 327
Bowness	93	Durand	93	Hardy	181	Leighton	181
Boyne	181	Edmonds	93	Hare, G.	94	Lemaister	327
Boyton	544	Edward	311	Hare, A.	328	Lighton	439
Brooke	532	Egan	98	Harris	181	Llewellyn	539
Brough	328	Elderton	216	Harrison	327	Long, S.	311, 328
Brong, J.	650	England	216	Harvey, H. A.	327, 540	Lonsdale	93
Brown, A. G. O.	327	Erkine	221	Henderson	540	Love	540
Brown, A. W.	97	Evans	93	Herber	181	Lugar	328
Brown, J. (Capt. Lieut.)	97	Eyre	544	Hewitt	650	Lyall	97
Brown, J. (Capt.)	98	Fair	94	Hickes	327	Lynn	93
Buck	93	Falconar	326	Hill	532	McBean	104
Burgett	93	Farquharson	98	Hoare	640	McDonah	532
Burrowes	98	Farell, F. T.	651	Hodgson, C.	93	Macdonald	181
Burr	328	Farlane	93	Hodgson, H.	640	McDonnell, J.	97
Buxton	532	Farrell, C.	544	Hogg, A.	98	McDonnell, J.	311, 326
Cadell	93	Fast	532	Hogg, T.	104	Macdoughall	216
Campbell, W.	98	Fearon	98	Holles	327	Macfarlane	311
Campbell, C.	213	French	190	Hollis	650	McIntire, J.	99, 328
Campbell, (Lieut. Bombay)	326	Filewood	532	Hollowell	544	Mack	650
Campbell, R.	327	Fitzpatrick	93	Holmes	93	Mackenzie, W. G.	213
Capon	327	Fleming	327	Hoskins	327	McKenzie, R.	544
Carpenter	311	Follon	97	Houston	640	Macleod	216
Carrol	439	Foot	181	Hughes, S.	327, 650	McMahon, R.	99
Carter	98	Forbes, A.	327	Hughes, E.	544	McMahon (Lt.)	650
Cathcart	650	Forbes, D.	327, 651	Hull	98	McMurdo	98
Challon	311	Forbes, J. J.	532	Hunter, (Lieut. N. I.)	99, 311	Manger	544
Chesney	532	Forrest	216	Hunter, W.	181	Maquay	181
Chisholm	532	Fort	532	Hurle	328	Marriot	98
Christie	326	Fothergill	181	Hutcheson	93	Marshall	532
Clark	311	Fraser, P.	93	Hillingworth	328	Mason	532
Clubley	181	Fraser, (Capt. Ceylon)	104, 328	Imlach	97	Massey	651
Colhoon	93	Garling	181	Innecray	327	Mathews	98
Collyer	640	Gem	93	Innes	181	Maxwell, (surg.)	326, 650
Connellon	98, 650	Genays	93	Isack	180	Mayne	539
Cook	327	Gerraus	327	Jameson, H.	99, 311	Melville	328
Cooke	650	Gibbon, R.	93	Jameson, (assist. surg.)	532	Meriton	650
Cooper	93	Gibbon, J.	98	Jarvis	311	Mieble	328
Corker	328	Gibbs	327	Jellicoe	98	Miller	181
Cosby	98	Gilbert	327			Milne	
		Gilkrist	327				

Minger	104	Podmon	93	Sheriff, Jas.	328	Thompson	213
Molesworth	93	Pollock	93	Sherwood	640	Tweedy	98
Montresor	97	Polwhele	532	Simson	326	Tydd	544
Moor	439	Popham	532	Smith, D. C.	94	Tylecote	98
Morgan, T.	98	Porvori	532	Smith, J. J.	98	Tytler	532
Morgan, (Surg.)	326	Power	93	Smith, Jos.	98	Waddell	181
Moriu	98	Purnell	311	Smith, J.	181	Waddington	650
Morris, J. W.	97, 341	Rahon	98	Smith, J. B.	181	Walker, H.	181
		Radcliff	532	Smith, G. F.	181	Walker, E.	327
Munich	104	Rasbery	532	Smith, John,	640	Walker, F.	650
Napier	327	Reid	98	Shakespeare	181	Warden	97
Nash	327	Remon	650	Sheldham	311	Watson	640
Newmarch	181	Reynolds	98	Sneld	181	Watts	650
Newton	328	Richardson, E.	93	Snodgrass	540	Webber	532
Nimmo	311	Richardson, R.	216	Sopplitt	327	Welch	532
Noble	98	Riddell	98	Spunkle	181	Wells	327
Noton	98	Ridge	532	Stewart	311	West	93
Nutt	327	Rigby	327	Spiller	237	Whitehead	93
O'Brien	181	Roberts, A.	181	Spiers	532	Whitehill, T. H.	327
O'Donoghue	181	Roberts, R.	533	Stamper	327	Whitehill, (sub.	
Ogilby	328	Robertson, R.	311	Stanhope	311	assist. com.)	651
Ogilvie, W.	328		327	Stardit	650	Wilkins	327
Ogilvie, (Surg.)	326, 651	Rodger	98	Strachan	98	Wilkinson	544
Oglivy	650	Roe	311	Sanwich	99	Williams	311
Osborne	326	Roome	327	Sweeney	640	Williamson	99
Outlaw	93	Rose	327	Sykes	327	Wilson, S.	97, 326
Palmer	532	Routledge	531	Taboia	93	Wilson, J. A.	97
Panton	98	Russell, J.	93	Talbot	181	Wilson, D.	327
Panton, W.	651	Russell, C.	532	Taylor, H. G. H.	93	Wilson, G. J.	327
Parker	93	Saunders	93	Taylor, R.	327	Wilson (assist.	
Parlby	93	Say	181	Taylor, G. C.	650	com.)	651
Parr	328	Sconce	532	Timbrell	532	Wood	327
Patterson	650	Scott, Sen. J.	181	Torrens	93	Woodhouse, O.	
Paul	327	Scott, W.	651	Towsey	327	A.	650
Payne	328	Seward	98	Trudell	99	Woodhouse, J.	
Pedlar	98	Seymour	540	Trevor	640	R.	651
Pereira	93, 651	Sharp	98	Trotter	181	Woolf	181
Perkins	98	Shawe	181	Tulloch	181	Woulfe	93
Pierce, T.	98, 328	Sheen	181	Turner, W.	98	Vaughan, W.	216
Pigot	532	Shepherd, R.	327	Turner, S.	651	Vaughan, J.	532
Plaisted	651	Shepherd, J.	540	Thomas, R.	98	Yeates	93
		Sheriff, John	327	Thomas, L.	640	Young	93

III. Passengers from Port to Port in India, &c.

Abbott, Mrs.	535	Campbell	309	Deller	213	Hamong	309
Achant	215	Carden	309	Demyany	309	Hoare	309
Armistrong	653	Carlson	309	Dennison	217	Hodges	309
Baird	309	Carpenter	217	Dent	535	Hodson	218
Barclay	309	Carter	541	De Souza	309	Holmes	656
Barlow	535	Cathart, Miss	535	Downing	309	Howard, C.	215
Barlow, Mrs.		Ceell, Mrs.	218	Ebert	218	Howard, Capt.	215
and child	535	Ceell, Lieut.	218	Ewing and children	217	Hunt	217
Barnard	656	Clerk	309	Farrow, G.	217, 309	James	541
Barnwell	652	Compton, Miss	535	Frankie	653	Jennings	309
Barry	300	Cooper, S. Geo.		Fraser	217	Joseph	535
Baltman	541	and family	215	Gahagan	207	Kennedy	309
Batson, H.	310	Cooper, A.	309	George	218	Kent	309
Beagle	309	Couets	217	Gibbon	309	Knock	309
Bell, H. H.	309	Couzens	309	Gore and family	656	Knott	653
Bell, T.	309	Cowan, Mrs.	541	Grace, Col.	647	Levett	217
Berwick, Mrs.	535	Cross	652	Grace, Miss	647	Longton, Miss	217
Bingham	541	Cropley and his		Gregory	535	Love	653
Bolton, Mrs. Mat	652	children	217	Grey	309	Lundgrist	316
Brightman	309	Cunningham	217	Griffiths	309	McDonald	535
Brown	653	Daniel	217	Hash	647	McGregor	309
Cadell, Mrs. and		Dawes	309			Mackenzie	215
children	535	Declarville	316			McMahon, Miss	309

McNamara	217	Parry, Mr.	217, 652	Rolfe	309	Stalnforth	309
Metcalfe, Misses	653	Pateon	218	Roy	217	Sullivan	217
Mills	309	Patrick	218	Seely, Lieut.	535	Taylor	309
Malony	309	Penlett	316	Seely, Mrs. and		Thomas	309
Moor	215	Pasin	218	children	535	Tudor	653
Moserop	647	Pendegross and		Sibbald and wife		Turners	309
Nixon, Capt. and		child	218	Simons	217	Walker and fa-	
Mrs.	541	Ramsay, Capt.	309	Spencer	309	mily	215
O'Connor	309	Ramsay, Mrs.	309	Stuckhouse, Mr.		White	309
Ogilvie, Capt.	309	Robert	308	and Mrs. and		Wilson	309
Ogilvie, Mrs.	309	Robertson	215	children	215	Wroughton	309
		Rhodes	217			Young	309

IV. Passengers from India to Europe.

Abbott, J. R.	309	De Courcy	310	Ingledew	218	Peason	309
Acre	215	DeGrenier, Mr.		Ingla, Master		Pierce	312
Alban	218	and Miss	218	and Miss	215	Pollington	656
Allen	218	Dennison, Miss	310	Johnson	218	Pollock, Misses	215
Alexander	309	Doveton	310	Keays, Lt., Mrs.		Rich	653
Ansey	215	Duham, Masters		and Miss	312	Ricketts	218
Babington, Mrs.		and Miss	215	Kestling, Miss	218	Rose, Masters	215
and Masters	215	Dutton, Capt.	312	Knox	218	Rowland	656
Baddeley, H.C.	218	Dutton, W.	312	Lamb, Capt., Mrs.		Roy	658
Baddeley, M.C.	218	Dutton, Ann	312	and child	312	Rybot	312
Baker, H.	215	Eastwick	215	Lamy	312	Sandford	215
Baker, C.	215	Edmonstone, Hon.		Lang	218	Shank, Mrs. and	
Balmah	312	and Lady, Master		Llewellyn	312	children	316
Barnard	312	and Misses	215	Lodorick, C. & H.	316	Sherwood	218
Batson, S. H.	316	Elrington, Mrs.		Long	215	Shubrick	312
Bertridg, Capt.	309	and Miss	656	Lumsdaine	215	Sibbald, Miss	310
Bertridg, Mrs.		Erskine, Master		Mackenzie	541	Simpson	218
and child	309	and Miss	218	McLeod, Mas-		Smart	218
Betts, Elias	312	Fagan, Master		ters and Miss	215	Smith, G.	218
Billamore	653	and Miss	310	Macleod	652	Smith, Col. and	
Birtles	218	Faithful, Master		Macknochie	312	family	312
Bowles	312	and Miss	215	Malone	218	Smith, Major	
Black	218	Falconer	310	Maxwell	312	J. J., Mrs. and	
Brice	218	Falloufield	218	Mellis	215	daughters	312
Browne, M. W.	218	Fergusson, Miss		Merrill, Mr.	218	Soodgrass	215
Browne, Mrs.	218	and Miss	215	Merrill, T.	218	Sparrow, Mrs.	312
Bruce	309	Fitzjames, Misses		Morris	218	Spencer	218
Burgh	656	Fortescue	558	Moorat, J. Mrs.		Sprey	218
Burt, W. P.	309	Garnham	309	and Miss	218	Stewart	531
Burt, J.	652	Glazbrook, Mrs.		Molesworth	312	Still	548
Caldwell, Messrs.		and Masters	215	Monsereen	316	Stirling, Mrs.	211
	218	Goad, R.	218	Morris	218	Stirling, Miss	218
Cameron	218	Goad, G.	218	Newell	218	Stoneham	310
Carpenter	310	Goad, Miss	218	Newbolt	218	Sydney	215
Carruthers, Mrs.		Gordon, Mrs.		Nicholson, Capt.		Taylor, Lieut.	316
and Masters	218	and Master	309		215	Taylor, Masters	215
Cavendish, Mrs.		Gordon, Miss	218	Nicholson, Mrs.		Tellumach	218
and children	310	Greig, A.	218		215	Twedie	538
Chalmers, Genl.	218	Greig, M.	218	Norman, H. & J.	316	Uday, Misses	215
Chalmers, Lady	218	Greig, C. E.	218	Parson, Mrs.,		Veitch	215
Chalmers, Miss	218	Hazard	312	Masters, and		Warburton	215
Chap, Mrs.	309	Harris, Mrs.,		Misses	309	White, S.	218
Chap, Miss	309	Master and		Parvis	215	White, Mrs.	218
Collier	218	Misses	538	Paterson	218	White, Misses	312
Colley, Misses	218	Horbeck	653	Puton, Misses	215	Wilkinson, Mr.	
Cowell, Misses	215	Houghton	218	Puttle, Mrs. and		and Mrs.	218
Coulghame, Capt.		Hoyer	312	daughters	218	Williams, Mrs.	
Mrs. and Miss	310	Huat, Mrs. and		Paul	312	and children	310
Dalgairus	309	children	312	Payne	215	Webb	218
Daniel	218	Huntley	653	Pelle	218	Young	218
Dandels	312			Pelly	316		

V. Passengers from Europe to India, and Ports within the Company's Charter.

Albert	316	Ewart	215	Lamoury	316	Reper	218
Alfred	537	Forbes	653	Laverque	316	Robert, Miss	316
Anderson, Mr.	541	Fraser, D.	652	Liddel, A.	652	Robinson, Mr.	541
Anderson, Jas.	652	Fraser, Mrs. and		Liddel, J.	652	Robinson, Miss	647
Armstrong	316	Miss	652	Lindum	552	Scratchley and	
Ayrton	652	Fullerton	218	Leeson	652	family	316
Bailey, Mrs.	215	Geffreys, and his		Lameché	316	Seawell and fa-	
Bailey, Misses	215	lady	316	Lombard	816	mily	537
Barclay	218	Genin, M. and		Llewellyn, Miss	653	Shcco	215, 218
Bathurst	312	Dame	316	Lys	537	Shepherd	541
Bayle	552	Gibson	552	Mahert	541	Short	652
Beely	537	Gillum	541	Maran	215, 218	Smith	215
Bell	218	Goddard	652	McDonald, Dr.	316	Spankle, R. and	
Bender	537	Gordon	218	McDonald	537	Mrs.	215, 218
Benyon	215	Goter, Misses	541	Mack	541	Sutherland	537
Billimore	652	Gowley	552	Macey	652	Taylor	652
Bird	652	Grant, Miss	653	Mason	541	Townsend	436
Blannochasset	316	Gregor	218	Meath	215, 218	Triddle	316
Burton, Mr. and		Grey	218	Moffit	552	Turner	652
Mrs.	218	Griffard	215	Moncke	316	Verploegh	653
Carden	218	Grix	541	Monckton	436	Walker	316
Charlery	316	Haddoway	537	Moore, Miss	316	Wallace	541
Clarke	652	Hampton	552	Mortimer	552	Watkins, F.	652
Clibborn	652	Hazard and fa-		Mundy	215	West, Miss	541
Collier	316	mily	316	Munro	541	Weston, Capt.	215,
Corfield	316	Hawkins, Miss	541	Murray	537		218
Craw	541	Hay	316	Nattles	653	Weston, Maj. J.	436
Crawford, Miss	647	Hemson	652	Norris, Mr. and		White	218
Dampier,	537	Hepworth, Lieut.		family	312	Whitfield	316
Dawes	436	and Mrs.	215, 218	Odjin and lady	316	Wilkinson	218
De Costa	541	Horne	218	O'Hanlan, Mrs.	541	Williams, R.	215
Dolson	537	Hughes and fa-		Olyet	541	Williams, Miss	215
Dolby	215	family	541	Palmer	316	Williams, Misses	
Dorin, Misses	215	Hunter	537	Parks	537		541
Dun	541	Incell	647	Parlby, Capt.	537	Woodhouse, Mrs.	
Dunbar, Lieut.	436	Inglis, Miss	215,	Parlby, Mrs.	537		541
Dunbar and children			218	Pavitt	316	Woodhouse,	
	436	Jackson	653	Payne	218	Messrs.	541
Dunlop	652	Johnstone	217	Peel	652	Wyse, Miss	541
Dunze, Mrs.	537	Jones	215	Raby	216	Yarrol, Miss	537
Durville	218	Keith	316	Ramsay, Capt.	218	Young, Mr.	218
Eastwood	316	Keup	652	Ramsay, Mrs.	218	Young, Miss	537

VI. Births in India.

Abbot	87	Campbell	535	Fierce	542	Harvey, F.	87
Abbott	87	Carlow	87	Finney	87	Harvey, H. A.	542
Adamson	87	Cearns	535	Forster	647	Hepburn	219
Alexander	538, 653	Christie	653	Francis	535	Hodgson	653
Anderson	542	Clarke	653	Fraser	535	Hunter	87
Anstruther	87, 215	Clerk, R.	94	Freese	94	Hurdis	94
Atkinson	538	Cooke	94	Garrard	219	Hutchison	94
Baillie	215	De Faria	100	Gillanders	535	Hutton	647
Bayley	87	Delanougere de	647	Glazbrooke	87	Imlach	87
Balston	87	Denham	87	Green	94	Irvine	535
Barber	535	Denis	87	Greenway, Jas.	86	Jackson	535
Barlow	87	De Vitre	109	Greenway, John	87	Kelly	87
Barnes	653	Dunster ville	542	Gregory	87	Kessington	94
Barwell	647	Edwards, J.	87	Gordon	215	Keyork	100
Bonnet	86	Kitty	215	Gunner	538	Lockett	535
Bonchet	317	Eweler	535	Guthrie	215	McCagill	94
Boyd	313	Fanquet	316	Gwathin	94	McNeil	100
Brown	216	Faunt	94	Hall	100	Macpherson	649
Buller	87	Festling	94	Hargrave	219	Martin, C.	87

Martin, John	535	Polmore	538	Shum	86	Talk	94
Martin, J. W.	535	Portner	216	Siddons	535	Turner	87
Mathews	535	Potenger	535	Smelt	87	Vally	219
Mills	647	Prendergast	100	Smith, John	86	Vanderwart	94
Milson	538	Proen	94	Smith, J.	219	Waller	87
Molle	649	Raphael	317	Smith, S.	535	Ward	647
Morgan	542	Rhenius	538	Smyth	94	Watson	653
Muar	94	Richardson	87	Sousa	100	Williams	100
Murray	535	Richardson, Jos.	215	Stapleton	87	Willows	94
Nott	535			Steer	86	Wilson	87
Osborne	653	Robertson, R.	100	Stout	653	Wood	647
Ottley	219	Robertson, J.	216	Strombom	94	Young, H.	87
Outlaw	649	Seymour	87	Taylor, J. W.	87	Yonns, (Col.)	87
Paton	216	Sheffield	94	Taylor, J.	94	Youns, R. H.	94
Patterson, F.P.	649	Shaw	94	Taylor, Jas.	653	Zacherpel	94
Pitman	215	Sherer	87	Towuley	87		

VII. Marriages in India.

Ball	542	De Costa	216	McKertish	653	Sharpe	87
Barjon	87	De Courcy	216	Macintosh	649	Shuldham	216
Barretto	100	De Mello	100	McKonniskey	100	Smith	647
Bartlett, A. W.	87	De Rose	536	McLeod	649	Sparrow	673
Bartlett, J.	87	Dickson	535	McNaghten	87	Stuart	94
Baston	647	Elston	87	McPherson	647	Stuart, C.	94
Baynes	100	Evans	87	Malling	87	Still	221
Bazely	94	Gasfield	87	Marriott	87	Stobbs	100
Bell, A.	100	Garton	87	Maughan	221	Summers	94
Bell, John	216	Gladwin	87	Michael	94	Taylor	94
Bell, Jane	647	Goodhew	100	Miller	87	Taylor, (Miss)	87
Betts	87	Gordon	94	Moore	216	Taylor, John	536
Biclard	317	Gulilemonde	100	Moyte	100	Taylor, H.	538
Bird	87	Gwyno	536	Murray	87	Thompson	219
Billamore	673	Hancock	219	Neate	535	Thornton	219
Birmingham	87	Harwood	216	Parson	542	Top	219
Bollean	94	Hastings	535	Patrou	535	Trotter	87
Bolding	87	Hay	87	Payne	100	Turner, A.	87
Broders	87	Hocklotts	87	Peters	535	Turner, C.	87
Brodie	219	Hickes	673	Ramsay	673	Van Ranzouw	548
Brown	536	Higgs	100	Rawlins	100	Verner	219
Browne	542	Holst	94	Richards	87	Victory	542
Brownrigg	317	Hough	100	Ridcut	100, 548	Waddell	538
Burghall	219	Hutchings	673	Ripley	647	Walker	536
Burnaby	536	Ironside	100	Robertson, (Capt.)	100	Waring	548
Campaigne	87	Jordon	94		100	Watson	87
Clark	87	Joseph	653	Robertson, W.	647	White	87
Colebrooke	219	Lambert	335	Robertson, M.	87	Whitehill	100
Crook	535	Leeson	87	Robinson,	87	Williams	536
Cruikshanks	649	Llewellyn	535	Roosynalecoca	548	Wood	647
Dadd	87	Longlands	100, 220	Savary	542	Wooler	100
Daly	649	McCraken	542	Scott	647	Wrey	219
Daniels	216	McGrath	100	Scott, Jane	536		
Dawson	542	Mackenzie	216	Seton	219		

VIII. Deaths in India.

Abbott	87	Barhurst	87	Campbell, A.	673	De Paiba	94
Ablington	647	Baxter	653	Carden	94	Dorinda	87
Ahmady	94	Benoist	653	Carwgie	653	D'Oyly	536
Akenhead	656	Bilderbeck	94	Cashore	87	Durham	87
Anderson	653	Black	673	Chlobery	94	Elias	317
Armstrong	94	Boardman	94	Cochrane	94	Eliot	536
Arratoon	536	Braunming	326	Courson	219	Elwood	87
Baglow	94	Brown	538	Crawford	536	Edward	222
Barnes	653	Brucere	536	Crutwell	656	Eckford	536
Basden	542	Byrn	219	Davidson	94	Ernest	653
Baston	536	Calamy	656	De Bas	536	Ewing	219
Bateman	326	Campbell, J. D.	658	De Jesus	653	Fanar	94

Fencea	219	Jahans	87	O'Connell	94	Sheffield	94
Francis	336	Jobson	649	O'Shea	87	Shercore	536
Frazer	313	Jones	673	Owen	647	Sims	87
Fergusson	94	Kallonaas	536	Pearson	542	Smith	100
Gibson	94	Keates	94	Pierce, F. H.		Snow	100
Grant	94	Kiernander	87	wife and son	653	Steddy	94
Gravler	219	King	87	Poezold	94	Stewart	94
Gregory	313	Knight	87	Pohle	219	Strachan	538
Gordon	87	Latorgue	538	Powell	636	Strover	100
Groenroode	94	Langton	636	Price	94	Suffield	552
Gyford	87	Lindsay	87	Reid	94	Thacker	94
Hall	536	Lithgow	313	Reynolds, Lt.	219	Thriepland	87
Harrington	536	Lloyd	653	Reynolds	326	Tovey	87
Harris	87	Lowder	87, 216	Ricciole	94	Trimmer	94
Harvey, F.	87	McCormick	94	Ricketts, G.	94	Tyson	87
Harvey, H. C.	94	Machlachlan	647	Richemont	536	Uthloff	673
Hastie	653	McNabb	220	Robison	647	Vernon	94
Hawkins	653	Mason	94	Rogers, C.	87	Wainhouse	94
Heath	653	Maughan	313	Rogers	87	White, A.	104
Herring	94	Mayger	649	Ross, A.	536	White, J. A.	326
Hery	538	Meredith	219	Ross, D.	536	White, Dr. D.	542
Hill	87	Meredyth	536	Rowland	653	Whitehead	87
Holmes	656	Mills	536	Russell	649	Wich	542
Hull	87	Moody	94	Rymer	216	Williams	536
Hunter	87	Moore	313	Sam	219	Woutersz	219
Ince	222	Noble	219	Sandon	536	Wynox	219
Jacobjohn	87	Norton	538	Sandry	536		
Jacobs	87	Oakes	94	Schuell	87, 216		

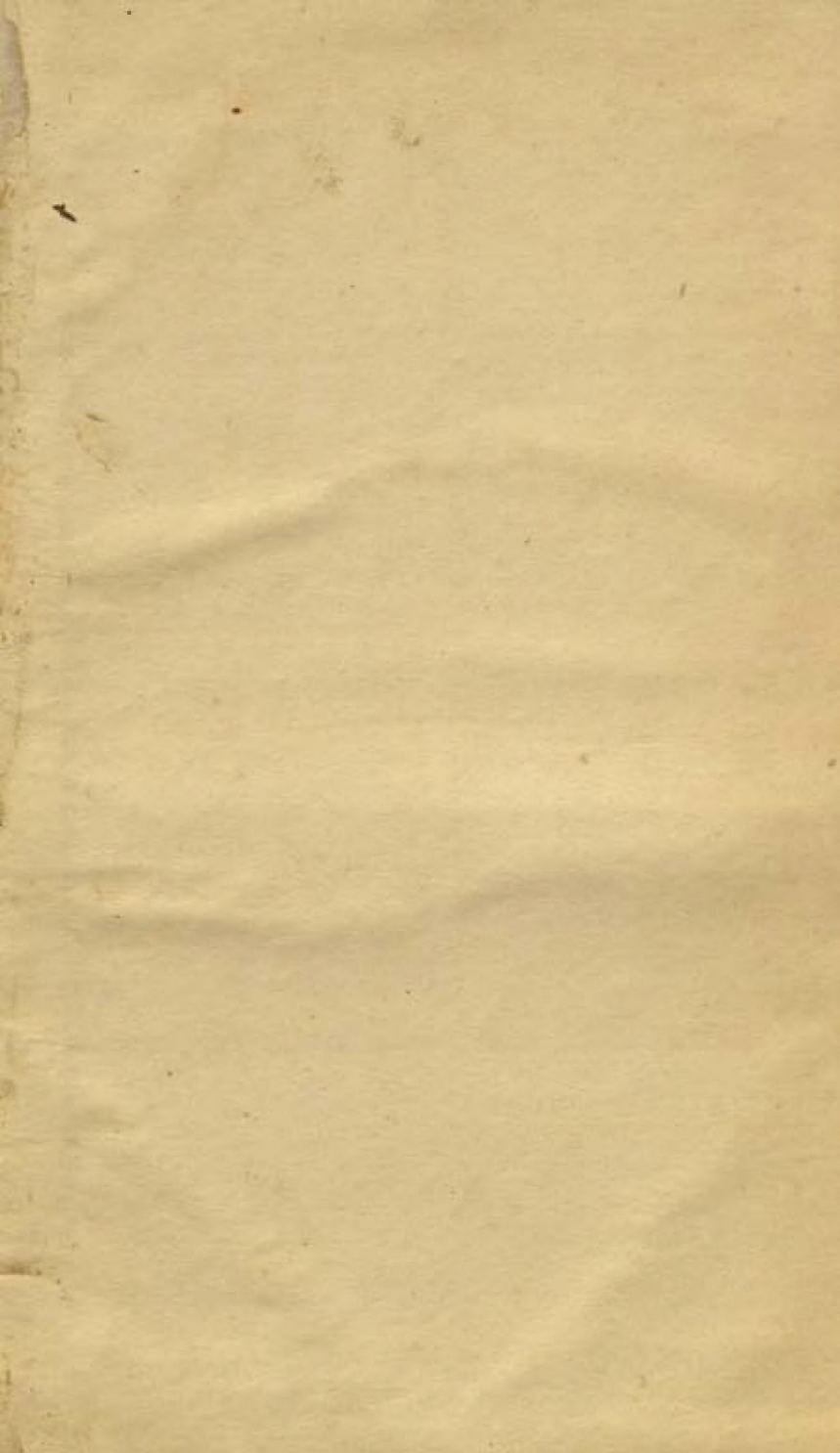
IX. Home List.

BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
Byers	333	Hill	557	Waring	333	Larkins	333
Byrne	228	Hickes	673	Alexander	333	Lloyd	445
Dart	228	Holland	444	Bahlie	333	McCulloch	229
Dookin	333	Hutchings	673	Bellamere	552	Martin	445
Keble	333	Jervis	444	Bristow	552	Melville	445
Mayne	333	Johnston	444	Coales	552	Morrison	228
Raffles	444	Moore	557	Cobb	228	Orme	445
Smith	333	Murray	557	Colnett	445	Pasley	445
Turtle	110	Neate	333	Coombe	228	Plumer	221
Wynyard	557	Pearson	557	Corner	228	Ridge	445
MARRIAGES.		Phipps	673	Davis	110	Rogers	552
Billamore	673	Quarterly	228	Dick	333	Samuel	110
Crages	445	Ramsay	673	Graham	228	Seton	228
Donnithorn	557	Smyth	557	Halkett	333	Shaw	445
Ford	557	Sparrow	673	Halkett	445	Smith	445
Frye	333	Strettell	444	Hastings, W.	333	Warburton	333
Harrington	444	Sweetenham	557	Keir	445	Watson	444
Hastings	333	Turner	444	Kitchen	110	Wynne	110
		Turnor	228				



END OF VOL. VI.





✓
N.C.

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